





A Catalogue of all the Shires, Cities, Bishopricks, Market Townes, Castles, Parishes, Rivers, Bridges, Chas, Ferrets, and Parkes, contained in every particular shire of the Kingdom of England.

Shires.	Cities	Bish rick	Mark tuness	Parish Churc	River	Bridg	Chas	For ref	Par kes	Shires.	Cities	Bish rick	Mark tuness	Parish Churc	River	Bridg	Chas	For ref	Par kes		
Kente	0 2	0 2	17	0 8	398	0 6	14	0 0	0 0	23	Worcester shire	0 1	0 1	67	0 3	152	0 5	1 3	0 1	0 2	1 6
Sussex	0 1	0 3	18	0 1	312	0 2	10	0 0	0 4	33	Shrop shire	0 0	0 0	13	1 3	170	1 8	1 3	0 0	0 2	2 7
Surrey	0 0	0 0	6	0 0	140	0 1	0 7	0 0	0 4	17	Hereford shire	0 1	0 1	8	0 7	176	1 3	1 5	0 1	0 2	0 8
Middlesex	0 2	0 2	3	0 0	673	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 0	4	Lincolne shire	0 1	0 1	26	0 2	630	0 9	1 5	0 0	0 0	1 3
Hant-shire	0 1	0 1	18	0 5	248	0 4	31	0 0	0 4	22	Nottingham sh.	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	168	0 5	1 7	0 0	0 1	1 8
Dorset shire	0 0	0 0	18	0 6	248	0 4	29	0 1	0 2	32	Derby shire	0 0	0 0	8	0 4	106	1 3	2 8	0 0	0 1	3 4
Wilts shire	0 1	0 1	23	0 1	304	0 5	31	0 1	0 9	29	Cheshire	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 3	68	0 9	1 9	0 0	0 2	1 8
Somerset shire	0 3	0 2	29	0 1	385	0 9	45	0 0	0 2	18	Yorks shire	0 1	0 1	46	1 4	563	2 0	6 1	0 4	0 8	7 2
Devonshire	0 1	0 3	40	0 3	394	2 3	106	0 0	0 0	23	Lancashire	0 0	0 0	8	0 6	36	3 3	2 4	0 0	0 1	3 0
Cornwall	0 0	0 0	2 3	0 6	163	0 7	31	0 0	0 0	9	Durham	0 1	0 1	5	0 4	62	1 1	2 0	0 0	0 0	2 1
Esgx	0 1	0 1	23	0 1	415	0 7	28	0 0	0 1	46	Westmoreland	0 0	0 0	4	0 6	26	0 8	1 5	0 0	0 2	1 9
Hartford shire	0 0	0 0	18	0 0	120	0 1	24	0 0	0 0	23	Cumberland	0 1	0 1	8	1 5	58	2 0	3 3	0 0	0 3	0 8
Oxford shire	0 1	0 1	10	0 0	208	0 3	26	0 0	0 4	9	Northburland	0 0	0 0	11	2 0	40	2 1	1 6	0 0	0 1	0 8
Buckingham sh	0 0	0 0	11	0 0	185	0 2	14	0 0	0 0	15	Monmouth	0 0	0 0	6	0 7	142	1 5	1 4	0 3	0 0	0 8
Barck shire	0 0	0 0	11	0 1	140	0 3	0 7	0 0	0 3	13	Glamorgan	0 0	0 1	7	1 2	151	1 6	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 5
Glocester shire	0 1	0 1	20	0 1	280	1 2	22	0 1	0 2	19	Padnor	0 0	0 0	4	0 5	47	1 3	0 5	0 0	0 3	0 0
Suffolk	0 0	0 0	2 8	0 1	464	0 2	32	0 0	0 0	27	Brecknock	0 0	0 0	3	0 4	70	2 7	1 3	0 0	0 0	2
Norfolk	0 1	0 1	26	0 0	625	0 3	15	0 0	0 0	0	Cardigan	0 0	0 0	4	0 0	77	2 6	0 9	0 0	0 1	0 0
Rutlande	0 0	0 0	2	0 0	477	0 0	15	0 0	0 0	0	Carmarthin	0 0	0 0	6	0 4	81	2 0	3 6	0 0	0 1	2
Northampton sh	0 1	0 1	13	0 2	326	0 5	24	0 0	0 3	23	Pembrok	0 0	0 1	6	0 5	142	0 6	1 7	0 0	0 1	0 7
Huntington shire	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0	678	0 1	0 5	0 0	0 0	0 7	Montgomery	0 0	0 0	6	0 3	42	2 8	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bedfورد shire	0 0	0 0	10	0 0	116	0 1	0 6	0 0	0 0	12	Merwindle	0 0	0 0	3	0 2	34	2 6	1 7	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cambridg shire	0 0	0 1	6	0 0	163	0 1	0 7	0 0	0 0	5	Denbigh	0 0	0 0	3	0 3	53	2 4	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 6
Warwick shire	0 1	0 1	12	0 1	158	0 7	21	0 1	0 0	16	Flint shire	0 0	0 1	3	0 4	24	0 4	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 2
Leicestershire	0 0	0 0	11	0 2	200	0 3	30	0 0	0 2	13	Anglesey	0 0	0 0	3	0 0	83	0 8	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0
Stafford shire	0 1	0 0	12	0 5	130	1 3	19	0 1	0 3	8	Carrarvon	0 0	0 1	9	0 3	73	1 7	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 0

The totall summe of this Catalogue is

52

25

7 6

682

1 8

672

555

950

17

68

174

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CHAPTER I.

THE State of every Kingdome well managed by prident government, seemes to me to represent a Humane Body, guided by the soueraintie of the *Reasonable Soule*: the Country and Land it selfe representing the one, the Actions and State-affaires the other. Sith therefore the excellencies of the whole are but vnperfectly laid open, where either of these Parts is defective, our intendment is to take a view aswell of the outward Body and Lineaments of the now-flourishing British Monachy (the Ilands) Kingdomes and Prouinces thereof in actuall possession; (for with others, no leſſe iustly claimed in the Contiuent, we meddle not) which shall be the content of our first or *Chorographicall Tome*, containing the foure first Bookes of this our *Theater*: as also of its successiue government and vitall actions of State, which shall be our second or *Historicall Tome*, containing the fiuē last Bookes. And here first we will (by example of the best Anatomists) propose to the view the whole Body and *Monarchy* intire (as farre as conueniently we could comprise it) and after will dissect and lay open the particular Members, Veynes, and Ioynts, (I meane the Shires, Riuers, Cities, and Townes) with such things as shall occurrē most worthy our regard, and most behouefull for our vse.

(2.) The Iland of *Great Britaine* (which with her adioyning Isles is here first presented) containeth the Kingdomes of *England* and *Scotland*, and is of many accounted the greatest Island in the World, though *Iustus Iypsius* gives that prayse to *Cuba* in *America*, as the Oriental Nauigators doe vnto *Sumatra* (taken for *Ptolomeus Taprobana*) or to *Madagascar*, the Island of *S. Laurence*, both which are sicke vnto, or vnder the Equinoctiall line; In which we will not contend; as pleasing our selues with



lected out of the nobleſt Authors, that he carreth with him to haue ready, to
transplant them out of his flouriſhing Gardens, but as neceſſitie compelleth, ſith nothing can be
ther or otherwile beſaid.

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

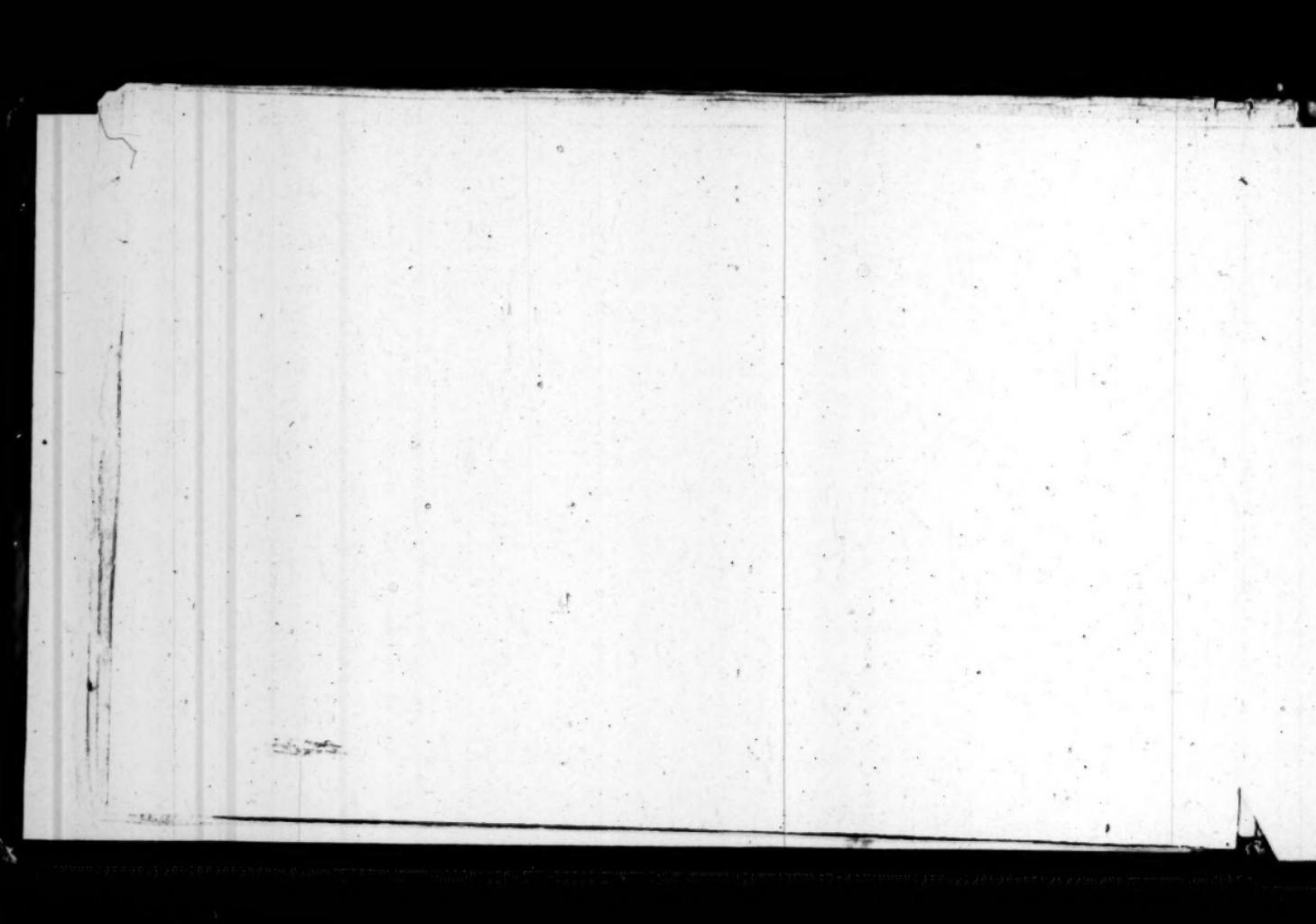
CHAPTER I.



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THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

with her other prayses greater then her Greatnes; yet with this honour also, that it was (without exception) the greatest Island of the Romane World, and for any thing yet certainly knowne, of all the rest. Concerning whose Positure in respect of Heaven, Lucretius (the first of the Latine Writers that named Britaine) seemeth to place it in the same Parallel with Pontus, where he saith:

Nam quid Britannum eccliam differre putamus, &c.

What differs Britaines beaten from that of Nile?

Or Pontus welkin, from Gads warmer Isle?

In which, by a certayne croſſe comparison, he oppoſeth two likes againſt two unlikes, *Britaine* and *Pontus* againſt *Egypt* and *Gads*. But to ſeeke into profound Antiquitie, rather then preſent practice, for matters, in which *Vſe* makes perfeſneſſe, were to affeſt the giuing light by shadowes, rather then by Sunne-shine.

(3) It is by expeſience found to lie included from the degree fifte, and thirtie ſcruples of Latitude, and for Longitude extended from the 13. degree, and 20. minutes, vnto the 22. and 50. minutes, according to the obſeruation of Mercator. It hath *Britaine*, *Normandy*, and other parts of *France* vpon the South, the *Lower Germany*, *Denmarkē*, and *Norway* vpon the East; the *Isles of Orkney* and the *Deucaledonian Sea*, vpon the North; the *Hebrides* vpon the West, and from it all other Islands and Ilets, which doe ſcatteredly inuiren it, and ſhelter themſelues (as it were) vnder the ſhadow of *Great Albion* (another name of this famous Island) are alſo accounted *Britannish*, and are therefore here deſcribed altogether.

(4) *Britaine* thus ſeated in the Ocean hath her prayſes, not onely in the preſent ſenſe, and uſe of her commodities, but alſo in thoſe honorable Eulogies, which the learnediſt of *Antiquaries* hath collected out of the nobleſt Authors, that he ſcarce ſeemeth to haue left any gleanings: neither will v transplant them out of his flouriſhing *Gardens*, but as neceſſitie compels, ſith nothing eaſier either or otherwile better ſaid.

THE GENERALL OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(5) That Britaine therefore is the Seas High Admirall, is famously knowne : and the Fortunate Iland supposed by some, as Robert of Anesbury doth shew : whose ayre is more temperate (saith Caesar) then France ; whose Soile bringeth forth all graine in abundance, saith Tacitus ; whose Seas produce orient Pearle, saith Suetonius ; whose Fields are the seat of a Summer Queene, saith Orpheus ; her wildest parts free from wilde beasts, saith the ancient Panegyrike, and her chiefe Citieworthily named Augusta, as saith Ammianus : So as we may truely say with the royll Psalmist, Our lines are fallen in pleasan places, yea, we have a faire inheritance. Which whatsoever by the goodnesse of God, and industry of man it is now, yet our English Poet hath truely described vnto vs the first face thereof, thus ;

The Land which warre-like Britaines now posesse
And therein haue their mighrie Empire vnspte,
In ancient times was salvage Wildernesse,
Vnpeopled, vnumanur'd, vnprou'd, vnpraisde.

(6) And albeit the Ocean doth at this present thrust it selfe betwene Done, and Callis, diuiding them with a deepe and vast entrenchment; so that Britaine thereby is of a supposed Penistle made an Iland : yet divers haue stably held, that once it was ioyned by an arme of land to the Continent of Gallia. To which opinion Spincer farther alluding, thus closeth his Stanza.

Ne was it Iland then, ne was it paide
Amid the Ocean waves, ne was it sought
Of Merchants farre, for profit therinpraisde,
But was all desolate, and of some thought
By Sea to haue beeene from the Celticke Mainland brough.

It has a matter meerly conjecturall (because it is not plaine that there were no Islands nor hills before

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before Noahs flood) I leue at large : *Virgill* surely (of all Poets the most learned) when describing the Shield which *Vulcan* forged (in *Virgilis* braine) for *Aeneas*, he calls the *Morini* (people about *Calais*) the *outmost men*, doth only meane that they were Westward, the furthest Inhabitants vpon the Continent, signifying withall that *Britaine* as being an Iland, lay out of the world : but yet not *out* of the knowledge of men, for the Commodities thereof invited the famous Greeke Colonies of Merchants, which dwelt at *Massilia* in *France*, to venture hither, as hath beeene well obserued out of *Strabo*.

(7) And as *Iulius Cesar* was the first Romane which ever gaue an attempt to conquer it, so will we close its prayses with a late Epigram, concerning the outward face of the Isle, and the motions of *Cesars* comming.

ALBIONIS vertex frenoso crine superbis.
Arbreas frondes plurimas ales habet.
Gramineam Montes & fundunt pascua pastem;
Et carpunt, circum pascua, gramineous;
Sed LATIUS carnis positoribus Insula donis,
Vitiori potior Gloria nisi LATIO.

Albions high tops her woody lockes farre shew,
With quiers of chaning Birds these Woods resounding.
Her Downes and Meadowes clad in verdant baw,
Meadowes and Downes with flockes and heards abounding.
Latium had greater Wealth, yet Cesar thought,
To British Glory, Latiums Wealth worth noughs.

(8) The

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(8) The division of Britaine concerning the government and Territories thereof, at such time as Caesar here arrived, doth not sufficiently appear: Caesar himselfe makes so sparing mention there-in, that we haue little cause to belieue Florus, where he maketh Lint say, that after Caesar had slaine the chiefe multitude of Britaines, he subdu'd the residue of the Ile, but rather with exquisite Horace, that he did nowe all that he did, as the word *matuer* doth in him purport.

(9) Kings they were, and therefore that diuisioun which was here in Caesar's time, was into Kingdomes the old names of whole Nations, as also the knowledge of their severall abodes, hidden vnder the establish of so many ages, haue of late with infinite labours and exquisite judgement, beeene probably restored and abounded; yet that no man's expectation and desire be too much frustrated, reason wils that we briefly set forth such diuisions of the Land, as many repute not ancient onely, but authenticke.

(10) Our seeming ancient Historians begin it at Brutus, who to euery of his three sonnes gaue a part, called prettily after their names; as Loegria to Locrine his eldest sonne: Cambria to Camber his second sonne; and Albania to Albanus his third sonne: And doubtless, if there had beeene more Nations of fame in this Iland, Brutus should haue had more sonnes fathred on him: which conceit some ascribe to Monmouth, holding that before him it was never so diuided.

(11) Ptolemie naming Britane the Great and the Less, hath beeene by some mistaken, as so diuiding this Iland into two parts; but his proportion and distance from the Aequator, compared with his Geographicall description will euince, that he calleth this our Iland Great Britaine, and Ireland Britane the Less.

(12) Howbeit some later doe make indeed the South and more Champion to be called Great Britaine, and the North more Mountainous, Britaine the Less; whose Inhabitants anciently were distinguished into the Maisa, and Caledony, and now by the Scotts are into Hegglandmen and Lawlandmen.

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Landmen: But that *Northerne* clime being more piercing for the *Romans* constitutions, and *lesse profitable or fruitfull*, they set their bounds not farre from *Edinburgh*, and altogether neglected the other parts more Northward.

(13) This neerer part of *Britaine* they then diuided into two parts; for the more Southerne tract, together with *Wales*, *Duo* termeth the *Higher*, and that more Northward the *Lower*, as by the seats of their Legions doth appeare; for the second *Legion Augusta* (which kept at *Caerleon in South-Wales*) and the twentieth called *Vixtria* (which remained at *Chester*) he placeth in the *Higher Britaine*: but the sixth Legion surnamed also *Vixtrix*, resident at *Yorke*, serued (as he writeth) in the *Lower Briton*; which diuision, as seemeth, was made by *Seuerus* the *Emperour*, who hauing vanquished *Albinus*, Generall of the *Britaines*, and reduced their State vnder his obedience, diuided the government thereof into two Prouinces, and placed two *Prefects* ouer the same.

(14) After this againe the *Romanes* did apportion *Britaine* into three parts, whose limits our *great Antiquary* assigneth by the ancient *Archiepiscopall Seates*, grounding his conjecture on the saying of *Pope Lucius*, who affirms that the Ecclesiasticall Iurisdictiōns of the Christians, accorded with the precincts of the Romane Magistrates, & that their Archbist.ops had their Sees in those Cities where in their Presidents abode: so that the ancient Seates of the three Archbist.ops here, being *Londini* in the East, *Caerleon* in the West, and *Yorke* in the North; *Londini* Diocesse (as seemeth) made *Britaine prima*; *Caerlen, Britaine secunda*; and *Yorke, Maxima Casariensis*.

(15) But in the next age, when the power of their Presidents began to grow ouer-great, they againe diuided *Britaine* into five parts, adding to the three former *Valentia* and *Flania Casariensis*: the first of which two seemeth to haue bee ne the Northerly part of *Maxima Casariensis*, recovered from the *Picts* and *Scots* by *Theodosius* the Generall, vnder *Valence* the *Emperour*, and in honour of him, named *Valentia*: and *Flania* may be conieuctured to receive the name from *Flavius* the *Emperour* (sonne of *Theodosius*) for that we reade not of the name *Britaine Flania*, before his time. (16)

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(16) So these five partitions had their limits assigned after this manner: *Britaine prima* contained those coasts that lay betwixt *Thameſis*, the *Seuerne*, and the *British Sea*: *Britaine secunda* extended from *Seuerne* vnto the *Irish Seas*, containing the Country that we now call *Wales*: *Flanis Casariensis*, was that which lay betwixt the *Riuers Humber* and *Tyne*; and *Valentia* from the said Riuer, and *Piſſis wall* reached vnto the Rampire neere *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*, the farthest part that the *Romanes* possessed when this diuision was in vſe. For the ſeverall people inhabiting all those parts, with their ancient Names & Borders (whether designed by the *Romanus*, or the old *Britaines*) together with our moderne Names and *Shires*, answerable to each of them : we will referre you to the Tables thereof elsewhere.

(17) This whole Prouince of *Britaine*, as in our History ſhall appeare, was highly eſteemed of the Emperours themſelues, assuming as a glorious ſurname *Britannicus* : comming thither in person ouer those dingerous and ſcarce knowne Seas; here marrying, liuing, and dying; enacting here Lawes for the whole Empire, & giuing to thoſe Captaines that ſerved here, many Ensignes of great honor; yea *Claudius* gaue *Plantius* (the firſt Prefect of that Prouince) the right hand, as he accompanied him in his Triumph: and his owne Triumph of *Britaine* was ſet out with ſuch magnificence, that the Prouinces brought in golden Crownes of great waight, the Gouernours commanded to attend, and the very Captaines permitted to be present at the ſame: A Nauall Coronet was fixed vpon a pinnaclē of his Pallace, Arches and Trophies were rayfed in *Rome*, and himſelfe on his aged knees mounted the ſtaires into the Capitoll, ſupported by his two ſonnes in Law: ſo great a ioy conueied he in himſelfe for the Conqueſt of ſome ſmall portion of *Britaine*.

(18) How the *Romanus* found it, held it, and left it, as times ripened and rotted their ſucceſſe, with the Names, the Inhabitants, Manners & Reliſters, I leaue to be purſued in the following Histories: and will onely now ſhew thee thele three Kingdomes, that are (in preſent) the chiefe Bodies of *Great Britaines Monarchie*; two of which (*Scotland* and *Ireland*) ſhall in their due places haue their farther and more particular Deſcriptions.

THE KINGDO ME OF ENGLAND

The German
Ocean



ENGLAND S GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER II.

THE SAXONS glory now neere to expire, by his appointment who holdeth both times and Kingdomes in his all-ordering hand ; their owne Swords being the Instruments, and the Danes the maules that beat their beautifull Diadem into pieces; the Normans, a stirring Nation, (neyther expected, nor much feared) vnder the leading of William their Duke, and encouragement of the Romane Bishop (an vsuall promoter here of broken titles) made hither sodainly into England, who is one onely battell, with the title of his sword and slaughter of Herold, set the Emperiall Crowne thereof vpon his owne head : which no sooner was done, but the English went downe, and the Normans lording it, became Owners of those Cities which themselues neuer besit; possessed those Vineyards which they neuer planted; dranke of those Wells which they neuer had digged; and inhabited those houses, filled with riches, for which they neuer had laboured: for they found it to be as the land wherupon the Lord set his eye, euен from the beginning to the end of the yeare: not onely drinking water of the raine of heauen, but hauing also riuers of waters and fountaines in her valleyes, and without all scarcitie, whose stones are yron, and out of whose mountaines is digged brasse. This made them more resolute at first to settle themselues in this fairest and fruitfulllest part of the Iland; the Conquerour vsing all policie both Martiall and Ciuill, to plant his posteritie here for ever. How he found the Land governed we shewed in the Heptarchy; but his restlesse thoughts were not contented with conquering the Nation and their Land, vnlesse he also ouercame their very *Customes, Lawes, and Language.*

(2) Touching the distribution of the Kingdome, whereas other Kings before him made vse of it, chiefly for the good of the people, and better ministring of Justice, he made vse of it, to know the wealth of his Subiects, and so enrich his Coffers : for he caused a description to be made of all England,
how

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

how much land every one of his Barons possessed; how many Knights fees, how many Plow lands, how many in villanage, how many head of beasts, yea how much ready money every man from the greatest, to the least did possess, and what rents might be made of every mans possession: the Booke of which inquisition (yet in the Exchequer) was called *Domesday*, for the generalitie of that Iudgement on all the Land: Whereunto we may adde his other distribution of this Land (worse then any former) when thrusting the English out of their possessions, he distributed their inheritances to his Souldiers; yet so, that all should be held of the King, as of the onely true Lord and possessor.

(3) For the Lawes by which he meant to gouerne, he held one excellent rule and purpose, which was, that a People ought to be ruled by Lawes written and certaine: for otherwise new Judges would still bring new Judgements: and therefore he caused twelve to be chosen out of every Countie, which should on their oath, without inclining one way or other, neither adding nor detracting, open unto him all their ancient Lawes and Custumes. By whose relation vnderstanding that three sorts of Lawes formerly were in the Land, *Merchenlage*, *West-Saxonlage*, *Danelage*; he had preferred these last, (himselfe and people being anciently derived from those Northerne people) had not all the Barons bewayling to the King, how grievous it was for a Land to be iudged by those Lawes which they vnderstood not, altered his resolute purpose: yet in bringing in the strange formes of *Norman Processe*, and pleading in the *French tongue* (which continued till Edward the thirds time,) that grievance was but slenderly preuented. So likewise did he much alter the old Courts of Justice, where these Lawes should be ministred: but whereas the ancient Kings of England, according to *Moses* his example, sate in person in the seate of Justice, to right the greater affayres of their Subiects, as *William Lambert* sheweth in *King Alfred*, *Edgar*, *Canutus*, &c. and proues out of the Kings Oath, out of *Braeton*, *Britaine*, *Saxon Lawes*, &c. King *William* not only continued this; but besides erected some other Courts of Justice, as the *Exchequer*, and certaine Courts and Sessions to be held fourte times every yeare: appointing

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pointing both Judges (some to heare causes, others to whom appeals should be made, but none from them) and also *Prefects to looke to good orders*. Those last Polydor calleth *Justices of Peace*; but their institution seemes to be farre later: and no lesse is his errorr on the other side, in saying the Conquerour first instituted Sheriffes, and the tryall by twelue men, which were both ancienter.

(4) And because the Conquerour, for honour of Bishops, caused them to remoue from small obscure places to Cities of more renowne; we haue therefore referred to this last place that diuision of this Kingdome, which is according to *Iurisdiction Episcopall*. Formerly in the yeare of saluation, 636 *Honorius* the fist Archbishop of *Canterbury*, first diuided *England* into Parishes, which at this day are contained vnder their severall *Diocesans*, and these againe vnder their two *Metropolitanes*, (*Canterbury* and *Yorke*) in manner following.

C A N T E R B U R Y E.

Bishoprickes.	Counties,	Parishes.
<i>Canterbury.</i>	{ <i>Kens.</i>	257.
<i>Rochester.</i>	{ <i>Essex.</i>	98.
<i>London.</i>	{ <i>Middlesex.</i>	623.
	{ <i>Hertsford-shire part.</i>	
		<i>Lincolnes.</i>

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishoprickes.

Lincolne.

Chichester.

Winchester.

Salisbury.

Excester.

Counties.

{ *Lincoln-shire.*

{ *Leicester-shire.*

{ *Huntington.*

{ *Bedford-shire.*

{ *Buckingham-shire.*

{ *Hertford-shire part.*

{ *Hertford-shire.*

{ *Sussex.*

{ *Hant-shire.*

{ *Surrey.*

{ *Wight Isle.*

{ *Gernesey Isle.*

{ *Jersey Isle.*

{ *Wilt-shire.*

{ *Bark-shire.*

{ *Demon-shire.*

{ *Cornwall.*

Parishes.

1255.

250.

362.

248.

604.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Bath and Wells.	{ Somerset-shire.	388.
Gloucester.	{ Gloucester-shire.	267.
Worcester.	{ Worcester-shire. Warwicke-shire. Warwicke-shire part.	241.
Lichfield and Conen'ry.	{ Staffordshire. Derby-shire. Shrop-shire part. Shrop-shire part. Hereford-shire. Cambridge-shire. Ely Isle.	557.
Hereford.	{ Norfolk. Norfolk.	313.
Ely.		141.
Norwich.		1121.
		Oxford.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishoprickes.	Counties.	Parishes.
Oxford.	{ Oxford-shire. Northampton. Rutland-shire. Dorset-shire. Glamorgan.	195.
Peterborow.		293.
Bristow.		236.
Landaffe.	{ Monmouth-shire. Brecknock-shire. Radnor-shire.	177.
S. David.	{ Pembroke-shire. Caermarden. Caernarvon-shire. Anglesey Isle. Merioneth-shire. Denbigh-shire.	308.
Bangor.		107.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishoprickes.

S. Asaph.

Counties.

{ Denbigh-shire part.
Flint shire part.

Parishes.

121.

F O R K E.

Torke.

{ York-shire.
Nottingham-shire.

3 58*1*.

Chefshire.

256.

Chester.

{ Richmond-shire.

256.

Cumberland part.

256.

Lanca-shire.

256.

Flint part.

256.

Carlisle.

{ Cumberland part.

93.

Durham.

{ Westmoorland.

135.

{ Durham.

135.

{ Northumberland.

Sedars.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

Bishoprickes.

Counties,

Parishes.

Sodor.

Man Island.

37.

Total { Bishoprickes. }

27.5

{ Parishes }

9185.

(5) To speake nothing of these twentie-eight Flamins the Priests of Idolatry, and the three Arch-Flamins, whose seates were at *London, Caerlion, and Yorke*; all of them conuerted by King *Louis* into Christian Bishops Sees: let vs onely insift vpon the three last, by the same King appointed to be Metropolitans ouer the rest; among whom *London* is said to be chiefe: whose first Christian Arch-bishop was *Them*, the builder of S. Peters Church in *Cornhill* for his *Casbedrall*, as by an ancient Table there lately hanging, was affirmed, and tradition to this day doth hold. Our British Historians doe bring a succession of fifteeene Arch-bishops, to have late from his time vnto the comming of the *Saxons*, whose last was *Vodius*, slaine by King *Vertiger*, for reprehending his heathenish mariage with *Raven*, the Daughter of *Hengist*. At what time began the misery of the Land, and of holy Religion,

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

gion, both which they layd waſt vnder their prophane ſeete: vntill *Etheſbert of Kent*, the firſt Christian Saxon King, aduanced Christianitie, & Auguſtine to the Arch-biſhoprike of *Cantabury*, when *Londyn* vnder *Melitus* became ſubiect to that See.

(6) At *Caerlon* vpon *Vſke*, in the time of great *Arthur*, ſate *Dubrisius*, a man excellently learned, and of an holy conuerſation: he had ſate Biſhop of *Landaff* a long time, and with *Germanus* and *Lupus*, two French Biſhops, greatly impugned the Pelagian Heretie, infecting at that time the Iland ver-ry farre, whose fame and integritie was ſuch, that he was made Arch-biſhop of all *Wales*: but growne very old, he reſigned the ſame vnto *David* his Disciple, a man of greater birth, but greater auſtertie of life, who by conuent of King *Arthur*, remoued his Arch-biſhops See vnto *Menevia*, a place very ſolitary and meete for meditation: the miracles of the man, (which are laid to be many) chinged both the name of the place into his owne, and robbed *Caerlon* of her Archiepiscopall ſeete: This See of *S. Davids*, (as in an ancient Register belonging to that Churche is recorded) had ſeven Biſhops Suffragans ſubiect vnto it which were *Exeter*, *Batbe*, *Heſford*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, and *Fernes in Ireland*: notwithstanding, eyther for want of Pall, carried into Britany by Arch-biſhop *Samſou*, in a dangerous infection of ſickneſſe, either by povertie or negligence, it lost that Iu-riſdition, and in the dayes of King *Henry the fift*, became ſubiect to the See of *Cantabury*.

(7) *Yorkeſbach* had better ſuccesse then eyther of the former, in retayning her originall honours, though much impaired in her circuit, challenging to haue beeene ſometime Metropolitane ouer all the Biſhops in *Scotland*: and although it was made equall in honour and power with *Canterbury*, by Pope *Gregory*, as *Beda* relateth, and had twelue Suffragan Biſhopricks that owed obedience, onely ſome now acknowledge *Yorke* their Metropolitane, but *Canterbury* the Superior: for *William the Conquerour* thinking it dangerous to haue two in like authoritie, leſt the one ſhould ſet on his Crowne, and the other ſlakke it off, left *Yorke* to be a Primate, but *Canterbury* onely the Braine of all England.

(8) That

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(8) That *Lichfield* was made an Archiepiscopall See by Pope *Hadrian* the first, at the suit of *Offa*, the great King of *Mercia*, is manifested by *Matthew of Westminster*, vno whose Jurisdiction were assigned the Bishopricks of *Winchester*, *Hereford*, *Leicester*, *Sidneyste*, *Helmbam*, and *Dumniel*, and whose first and last Arch-bishop was *Aldwin*. That *Winchester* also had intended an Archiepiscopall Pall, the same Author recordeth, when *Henry Bloys*, of the bloud roiall, greatly contended with the Arch-bishop of *Canterbury* for superioritie, vnder the pretence of being *Cardinalis de latere*; to him an Archiepiscopall Pall was sent, with power and authoritie ouer seauen Churches, but he dying before that the designe was done, the See of *Winchester* remained in subiectio[n] to *Canterbury*. And that (long before) the See of *Dorchester* by *Oxford*, had the Jurisdiction of an Arch-bishop, is apparant by those Provinces that were vnder his Diocesse, which were *Winchester*, *Oxford*, *Lincolne*, *Salisbury*, *Bristow*, *Wells*, *Lichfield*, *Chester*, and *Excester*; and the first Bishop of this great circuit, *Beritus*, was called the Apostle and Bishop of the *West-Saxons*: which in his next successor was diuided into two parts, *Winchester* and *Dorchester*, and not long after into *Lichfield*, *Sidneyste*, and *Legecester*; and lastly, the See remoued from *Dorchester* to *Lincolne*, as now it is. And thus farre for the diuision of this Realme, both Politicke and Ecclesiasticke, as it hath stood and stands at this day.

(9) But the whole Ilands division, by most certaine Record was anciently made, whent *Iulius Agricola* drew a trench or fortification vpon that narrow space of ground betwixt *Edenbrough* *Fri[nch]*, and *Dumbretton Bay*, making the Southerne part a Prouince vnto the Romane Empire. Afterwards *Hadrian* the Emperour seeing perhaps the Prouince too spacious to bewell gouerned without great expence, drew backe these limits almost sourescore miles shorter, even to the mouth of the River *Tyne*, whence he fortified with a wall of admirable worke vnto *Carlile*, which stood the Lands border, while it stood as a *Romane* Prouince: yet the conquering *Saxoni* did spread againe ouer those bounds, and (as seemeth) enlarged their government to that first Tract, as by this inscription in a Stone Crostie, standing vpon a Bridge over the water of *Frisch*, appeareth.

ENGLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

I am a free March as Passengers may bee,
To Scots, to Britaines, and to Englisshmen.

(10) But afterward William the Conquerour, and Malcolme King of Scotland, falling to an agreement for their limits, arreased a Crosie vpon Stanemore, where on the one side the portrraiture and Armes of the King of England was sculptured, and of the King of Scots on the other (a piece whereof is yet remaining there neere to the Spittle) thence called the Rey-Crosse, there erected to be a Meare-stone to either Kingdome. His successors also abolished the two partitions in the West, whereby the Welsh became one Nation and Kingdome with the English. It is also said that King Stephen to purchase friendship with the Scottish Nation, gave vnto their King the Countie of Cumberland, who with it held both Westmorland and Northumberland; but as Newbrigensis writheth, he restored them to King Henry the second, wisely considering his great power and right to those parts.

(11) The last knowne borders were from the Sulway in the West bay, along the Cheuiot hills, vnto the water of Tweed by Berwick in the East, to maintaine which, on each part many Lawes haue beeene made, and many inrodes, robberies, and fewdes practised; all which by the hand of God is now cut off, and by the rightfull succession of King I A M E S our Soueraigne, who hath broken downe the partition of this great Island, and made the extremes of two Kingdomes, the very midist of his great ynted Empire.



K E N - T.

CHAPTER III.

KE N T, the first Province appearing in the South of this Kingdome, is bounded vpon the North with the famous River *Thamisis*: on the East with the *Germane Ocean*: on the South with *Suffex* and the narrow Seas: and vpon the West with *Suffex* and *Surrey*. The length thereof extended from *Langley* in the West, vnto *Ramsgate* Eastward in the Isle of *Thamet*, is about 53 English miles. From *Rother* in the South, vnto the Isle of *Grain* Northward, the breedth is not much aboue 26. and the whole circumference about 160. miles.

(2) Informe it somewhat resembleth the head of a hammer or Battle-axe, and lyeth corner-wise into the Sea: by *Strabo*, *Cesar*, *Diadorus*, and *Proleme*, called *Cantium*, of *Cant* or *Canton*, an Angle or corner: either of *Caine* a British word, which signifieth *Bushes* or *Woodes*, whereof that Countie in those former times was plentifully stored.

(3) The ayre, though not very cleere, because of the vapours arising from the Sea, and Riuers that environ the same, is both wholesome and temperate, as seated neerest to the *Equinoctiall*, and the sunniest from the *North Pole*, not touched with cold as the other parts of the Land are.

(4) The soile towards the East is vneuen, rising into little hills, the West more leuell and woody, in all places fruitfull, and in plentie equals any other of the Realme, yea, and in somethings hath the best esteeme: as in Broad-clothes, Fruits, and feedings for Cartell. Only Mines (except Iron) are wanting: all things else deliuered with a prodigall heart and liberal hand.

(5) Sundry nauigable Riuers are in Kent, whereof *Medway*, that diuideth the shire in the midst, is chiefe; in whose bosome securely rideth his Majesties Navy Royall, the walls of the Land, and terrors of the Seas; besides ten others of name and account, that open with twenty Creeks and Ha-

vens

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uen for Ships arriuage into this Land, foure of them bearing the name of *Cinque Ports*, are places of great strength and priuiledges, which are *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Ramsey*, and *Winchelsey*: among which Dover with the Castle is accounted by *Matthew Paris the Monke*, the locke and key to the whole Realme of *England*; and by *John Roffe* and *Lidgeate* is said to be built by *Julius Cesar*, fatall onely for the death of King *Stephen*, and surrendar of King *John* therein hapning.

(6) A conceit is, that *Goodwin Sands* were sunke for the liues of himselfe and his sonnes. Shelles indeede that dangerously lye on the North-east of this Countie, and are much feared of all *Navigators*. These formerly had beeene firme ground, but by a sodaine inundation of the Sea were swallowed vp, as at the same time a great part of *Flanders* and the *Low Countries* were: and the like also at the same time befell in *Scotland*, as *Hector Boetius* their *Historiographer* writeth. A like accident hapned in the yeare 1586, the fourth day of *August*, in this Countie, at *Mossingham*, a Towne eight miles from *London*, sodainly the ground began to sink, and three great Elmes thereon growing, were carryed so deepe into the bowels of the earth, that no part of them could any more be seene, the hole left in compasse fourescore yards about, and a line of fiftie fadomes plumm'd into it doth finde no bottome.

(7) The Kentish people in *Cesars* time were accounted the civilest among the *Britaines*: and as yet esteeme themselves the freest Subjects of the *English*, not conquer'd, but compounded with by the *Normans*: and herein glory, that their King and Commons of all the *Saxons* were the first Christians, conuerted in *Anno 596*, yea, and long before that time also *Kent* received the faith: for it is recorded that *Lucius* the first Christian *British* King in this Land, builte a Church to the name and seruice of Christ, within the Castle of *Dover*, endowing it with the Tolle of the same Hauen.

(8) This Countie is enriched with two Cities and Bishops Sees, strengthened with 27. Castles, graced with 8. of his Majesties most Princely Houses, traded with 24. Market-Townes, and beautified

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beauitified with many stately and gorgeous buildings. The chiefest Citie thereof, the Metropolitan and Arch-bishops See, is *canterbury*, built (as our British Historians report) 900. yeares before the birth of Christ; by *Henry of Huntington*, called *Castr Kent*, wherein (as M. *Lambard* saith) was erected the first Schoole of professed Arts and Sciences, and the same a patterne vnto *Sigibert King of the East-Angles*, for his foundation at *cambridge*; notwithstanding by the computation of time, this *Sigibert* was slaine by *Penda King of Mercia*, thirtie yeares before that *Theodore the Grecian* was Bishop of *canterbury*, who is said to be the erector of that Academie. But certaine it is, that *Austin the Monke* had made this Citie famous before that time, by the conversion of these *Saxons* vnto Christianitie, and in building a most magnificent Church to Gods service, wherein eight of their Kings haue beeene interred, but all their Monuments since ouer shadowed by the height of *Beckess Tombe*, that for glory, wealth, and superstitious worships, equalized the *Pyramias of Egypt*, or the *Oracle of Delfos*, yet now with *Dagon* is fallen before the *Arke of God*.

This Citie hath beeene honoured with the presence and Coronations of King *Edwa* and *Queene Isabell* his wife, with the marriages of King *Henry* the third, and of King *Edward* the first, and with the interments of *Edward the Blaue Prince*, King *Henry* the fourth, and of *Queene Lancastriensis* his wife: as *Faversham* is with the burials of King *Stephen*, and of *Maud* his Queene and wife. But as in glory so in aduersitie hath this Citie borne a part, being diuers times afflicted by the *Danes*, but most especially in the dayes of King *Ethelred*, who in that reuenge of their maslacre, made haueock of all, and herein slew forty three thousand and two hundred persons, the tenth besides reserved to live. Afterward it recovered breath and beautie by the liberalitie of *Bishop Lanford*; Charters and Privilledges by King *Henry* the third; strength in Trench and Fortifications from King *Richard* the second; and lastly, Wals for her defence by *Simon Sudbury* Arch-bishop of that See: whose Graduation is placed for Latitude 51.25. and parallelized for Longitude 22.8. her sister *Rochester* differing not much
in either degree.

(9) Which

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(9) Which Citie (as Beda saith) was built by one *Rof*, Lord of the same, though some ascribe the foundation of the Castle to *Inliss Caesar*, and hath beene often ruined by the iniuries of warre, both in the times when the *Saxons* strove for superioritie among themselves, wherein this Citie was layd waste, *Anno 680*. as also in the assaults of their common enemy the *Danes*, who about the yeare 884. from *France* sailed vp the *Riuert Medway*, and besieged the same, so that had not King *Elfrid* speedily come to the rescue, it had beeне ouerthrowne by those Pagans. And againe in *Anno 999*. the *Danes* miserably spoiled this Citie in the time of King *Ethelred*: neither hath it stood safe from danger since (though not defaced so much by warre) for twice hath it beeне sore endamaged by chance of fire: the first was in the raigne of King *Henry* the first, *Anno 1120*. himselfe being present with most of his Nobilitie, for the consecration of the Cathedrall Church of S. *Andrew*. And againe almost wholly consumed about the latter end of the Raigne of King *Henry* the second, *Anno 1177*. Yet after all these calamities it recovered some strength againe, by the bountie of King *Henry* the third, both in buildings, and in ditching her about for defence.

(10) Ciuell broyles and dissentions hath this Countie beeне burdened with, and that not onely vnder the *Saxons* and *Danes*, whose desolations were many and grieuous, but also by other rebellions since the *Normans* Conquest, both in those infamous insurrections, called *The Barons Warres*, in the raigne of King *Henry* the Third, wherein much hartie was done: as also vnder King *Richard* the second, when *Wat Tyler*, Captaine of a dreadfull commotion, assembled at *Black-beast, Mile end*, and in *London*, doing many outrages, where in *Smithfield* he was lastly strucke downe by *William Mal-worth* then Maior of the Citie, and worthily slaine for his notorious treasons. Againe, vpon *Black-beast*, *Michael Joseph*, the Lord *Dawbeny*, with their Cornish Rebels, were ouerthrowne by King *Henry* the seauenth, *Anno 1497*.

(11) *Kent*

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(11) Kyn for the time of Julius Caesar was governed by fourre severall Kings. Under Vortigern the Britaine, by a Lieutenant called Gubrung, from whom the said King paueit to stryke the Saxon in fauour of his Daughter Rowena, who seeking to make himselfe absolute King thereof, eight years after his first entrance, fought a victorious battle against the Britaines neare unto Crayford, and thenceforth accounted that Province his owne. Yet afterward Vortimer the valiane Britaine, gaue him battle at Aylesfara in the which both Horsa and Catigern, bretheren to both the Generals, were slaine, and the Saxons drue into the Isle of Tharet, their first assygned habitation, nor daring to enter the Continent so long as Vortimer liued. Catigern was interred vpon that plaine, where to this day remainth his Monument, being fourre stones pitched in manner of the Stumbenge, and is vulgarly called Cuscorebone. The like Monument was of Horsa at Harsted, which stormes and time haue nowe devoured. Hengist made this Province a Kingdome for himselfe and successors, which name and power it retained the space of threé hundred and twentie yeares, when Egbert King of the West-Saxons subdued and ioyned it to his owne: in which subiectiōn is stoođ vntill the time of the Normans. Then it was giuen vnder the title of an Earledome by the Conquerour, vnto Otto Bishop of Bayeux his halfe-brother, whose successors in that dignitie were those most honourable Familiēs, whose Armes and Names within this plot are blazed and exprested. It is diuided principally into five Lathes, subdivided into 66. Hundteds, and them againe into 398. Parishes; and wherin had beeне staled twentie-three Religious Houses.

SUSSEX PART OF SURREY

OF THE
SUSSEX PART OF SURREY



S V S S E X.

C H A P T E R I I I L

SVY-SSEX, a word compounded of the sic thereof Southward; lyeth stretched along the Brittish Seas. The North confronts vpon *Surrey* and *Kent*, and the West butteth vpon *Hampshire*.

(2) For forme it lyeth long and narrow, so that all her Rapes doe runne quite through the Shire, & containeth from *West-harting* in the West, to *Kent-ditch* that diuides it from *Kent* in the East, fiftie foure miles, but in the broadest part little aboue twentie, the whole in circumference about one hundred fiftie eight miles.

(3) The ayre is good, though somewhat clouded with mists, which arise forth of her South bordering Sea, who is very prodigall vnto her for Fish and Sea-towle, though as sparing for Harbours or Ships arriage, and those which sca hath, as vncertaine for continuance, as dangerous for entrance.

(4) Rich is the Soile and yeeldeth great plentie of all things necessary, but very ill for trauellers, especially in the winter, the Land lying low and the wayes very deepe, whose middle tract is garnished with meadowes, pastures, and Corn-fields: the Sea-coast with Hilles which are called the *Downs*, abundantly yeelding both *Graine* and *Graffe*, and the North side ouershadowed with pleasant Groues and thicke Woods, where sometimes stood the famous wood *Andradiswald*, containing no lesse then an hundred and twentie miles in length, and thirtie in breedth, taking the name of *Andredida* a Citie adioyning: both which were wonne from the *Britanes* by *Ella* the first *Saxon* King of this Prouince, and the place made fatall to *Sigebert* King of the *West-Saxons*, who being depos'd from

S V S S E X.

from his Royall Throne, was met in this Wood by a Swine-heard, and slaine in reuenge of his Lord, whom *Sigebert* had murdered.

(5) The ancient people in the *Romanes* time were the *Regni*, of whom we haue spoken, and who were subdued by *Vespasian* the Leader of the second Legion vnder *Aulus Plautius*, Lieutenant in *Britaine* for *Claudius* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this, with *Surrey* was made the *South-Saxons* Kingdome: yet that giuing place to the *Wessex-Saxons*, as they in time to the *Normans*, it became a Province vnder the Conquerours power, who gaue to his followers much Land in these parts.

(6) The place of most account in this Shire is *Chichester*, by the *Britaines* called *Gauris*, a Citie beautifull and large, and very well walled about, first built by *Cissa* the second King of the *South-Saxons*, wherein his Royall Palace was kept. And when King *William* the First had enacted that *Bishops Seats* should be translated out of small Townes vnto places of greater resort, the Residence of the Bishop (vntill then held at *Selsey*) was remoued to this Citie, where Bishop *Rufus* began a most goodly Cathedrall Church: but before it was fully finished, by a sudden mischance of fire was quite consumed. Yet the same Bishop, with the helping liberalitie of King *Henry* the First, began it againe, and saw it wholly finished; whose beautie and greatness her fatall enemy still envying, againe cast downe in the dayes of King *Richard* the First, and by her raging flames consumed the buildings both of it and the Bishops Palace adioyning, which *Seffrid* the second Bishop of that name redified and built anew. And now to augment the honour of this place, the Citie hath borne the Title of an *Easledome*; whereof they of *Arundell* were sometimes so styled. Whose Graduation for Latitude, is remoued from the Equator vnto the degree fiftie, fiftie five minutes; and for Longitude, obseruing the same point in the West, whence *Marsden* hath measured, are twentie degrees.

(7) With

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(7) With whom for frequencie, bignesse, and building, the Towne Lewes seemeth to contend, where King *Albiger* appointed the mintage of his Moneyes, and *William de Warren* built a strong Castle, whereunto the disloyall *Barsys* of King *Henry the Third* in warlike manner resorted, and fough a great Battle against their owne Souveraigne and his sonne, whereith the King had his Horse slaine vnder him, *Richard*, King of the *Romans* surprised and taken in a Wind-mill, and Prince *Edward* deliuiered vnto them vpon vnequall conditions of peace. But a greater Battle was fought at *Battle*, when the hazard of *England* was tryed in one dayes fight, and *Harold* the King gaue place to his Conquerour by losing of his life, among sixtie seuen thousand, nine hundred sevnteene-foure English men besides; whose bloud so spilt, gaue name to the place, in French, *Sangue lac*. And the soile naturally after raine becorning of a reddish colour, caused *William of Newbery* vntruely to write, *That if there fell any small sweet showers in the place where so greas a slaughter of the English-men was made, profisly sweateth forth very fresh bloud out of the earth, as if the euidence thereof did plainly declare the voice of bloud thereshod, and cryed still from the earth vnto the Lord*

(8) Bus places of other note in this Shire are these : from *Batham*, Earle *Harold* taking the Sea for his delight, in a small Boat, was driften vpon the Coast of Normandie, where by Duke *William* he was retained, till he had sworne to make him King after *Edward Confessors* death ; which oath being broken, the *Bastard* arriuied at *Pensy*, and with his sword reuenged that *Periurie*. At *Weſt Wittering* also *Ella the Saxon* before him had landed for the conquering of those parts, and gaue name to the shore from *Cmen* his son. But with greater glory doth *Gromebridge* raise vp her head, where *Charles Duke of Orleans*, father to *Lewes the twelvth*, King of *France*, taken prisoner at *Aigincourt*, was there a long time detained.

(9) The commodities of this Province are many and diuers, both in *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Woods*, *Iron*, and *Glaſſe*; whichtwo last, as they bring great gaine to their posseſſors, so doe they impouerish the

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the Countie of Woods, whose want will be found in ages to come, if not at this present in some sort felt.

(10) Great haue beeene the deuotions of religious Persons in building and consecrating many houses vnto the vse and onely seruice of Christ; whose Beadmen abusing the intents of their Founders, hath caused those Foundations to lament their owne ruines : for in the tempestuous time of King Henry the Eight, eighteene of them in this Countie were blowne downe, whose fruit fell into the l. appes of some that never meant to restore them againe to the like vse.

This Countie is principally diuided into sixe Rapes, every of them containing a Riuier, a Castle, and Forrest in themselves, besides the severall Hundreds whereunto they are parted, that is, the Rape of Chichester into seuen, of Arundell into five, of Bramber into ten, of Lewes into thirteene, of Penssey into seuenteeene, and of Hastings into thirteene, in all fiftie sixe ; wherein are seated ten Castles, eighteene Market-Townes, and three hundred and twelve Parish-Churches.

C

SVRREY.

CHAPTER V.

SVRREY, by Beda called Suthri, lieth separated vpon the North from the Countie of ~~Mer~~
Kingham and ~~Mer~~ Middesex, by the great Riuers Thamfis; vpon the East Kent doth inbound it ry,
vpon the South is heid in with Suffex and Hampshir; and her West part is bordered vpon by
Hamp-shire and Bark-shire.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat square, and lieth by North and by East, whereof Redribb
and Frensham are the opposites, betwixt whom are extended thirtie fourre miles. The broadest part
is from Awfold Southward, to Thamfis by Stanes, and them asunder twentie two: the whole in cir-
cumference is one hundred and twelve miles.

(3) The Heavens breathing ayre in this Shire is moll sweet and delectable, so that for the same
cause many royll Palaces of our Princes are therein seated, and the Countrey better stored with
game then with graine, insomuch that this Countie is by some men compared vnto a he me-spunne
freeze-cloth, with a costly faire liss, for that the out-verge doth exceed the middle it selfe. And yet is
it wealthy enough both in Corne and Pasturage, especially in Hedingdale, and towardsthe Riuers of
Thamfis.

(4) In this Shire the Regni (an ancient people mentioned by Ptolemie) were seated, whom he
brancheth further thorow Suffex and some part of Hamp-shire. And in the wane of the Roman go-
vernment, when the Land was left to the will of Invaders, the South-Saxons under Ellis were erected
their Kingdome, which with the first was raised, and sooneff found end. From them no doubt the
Countie was named Suth-rey, as seated vpon the South of the River; and now by contraction is
called Surrey.

(5) And

S V R R E Y.

(5) And albeit the Countie is barren of Cities or Townes of great estate, yet is she stored with many Princely Houses, yea and five of his Majesties, so magnificently built, that of some she may well say, no Shire hath none such, as is None-such indeed. And were not *Richmond* a fatall place of *Englands* best Princes, it might in esteeme be ranked with the richest; for therein died the great Coquerour of *France*, King *Edward the Third*, the beautifull *Anne* daughter to *Charles the Fourth*, Emperour, and intirely beloued wife to King *Richard the Second*; the most wise Prince King *Henry the Seventh*, and the rarest of her Sexe, the Mirrour of Princes, Queene *Elizabeth*, the worlds loue, and Subiects joy.

(6) At *Merton* likewise *Kenulph* King of the *West-Saxons* came to his vntimely end: and at *Laumburh* the hardie *Canute*, and last of the *Danish Kings*, died among his Cuppes. But as these places were fatall for the last breath of these Princes, so other in this Countie haue beene graced with the body and beginning of other worthy Monarkes: for in *Cheverley Abbey* King *Henry the Sixth*, who was deposed and made away in the Tower of *London*, was first interred without all funerall pompe, but for his holy life was imputed a Saint, and lastly translated, and intombed at *Windfore*. At *Kingston* likewise stood the Chaire of Maiestic, wherein *Abelstan*, *Edwin*, and *Ethelred* sat at their Coronation, and first receiuied their Scepter of Imperiall Power. *Guildford* likewise hath beene farre greater then now it is, when the Palace of our *English-Saxon Kings* was therein set. And seeing it is the midst of the Shire, the Graduation from hence shall be obserued, where for Latitude the Pole is raised from the degree 51. 22. scruples: and her Longitude from the West in the degree 20. and 2. scruples.

(7) Neither can we account *Okam* and *Ripley*, two small Villages, the least in this Shire, which haue brought forth the well knowne men, *William de Okam*, that deepe Philosopher, and admirable Scholar, and *George de Ripley*, the ring-leader of our Alchymists and mysticall impostors; both of them

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them borne in this Countie, and very neare together. But why speake I of these, sith a place neerer to sight, and greater for fame, even *Lambeth*, is the High Seat of Ecclesiastical Government, Pie-tie, and Learning, and Palace of *Canterburies Arch-bisopps*, the Metropolitans of England. First erected by *Archbishop Baldwin*, and euer since hath beene the residing of all those worthy Prelates of our Church, who in a long succession (even from *Anno 596.*) have continued to him that now most worthily sits at the Churches sterne, *Richard* by Gods prouidence Lord Archbishop of that See, a most faithfull and prudent Counsellor vnto King *HENRY* the Eighth, and a most learned and prouident Guide of our most flourishing Church : whose gracious fauour vndeseruedly conferred vpon me, hath beene a great encouragement to these my poore endeuours.

(8) Memorable places for Battles fought before the Conquest, were *Wembledon*, where (when the fulnesse of prosperitie burst forth into *Civil Differenssions among the Saxons*) a bloody Battle was fought betwixt *Cheaulm the West-Saxon* and young *Ethelbert of Kent*, wherein he was discomfited, and two of his principall Leaders slaine, about the yeare of Christ 560. and three hundred thirtie three yeares after, King *Elfred* with a small power ouercame the *Dane* with a great slaughter at *Farnham* in this Countie, which somewhat quelled the courage of his sauge enemy.

(9) Religious Houses erected in this Shire by the deuotion of Princes, and set apart from publike vses to Gods Diuine Seruice, and their owne Saluation, as then was raught, the best in account were *Sbene*, *Cherifsey*, *Merton*, *Newarke*, *Rygate*, *Wauerley*, *Horbeg*; and in *Southwarke*, *Bermundsey*, and *S. Maries*. These all flourished with increase, till the ripenesse of their fruit was so pleasing in sight and taste vnto King *HENRY* the Eighth, that in beating the boughes he brake downe body and all, ruining those houses, and seazing their rich possessions into his owne hands. So jealous is *GOD* of his honour ; and so great vengeance followeth the siane of Idolatrie.

(10) In

S V R R E Y.

(10) In this Shire-hant stood eight faire and strong Castles: such were Addington, Dorking, Starburg, Ryegeat, Guilford, Parham, Gofford, and Brinchingley: but of greater Seats are Oking, Odlands, New-fuch, and Richmond, his Majesties royll Mannors. And for service to the Crowne or Common-wealths imployments, this Countys diuisiōn is into thirteene Hundreds, wherein are seaued eight Market-Townes, and one hundred and fortie Parish-Churches.

SOUT:
HAMPTON.

Sala Milanesi

A detailed historical map of Wiltshire, Dorset, and Hampshire, showing towns, rivers, and coastal areas. The map includes labels such as Stockbridge, Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth. It features decorative scrollwork borders and labels for "PARKE OF WILSHIRE", "PARKE OF DORSETSHI", and "WIGHT INS". The "OCEAN" is labeled at the bottom right.

H A N T - S H I R E.

CHAPTER VL

HANT-SHIRE, lying vpon the West of England, is bordered vpon the North by Bark-shire, vpon the East with Surrey and Suffex, vpon the South with the British Seas, and Isle of Wight, and vpon the West with Dorset and Wilt-shires.

(2) The length thereoffrom Blackwater in the North vpon Surrey, vnto Bascumb in the South vpon the Sea, extended in a right line, is fiftie foure English miles: and the breadth drawne from Peters-field in the East, vnto Tidworth in the West, and confynes of Wilt-shire, is little lesse then thirtie miles, the whole Circumference about one hundred fiftie and five miles.

(3) The Aire is temperate, though somewhat thicke by reason of the Seas, and the many Rivers that thorow the Shire doe fall, whose plentie of fish and fruitfull increase, doe manifoldly redeeme the harmes which they make.

(4) The Soile is rich for Corne and Cattle, pleasant for pasturage, and plenteous for woods; in a word, in all commodities either for Sea or Land, blessed and happy.

(5) Hauens it hath, and those commodious boch to let in, and to loose out Ships of great burthen in trade of Merchandise, or other imployments: whereof Portsmouth, Tichfield, Hamble, and South-hampton are chiefe: besides many other creeks that open their bosomes into those Seas, and the Coast strengthned with many strong Castles, such as Hurst, Calshot, South-hampton, S. Andrewes, Worth, Porchester, and the South Castle, besides other Bulwarkes, or Blockhouses that secure the Country: and further in the Land, as Malwood, Winchester, and Odiam, so strong, that in the time of King John, thirteene English-men only defended the Fort for fiftene dayes against Lewis of France, that with a great Host assualted it most hotly.

(6) An-

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(6) Anciently it was posset vpon the North by the Segontians, who yealded themselves to Julius Caesar, and whose chiefe Citie was *Vindonous*, *Caer Segontie*, now *Silchester*; and vpon the South by the *Belgiæ*, and *Regni*, who were subdued by *Plautius* and *Vespasian* the Romans, where *Titus* rescuing his Father, straitly besieged by the *Britaines*, as *Dio* and *Foretulus* doe report, was grapsed about with an Adder, but no hurt to his person, and therefore taken for a signe of good lucke. Their chiefe Towne was *Rincewood*, as yet sounding the name; and more within Land inhabited the *Manures*, as *Beda* calls them, whose Hundreds also to this day give a relish of their names.

(7) Neare *Ringwood*, and the place once *Y T E N E*, from God and peoples seruice, to Beast and luxury, thirtie-sixe Parish-Churches were converted and pulled downe by the Conquerour, and thirtie miles of circuit inforrested for his game of Hunting, wherein his sonnes *Richard* and *Rufus*, with *Henry* the second sonne to Duke *Robert*, his first, felt by hasty death the hand of Justice & Reuenge: for in the same Forrest, *Richard* by blasting of a pestilent ayre, *Rufus* by shot taken for a beast, and *Henry* as *Absalom* hanged by a bough, came to their vntimely ends. At so deare a rate the pleasures of dogs, and harbour for beasts were bought in the bloud of these Princes.

(8) The generall commodities gotten in this Shire, are *Woollys*, *Clothes*, and *Iron*, whereof great store is therein wrought from the Mines, and thence transported into all parts of this Realme, and their Clothes and Karries carried into many forraine Countries, to that Countries great benefit, and *Englands* great prayse.

(9) The Trade thereof, with other prouisions for the whole, are vented thorow eighteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Winchester*, the *Britaines Caer Gwent*, the *Romans Venta Belgarum*, is chiefe, ancient enough by our *British Historior*, as built by King *Rudbodus*, nine hundred years before the Natiuitie of Christ: and famous in the Roman times for the weauings and embroderies therin wrought, to the peculiar vses of their *Emperours* owne persons. In the *Saxons* time, after two

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Calamities of consuming fire, her walles was raised, and the Citie made the Royall Seete of their West-Saxons Kings, and the Metropolitan of their Bishops See, wherein Egbert and Elfred their most famous Monarchs were Crowned: and Henry the third, the Normans longest Raigner, first tooke breath: And here King Æthelstan erected six houses for his Mint: but the Danish desolation ouer-running all, this Citie felt their fury in the dayes of King Ethelbright, and in the Normans time, twice was defaced by the mis-fortune of fire, which they againe repaired and graced with the trust of keeping the publike Records of the Realme. In the ciuill warres of Maud and Stephen, this Citie was sore lacked, but againe receiuing breath, was by King Edward the third appointed the place for Mart of Wooll and Cloth. The Cathedrall Church built by Kenwolf King of the West-Saxons, that had beeene Amphibius, S. Peters, Swithins, and now holy Trinitie, is the Sanctuarie for the ashes of many English Kings: for herein great Egbert, Anno 836. with his sonne King Ethelwulf, 857. Here Elfred, Oxfords founder, 901. with his Queene Elswith, 904. Here the first Edmund before the Conquest, 924. with his sonnes Elfred and Elward: Here Edred, 955. and Edwy, 956 both Kings of England: Here Emme, 1052. with her Danish Lord Canute, 1035. and his sonne Hardicanute, 1042. And here lately the Normans, Richard and Rufus, 1100. were interred; their bones by Bishop Fox were gathered and shrin'd in little guilt coffers fixed vpon a wall in the Quire, where still they remaine carefully preserued.

This Cities situation is fruitfull and pleasant, in a vally vnder hills, having her River on the East, and Castle on the West, the circuit of whose walls are well neere two English miles, containing one thousand eight hundred and eightie paces; thorow which openeth sixe gates for entrance, and therein are seauen Churches for diuine Seruice, besides the Minster, and those decayed; such as Colleder, Ruell Chappell, S. Maries Abbey, and the Friers, without in the Suburbes, and Sooke; in the East is S. Peters, and in the North Hyde Churche and Monasterie, whose ruines remaining, shew the beautie

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tie that formerly it bare. The Graduation of this Citie by the Mathematickes, is placed for Latitude in the degree 51. 10. minutes, and for Longitude 19. 3. minutes.

(16) More South, is *South-hampion*, a Towne populous, rich and beautifull, from whom the whole Shire deriveth her name, most strongly walled about with square stone, containing in circuit, one thousand and two hundred paces, having seauen Gates for entrance, and twentie-nine Townes for defence, two very stately Keyes for Ships arruage, and five faire Churches for Gods dwiue service, besides an *Hospital*, called *Gods house*, wherein the vnsfortunate *Richard*, Earle of *Cambridge*, belieaded for treason, lieth interred. On the West of this Towne is mounted a most beautifull Castle, in forme Circular, and wall within wall; the foundation vpon a hill so topped, that it cannot be ascended but by staires, carrying a goodly prospect both by Land and Sea, and in the East without the walles a goodly Church sometimes stood, called *S. Maries*, which was pulled downe, for that it gaue the *French* direction of course, who with fire had greatly endangered the Towne: instead thereof, is newly erected a small and ynfinitie Chappell. In this place, saith learned *Combden*, stood the ancient *Clausentium*, or fort of the *Romans*, whose circuit on that side extended it selfe to the Sea: this suffered many depredations by the *Saxon* Pirates, and in *Anno 980.* was by the *Danes* almost quite ouerthrowne: In King *Edward* the thirds time, it was fired by the *French*, vnder the Conduct of the King of *Sicilis* sonne, whom a Country man encountered and strucke downe with his Club, *He crying Raneon*, that is, *Ransome*: but he neither vnderstanding his language, nor the Law that Armes doth allow, laid on more soundly, saying: *I know thee a Frankon*, and therefore shall thou die: and in *Richard* the seconds time it was somewhat remoued, and built in the place where now it standeth. In this *Clausentium*, *Canute* to euict his flatterers, made triall of his Deitie, commanding the Seas to keepe backe from his seat: but being not obeyed, he acknowledged God to be the onely supreme Gouernour, and in a religious deuotion gaue vphis Crowne to the Rood at *Wincheste*.

More

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More ancient was Silchester, built by Constantine, great Constantines sonne, whose Monument (they say) was scene in that Citie, and where another Constantine put on the purple robe against Moncrief, as both Ninian and Geruase of Canterbury doe witness. Herein by our Historians record, the warlike Arthur was Crowned. Whose greatnesse for circuit contained no leſſe then fourſcore Acres of ground, and the walles of great height, yet ſtanding two miles in compaſſe about. This Citie by the Danift Rouers ſuffered much wracke, that her mounted tops were neuer ſince ſene, and her Holke (the wals) inmured to the middle in the earth, which the rubbiſh of her owne defolations hath filled.

(11) Chiefe Religious houses within this Countie erected and againe ſuppreſſed were theſe, Christ-Church, Brauben, Woorwell, Runſey, Redbridge, Winchester, Hyde, South-hampton, and Tickfield. The honour of this Shire is dignified with the high Titles of Marques, and them Earles of Winchester and South-hampton; whose Armes of Families are as thou ſeest, and her diuiſion into thirtie ſeven Hundreds, and thoſe againe into two hundred fiftie three Parishes.

PART OF
ENGLAND



The British Sea

VVIGHT I L A N D.

C H A P T E R . V I I .

VVIGHT I L A N D was in times past named by the Romans *Vecka*, *Vectis*, and *Vette-sis*, by the Britaines, *Guyth*, and in these dayes vsually called by vs, *The Isle of Wight*. It belongeth to the Countie of South-hampton, and lyeth out in length ouer against the midif of it Souch-ward. It is encompassed round with the British Seas, and seuered from the Maine-land, that it may seeme to haue beeene conjoyned to ir, and thereof it is thought the British name (*Guyth*) hath beeene giuen vnto ir, which betokeneth separation, euen as *Sicily* being broken off and cut from *Italiy*, got the name from *Secando* (which signifieth cutting.)

(2) The forme of this Isle is long, and in the middest farre more wide then at eyther end: from *Bishbridge* Ile in the East, to *Hur*? Castle in the West, it stretcheth out in length 20. miles, and in bredth from *Newport* hauen Northward, to *Chale bay* Southward 12. miles. The whole in circumference is about sixtie miles.

(3) The ayre is commended both for health and delight, whereof the first is witnessed by the long continuance of the Inhabitants in the state of their bodies before they be decayed, and the other for quantitie gives place to no neighbouring Country.

(4) The ground (to say nothing of the Sea, which is exceeding full of fish) consisteth of soile very fruitfull; yet the husbandmans labour deserues to be thankfully remembred, by whose paines and industry it doth not onely supply it selfe, but affords Corne to be carried forth to others. The Land is plenteously stored with Cattle and Graine, and breeds euerywhere store of Conies, Hares,

W I G H T I L A N D.

Hares, Partridges and Pheasants, pleasant for medow, pasturage, and Parkes; so that nothing is wanting that may suffice man. The middest yeelds plentie of pasture; and forrage for Sheepe; whose wooll the Clothiers esteeme the best; next vnto that of *Leinster* and *Cotswold*: If you cast your eyes towards the North, it is all ouergarnished with Meadowes, Pastures, and Woods: lftwards the South side, it lyeth (in a manner) wholy bedecked with Cornefields enclosed, whereat each end the Sea doth so incroachit scife, that it maketh almost two Islands besides, namely, *Freshwater Isle*, which looketh to the West, and *Bimbridge Isle* answering it to the East.

(5) The Commodities of the whole chiefly consist of Cattle, Sea fowle, Fish, and Corne, whereof it hath sufficient: Woods are not here very plentifull; for that it is onely stord with one little Forrest; yet the County of *Hampshire* for vicinitie of Site, is a friendly neighbour in that behalfe; so (as it were being tyed together in affinitie) they are alwayes readie, and propense to adde to each others wants and defectes by a mutuall supply.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Island were the *Belge*, spoken of in the severall Prouinces of *Somerset-shire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Hampshire*. Such as did then possesse it were called *Lords of the Isle of Wight*, till it fell into the Kings hands, by *Roger* (Sonne to *William Fitz Osburne*, slaine in the warre of *Flander*) that was driven into exile. And *Henry* the first King of *England* gaue it vnto *Richard Riduers*, with the fee or Inheritance of the Towne of *Christ-church*, where (as in all other places) he built certaine Fortresles.

(7) The principall Market-Towne in the Isle is *Newport*, called in times past *Medena*, and *No-vum Burgus de Meden*; that is, the new Burgh of Meden, whereof the whole Countrey is diuided into *East-Meden*, and *West-Meden*. A Towne well seated, and much frequented; vnto whose Burgesles his Majestie hath lately granted the choyse of a Major, who with his Brethren, doe gouerne accordingly. It is populous with Inhabitants, hauing an entrance into the Isle from the Hauen, and a
page e

W I G H T I L A N D.

passage for Vessells of small burden vnto the Key. Not farre from it is the Castle *Caresbrooke*, whose founder is said to haue beeene *Whisgar* the Saxon, and from him called *White-Garesburgh*: but now made shorter for easier pronunciation; the graduation whereof for Latitude is in the degree 50. 36. minutes: and her Longitude in 19. 4 minutes, where, formerly hath stood a Priory, and at *Quarre* a Nunnery; a necessary neighbour to those Penitentiaries. And yet in their merry mood, the Inhabitants of this Iland doe boast, that they were happier then their neighbour Countries, for that they neuer had Monke that euer wore hood, Lawyers that cauled, nor Foxes that were craftie.

(8) It is reported, that in the yeare of mans saluation, 1176. and twentie-three of King Henry the second, that in this Iland it rained a showre of bloud, which continued for the space of 2 houres together, to the great wonder and amazement of the people that beheld it with feare.

(9) This Isle of *Wight* is fortified both by Art and Nature: for besides the strength of Artificall Forts and Blocke-houses (wherewith it is well furnished) it wants not the assistance of naturall Fences, as being enriched with a continuall ridge and range of craggy Clifffes and Rockes, and Bankes very dangerous for Saylers, as the *Needles*, so called by reason of their sharpnesse: The *Shingles*, *Mixon*, *Brambles*, &c.

(10) *Vespasian* was the first that brought it to the subiection of the *Romanes*, whilst he serued as a priuate person vnder *Claudius Caesar*. And *Cerdic* was the first *English Saxon* that subdued it, who granting it vnto *Stuffe* and *Whisgar*, they joynly together slew (almost) all the *Brittish* Inhabitantes (being but few of them, there remaining) in the Towne aforesaid, called of his Name *Whitesburgh*. *Wulfer* King of the *Mercians* reduced this Iland afterwards vnder his obedience, and at that time when he became God-father to *Edelwaleh* King of the *South-Saxons*, and answereid for him at his Baptisme; he assigned it ouer vnto him, with the Province also of the *Manuari*. But when

Edel-

W I G H T I L A N D.

Edelwælch was flaine, and *Arundew* the petty King of the Iland was made away, *Cedwalla* King of the *West-Saxons* annexed it to his Dominion, and in a tragicall and lamentable Massacre put to the fvorde (almost) evry mothers childe of the in-borne Inhabitants.

The thing that is best worthy note and obseruation is this, That Bishop *Wilfrid* was the first that instructred the Inhabitants of this Iland in Christian Religion, and brought them from Idolatrous Superstition, with the which (vnto that time) they were obscurely blinded.

For Ecclesiasticall Iurisdiction, this Countrey belongeth to the Bishop of *Winchester*, and for Ci-
uill government to the Countie of *South-hampton*. It is fortified with the strength of sixe Castles,
traded with three Market-Townes, and hath 36. Parish-Churches planted in it.

D

Dorsetshire

The Scale of miles.



Petrus
Korius
galavit.

Occidens

Septentrio.

"PART OF WILT.

SHIRE

Onens

8

DORC E S T E R - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R V I I I .

DO RC E S T E R , from her ancient people D Y O T R I G E S , is most likely to haue received that name : by the Britaines called D Y R G V V E I R , lyeth bounded vpon the North-side with Somerset and Wilt-shire ; vpon the West with Devonshire, and some part with Somerset ; vpon the East altogether with Hampshire : and her Southpart is wholly bounded with the Britifh Seas.

(2) The forme growes wider from the West , and spreads her felfe the broadest in the midft , where it extends to twentie-fourre miles, but in length is no leſſe then fortie-fourre : the whole in Circumference about, is one hundred and fiftie miles.

(3) The ayre is good, and of an healthfull constitution : the foyle is fat, affording many commodities, and the Countrey most pleasant in her ſituation : for the Inland is watered with many ſweet and fresh running Springs, which taking paſſage thorow the plaine Vallies, doelauſtly in a louing manner vnite themfelues together, and of their many branches make many bigge bodied ſtreames : neither doth the Sea deny them entrance, but helpeþ rather to fill vp their Banks, whereby Veffels of burden diſcharge their rich Treasures, and her felfe with open hand diſtributeth her gifts all along the South of this Shore.

(4) Anciently it was poſſeſt by the Durotriges, whom Ptolemy placeþ along in this Tract, who being subdued by the Romans, yeelded them roome, and vnrwilling ſubiection. After them the Saxons ſet foot in these parts, wherof Portland ſeemeth from that Port to take name, who in this place arrived in Anno 703. and did ſorely infest and annoy all the South Tract. And at Bindon before him

King Cillias

D O R C E S T E R - S H I R E.

Kinegillus King of the West Saxons, in the yeare of Christ 614. in a doubtfull and dangerous Battle vanquished the Britaines. Neither were the Saxons so surely herein seated, but that the Danes sought to defeat them thereof: for twice these bold Rouers landed at Chardnouth, the first was in Anno 831. and raigne of King Egbert; and the other eight yeares after, when Ethelwulf was King: in both which they went away vithors. Yet when the Iron-side wore the English Diadems, and these fierce people sought to plucke it from his Helmut, he met them at Penham in Gillingham Forrest, and with a small power obtained a great victory, causing their King Canute with discourage to retire.

(5). Commodities arising in this Countie are chiefly *Wools* and *Woods* in her North, where the Forrests are stored with the one, and the pleasant greene Hilles with the other. The inner part is ouer-spread both with *Corne* and *Grasse*, and the Sea yeeldeth the *Ifida Plocamos*, a Shrub growing not vniike the *Corall* without any leafe; besides her other gifts, turning all to great gaine: which the more is made manifelt by the many Market Townes in this Shire, wherof Dorchester is the chiefe, in *Antoninus* his *Itinerarium* termed *Durnovaria*, situated vpon the South side of Frome, and the Roman Caue called *Fosse may*, wherein some of their *Legions* kept, as by the Rompiers and *Coines* there daily digged vp is probably coniectured; at which time it seemeth the Citie was walled, whereof some part yet standeth, especially vpon the West and Southsides, and the Tract and Trench most apparent in a Quadrant-wile almost meeteth the Riuier, containing in circuit one thousand and seven hundred poles, but were cast downe by the Danes, whose trampling feete destroyed all things wheresoever they came, and hands here razed the Trenches *Mandbury* and *Poundbury*, the seales of their Siege, and signes of times miserie. About three hundred pases Southward from hence, standeth an old Fortification of Earth, trenched about, and mounted aboue the ordinary plaine, thirtie pases, containing some five Acres of ground; wherein (at my thre-being) plenlie of *Corne* grew. This the Inhabitants call *The Maiden-Castle*, having entrance therunto ouely vpon the East and West;

D O R C E S T E R - S H I R E .

West This is thought to haue beeene a Summer-Campe or Station of the Romans, when their Garrisons kept the Frontiers of this Province.

The government of this City is yearly committed to two *Bailiffes*, elected out of eight *Magistrates* or *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Serjeants* attending them; whence the North-pole is elevated 50. degrees 48. minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is remoued from the full West-point vnto the Meridian of 18. degrees.

(6) Other places also are memorable through the actions therein happening, or antiquities there yet remaining: such is *Badbury*, now nothing but a *Trench* and decayed *Castle*, hardly seene, though sometimes it was the *Court* of the *West-Saxons Kings*. Such also is *Cerne*, where *Augustine the English Apostle* brake downe the *Altars* and *Idols* of the *Saxons God H e l l*, whom they devoutly honoured as the onely conseruer of their health. *Shaftesbury* also, wherein one *Aquila* (whether a *Man* or *Eagle* I know not) by our *Historians report*, is said to haue prophecied the future times of this our Empire, and that after the raignes of the *Saxons* and *Normans* it shold againe retурne vnto the government of the *British King*. But with such vaine predictions our Nationis more then once taxed by *Philip Comines* the famous *French Writer*. In this *Cittie Edward the sonne* of great *Edgar*, and one and thirtieth Monarch of the *English-men*, was interred, being murdered at *Corfe*, a *Castle* seated in the *Ile of Purbeck*, by his Step-mother *Ælfriðr*, to make way for her sonne to enioy his *Crowne*: in repenteance whereof, and to pacifie Heaven for his bloud, she buile the *Monasteries* of *Ambresbury* and *Whorwell*, in the *Countie of Wilts-shire and South-Hampton*. In the former of which with great penitency she spent the rest of her life.

(7) As vpon the like occasion the *Monastery* of *Middleton* was laied in this Shire by King *E-
thelstan* to appease the *Ghost* of *Edwina* his innocent brother, and to expiate the sinne of his owne soule for the bloud of that iust Prince, whom most vnjustly he caused to die: and with the like de-
uotion,

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uotion, though not to satisfie for the like bloudie sinnes, did Queene Culbarga sue a Diuorce from her second husband the Northumberlands King, and at *Winburne* built her a Nunnery, whereof her selfe became *Abbesse*, where afterward was railed a most stately Minster, which added not onely more glory to the place, but withall enlarged the name, and made it to be called *Wimburn-minster*, where King *Ethelred*, a most vertuous Prince, after much disquietnesse had with the *Danes*, in peace here resteth, with his Tombe and Inscription, as in his History (Christ assyting) shall be further seene. Neither an ong these may I omit *Sherburne*, which in the yeare of grace 704. was made a Bishops See, in whose Cathedrall Church were interred the bodies of *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert*, brethren, both of them Monarkes of the *English-men*.

(8) Seuen more besides these were set apart from worldly imployments, consecrated onely to God and his seruice in this Shire; which were *Cameftern*, *Cranborn*, *Abbottesbury*, *Bindon*, *Sinwymister*, *Tarrant*, and *Warbam*. These with the others came to their full period vnder the hand of King *Henry the Eight*, which lay with such waight vpon their faire buildings, that he crushed the iuyce thereof into his owne Coffers.

(9) Castles for defence in repaire and decayed, were at *Sherburne*, *Dorchesfer*, *Branksy*, *Portland*, *Corfe*, *Newton*, *Woodford*, and *Wareham*. So that withthese and othes the County hath beeue strengthned with twelue Religious Houses, their poore reliued, with eighteene Market-Townes at this day is traded, and principally into fve diuisions parted, subdiviuided into thirtie-fourre Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred fortie-eight Parishes.

DEVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

DEVON-SHIRE, by the *Cornish Britaines* called *Deninan*; and by contraction of the vulgar *Denshire*, is not derived from the *Danes*, as some would haue it, but from the people *Dan-mony*, the same we will speake of in *Cornwall*, and whom *Ptolemie* hath seated in these *Westerne Borders*.

(2) The West of this County is bounded altogether by the Riuver *Tamar*: the East is held in with the verge of *Somerset-shire*: and the North and South sides are washed wholy with the *British* and *Severne Seas*: Betwixt whose shoares from *Cunshere* in the North, vnto *Salcombe Hauen* entering in at the South, are fiftie five miles: and from the *Hariiland Point* West, to *Thorncambe East*, are fiftie fourte: the whole Circumference about two hundred and two miles.

(3) The Ayre is sharpe, healthfull and good: the Soile is hilly, wooddy and fruitfull, yet so as the hand of the Manurer must never be idle, nor the purse of the Farmer never fast shut, especially of them that are farre from the Sea, whence they fetch a sand with charge and much trauell, which being spread vpon the face of the earth, bettereth the leanness thereof for graine, and giueth life to the Glebe with great efficacy.

(4) As *Cornwall*, so this hath the same commodities that arise from the Seas: and being more inland hath more commodious Hauens for Shppings entercourse, among whom *Tonnes* is famous for *Bruis*: first entrance, if *Geffry* say true, or if *Hawallian* the Poet tooke not a Poeticall libertie, when speaking of *Bruis*, he wrote thus:

*The Gods did guide his sayle and course: the winds were as command:
And Tonnes was the happy shoare where first he came on land.*

But

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But with more credit and lamentable event, the *Danes* at *Teign-mouth* first entered for the invasion of this Land, about the yeare of Christ 787. vnto whom *Brightrik King* of the *West-Saxons* sent the *Steward* of his house to know their intents, whom resistantly they slew: yet were they forced backe to their Ships by the Inhabitants, though long they stayed not, but eagerly pursued their begun enterprises.

With more happie successe hath *Plimouth* set forth the purchasers of fame, and stopped the entrance of *Englands* Invaders, as in the Raigne of that eternized Queen, the mirour of Princes, *Elizabeth* of euerlasting memory: for from this Port Sir *Francis Drake*, that potent man at Sea, setting forth Anno 1577 in the space of two yeares and ten moneths did compasse the circle of the earth by Sea. And the Lord *Charles Howard*, Englands high Admirall, did not onely from hence impeach the entrance of the proud invincible *Spanish Navy*, intending invasion and subuersion of State, but with his Bullets so signed their passage; that their sides did well shew in whose hands they had beene, as seales of their owne shame, and his high honour.

(5) The commodities of this Shire consist muchin Wools and Clothings, where the best and finest Kerfies are made in the Land. Corne is most plenteous in the fruitfull Vallies, and Cattle spreading vpon the topped Hills; Sea-Fish, and Fowle exceedingly abundant. Veynes of Lead, yea and some of Siluer in this Shire are found: and the Load-stone (not the least for use and esteeme) from the Rocks vpon *Dart-more* hath beeene taken Many fresh Springs doe bubble from the Hills in this Province, which with a longing desire of Societie search out their passage, till they mette and conjoyn in the Vallies, and gathering still strength with more branches, lastly grow boyled able to heare Ships into the Land, and to lodge them of great burthen in their Bosomes or Fals: whereof *Tamar*, *Tawe*, and *Exe* are the fairest and most commodious.

(6) Vpon which last the chiefe Cittie and Shire-Towne of this Countie is seated, and from that River

DEVON-SHIRE.

Riuier hath her name Excester : this Citie by Ptolemie is called Isea ; by the Itinerary of Antonius Emperour, Isea Dannoiorum ; and by the Welsh Pencaer. It is pleasantly seated vpon the gentle ascent of an hill, so stately for building, so rich with Inhabitants, so frequent for commerce and concourse of strangers, that a man can desire nothing but there it is to be had, saith William of Malmesbury. The walls of this Citie first built by King Athelstan, are in a manner circular or round, but towards the Exe rangeth almost in a straight line, having six Gates for entrance, and many Watch-Towers interposed betwixt, whose compass containeth about fifteene hundred paces : vpon the East part of this Citie standeth a Castle called Ragemont, sometimes the Palace of the West-Saxon Kings, and after them of the Earles of Cornwall, whose prospect is pleasant vnto the Sea, and ouer against it a most magnificent Cathedral Church, founded by King Athelstan also, in the honour of S Peter, and by Edward the Confessor made the Bishops See, which he remoued from Crediton or Kurton in this Countie vnto the Citie of Excester (as saith the private History of that place:) whose dilapidations the reverend Father in God William now Bishop of the Diocese with great cost hath repaired ; whom I may not name without a most thankfull remembrance for the great benefits receiued by his carefull prouidence toward me and mine. This Citie was so strong and so well stored of Brasernes, that they held out against the Saxons for 465. yeares after their first entrance, and was not aboluely wonne vntill Athelstan became Monarch of the whole, who then peopled it with his Saxons, and enriched the beautie thereof with many faire buildings : but in the times of the Danish detอลations this Citie with the rest, felte their destroying hands ; for in the yeare 875. it was by them sore afflicted, spoyled, and shaken, and that most grievously by Swane in the yeare of Christ Iesus 1003. whorazed it downe from East to West, so that scarcely had it gotten breath before William the bastard of Normandy besieged it, against whom the Citizens with great manhood serued, till a part of the wall fell downe of it selfe, and that by the hand of Gods prouidence, saith mine Author : since when it hath beene

three

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three times besieged, and with valiant resistance ever defended. The first was by Hugh Courtenay, Earle of Devenshire, in the Ciuell broyles betwixt Lancastre and Yorke; then by Perkin Warbeck, that counterfeited Richard Duke of Yorke; and lastly, by the Cornish Rebels, wherinalthong the Citizens were grievously pinched with scarsitie, yet continued they their faithfull allegiance vnto King Edward the sixt; and at this day flourishest in tranquilltie and wealth, being gouerned by a Major, twentie-toure Brethren, with a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and other Officers their Attendants. This Cities graduation is set in the degree of Latitude from the North-Pole 50. and 45. scruples; and for Longitude from the West, to the degree 16. and 25. scruples. Neither is Joseph that excellent Poet, whose birth was in this Cittie, the least of hor Ornamentes, whose Writings bare so great credit, that they were divulged in the Germane language vnder the name of Cornelius Nepos.

The like credit got Crediton in her birth-child vniuersitie the Apostle of the Hugians, Thuringers, and Frisians of Germany, which were conuerted by him vnto the Gospell and knowledge of Christ.

(7) Places memorable in this Countie remaining for signes of Battles, or other antiquities are these: vpon Exmore certaine Monuments of Anricke-worke are erected, which are stones pitched in order, some triangle-wise, and some in round compasse: these no doubt were trophies of victories there obtained, eyther by the Romans, Saxons, or Danes, and with Danish letters one of them is inscribed, giuing direction to such as should trauell that way. Hublestowe likewise neere vnto the mouth of Tawe, was the buriall place of Hubba the Dane, who with his Brother Hungar, had harried the English in diuers parts of the Land: but lastly was there encountered with, and slaine by this Shires Inhabitants, and vnder a heape of copped stones interred, and the Banner Reasen there and then taken, that had so often beeene spread in the Danes quarrell, and wherein they reposed no small confidence for successe.

(8) A dou-

DEVON-SHIRE.

(8) A double dignitie remaineth in this Countie, where Princes of State haue borne the Titles both of *Douyngshire* and *Excester*: of which Cittie, there haue beene entituled Dukes, the last of whom, namely, *Henry Holland*, Grand-childe to *John Holland*, halfe-brother to King *Richard the second*; siding with *Lauesber* against *Edward the fourth*, whose Sister was his wife, was driven to such misery, as *Philip Comynew* reporteth, that he was scene all torne and bare-footed to beg his living in the *Low Countries*: and lastly, his body was cast vpon the shore of *Kens* (as if he had perished by shipwracke). So vncertaine is *Fortune* in her endowments, and the state of man, notwithstanding his great birth.

(9) Religious houses in this Shire built in deuotion, and for Idolatry pulled downe, were at *Excester*, *Torbay*, *Tanton*, *Taweflode*, *Kirton*, *Ford*, *Harsland*, *Axmister*, and *Berfable*.

(10) And the Counties diuisions are parted into thirtie-three Hundreds, wherein are seated thirtie-seauen Market-Townes, and three hundred ninetie fours Parish-Churches.

Cornwaile.

Scale Albermarle

Septentrio

O C E A N U S

Marland point

Merton

Stoweflowre

Champe

Stratton

Efford

Tintagel castl

Drewe

Michellion

Tallasson

Elmer

Califord

Terlaste

Temp

Wenford

S. Less

Liber S. Agro

Long

Caronak

S. Nanson

S. Columbe

mt

Babuana

mt

Leffebur

mt

Bridok

mt

Glynd

mt

Tudor

mt

Chappel

mt

Talbore

mt

The Black rock

mt

Thorn land

Bretain I.

The Lan-

ds end

S. Lenim

mt

Caribis

mt

Canberen

mt

S. Earth

mt

S. Gurnap

mt

Mercale

mt

Pengriff

mt

Term

mt

Nelson

mt

Hannum

mt

Winniton

mt

Ram

mt

Kentra

mt

Meridies

10

CORNWALL.

CHAPTER X.

CORNWALL (as Matthew of Westmonster affirmeth) is so named partly from the forme, and partly from her people: for shooting it selfe into the Sea like a Horne (which the Britaines call Kerne) and inhabited by them whom the Saxons named Wallas; of these two compounded words it became Cornwallia. Not to trouble the Reader with the Fable of Corineus, cousin to King Brute, who in free gift received this Countie in reward of his prowess, for wrastling with the Giant Gogmagog, and breaking his necke from the Cliffe of Dcuer, as he of Monmouth hath fabuled.

(2) Touching the temperature of this Countie, the ayre thereof is cleansed as with Bellowes, by the Bellowes that euer worke from off her enuironing Seas, where thorow it becommeth pure and subtil, and is made thereby very healthfull, but withall so piercing and sharpe, that it is apter to preserue then to recover health. The spring is not so early as in the more Easterne parts; yet the Summer with a temperate heat recompeneeth his slow fostering of the fruits, with their most kindly ripening. The Autumnne bringeth a somewhat late haruest: and the Winter, by reason of the Seas warme breech, maketh the cold milder then elsewhere. Notwithstanding that Countrey is much subiect to stormy blasts, whose violence hath freedome from the open waues, to beat vpon the dwellers at Land, leaving many times their houses vncouered.

(3) The Soile for the most part is lifted vp into many hilles, parted asunder with narrow and short vallies, and a shallow earth doth couer their out-side, which by a Sea-weede called Orewood, and a certaine kinde of fruitfull Sea-sand, they make so ranke and batten, as is vncredible. But more are the

CORNWALL.

the riches that out of those hilles are gotten from the Mines of Copper and Tinne; which Countrey was the first, and continueth the best stored in that Merchandise, of any in the world. *Tinne* the Historian in Plinie reporteth, that the Britaines ferched their Tinne in wicker-boats, flitted about with Leathers. And *Diodorus Siculus* of Augustus Casars time writeth, that the Britaines in this part digged Tinne out of stony ground, which by Merchants was carried into Gallia, and thence to Narbone, as is wro to a Marke. Whiche howeuer the English-Saxons neglected, yet the Normans made great benefit thereof, especially Richard brother to King Henry the third, who was Earle of Cornwall, and by those Tinneworkes became exceedingly rich: for the incusions of the Moores having stopped vp the Tinne-Mines in Spain, and them in Germany not discouered before the yeare of Christ 1240. these in Cornwall supplied the want in all parts of the world. This Earle made certayne Tinne-Lawes, which with liberties and priuileges were confirmed by Earle Edmund his sonne. And in the dayes of King Edward the third, the Common-weale of Tinneworkes from one body was diuided into foere, and a Lord Warden of the Stanniers appointed their Judge.

(4) The Borders of this Shire on all parts but the East is bound in with the Sea: and had Tamer drawn his course but foure milles further to the North, betwixt this Countie and Devonshire, it might haue beene rather accounted an Iland, then stood with the Main. Her length is from Launceston to the Lands end, containing by measure 60 miles: and the broadest part, stretching along by the Tamer, is fully fortie, blesing thence still lesser like a horne.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the Romans, were the Dumnonii, that spread themselues further into Devonshire also, by the report of *Diodorus Siculus*, a most courteous and ciuill people: and by Michael their Poet extolled for *valour and strength of armes*: nor therein doth he take the libertie that Poets are allowed, to adde to the subiect wherof they write, but truly reporteth what we see by them performed, who in actilitie surmount many other people.

When

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When the Heathen *Saxons* had seated themselves in the best of this Land, and forced the *Christian Britaines* into these rockie parts, then did Cornwall abound in *Saints*, vnto whose honor most of the Churches were erected, by whose names they are yet knowne and called. To speake nothing of *Virgilia* that Counties Dukes daughter, with her company of canonized *Virgin-Saints*, that are now reputed but to trouble the *Calendar*. These Britaines in Cornwall so fenced the Countrey, and defended themselves, that to the raigne of King *Artheflaine* they held out against the *Saxons*, who subduing those *Western Parts*, made *Tamar* the Bounder betwixt them and his *English*, whose last *Earle* of the British Blood was called *Cendorus*.

(6) But *William the Bastard* created *Robert* (his halfe-brother by *Herlotta* their mother) the first *Earle of the Normans race*: and *Edward the Blacke Prince*, the ninth from him, was by his Father King *Edward the third* invested the first *Duke of Cornwall*, which Title euer since hath continued in the *Crown*.

(7) The commodities of this Shire, ministred both by *Sea* and *Soile*, are many and great; for besides the abundance of *Fish* that doe suffice the Inhabitants, the *Pilchard* is taken, who in great skuls swarme about the Coast, whence being transported to *France*, *Spaine*, and *Italie*, yeeld a yearely reuenew of gaine vnto Cornwall; wherein also *Copper* and *Tinne* so plentifully grow in the vermost part of this *Promontory*, that at a low water the veynes thereof lie bare, and are seene: and what gaine that commoditie begets, is vulgarly knowne. Neither are these *Rockes* destitute of *Gold* nor *Siluer*, yea and *Diamonds* shaped and pointed Anglo-wise, and smoothed by *Nature* her selfe, whereof some are as bigge as *Walnuts*, inferiour to the *Orient* onely in blacknese and hardnesse.

Many are the *Ports*, *Bayes*, and *Havens* that open into this Shire, both safe for arraige, and commodious transports, whereof *Falmouth* is so copious, that an hundred Ships may there ride at Anchor apart by themselves, so that from the tops of their highest *Masts*, they shall not see each other, and lie most safely vnder the winds.

(8) This

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(8) This Countie is fruitfull in *Corne*, *Cattle*, *Sea-fish*, and *Fowle*: all which, with other provisions, for pleasures and life, are traded thorow twentie-two *Markes-Towns* in this Shire, whereof *Lanhydrock*, and *Bodmin* are the best; from which last, being the middle of the Shire, the Pole is eleuated to the degree of Latitude 50 35. minutes, and for Longitude from the first West point, 15. 13. minutes, as *Mercator* hath measured them.

(9) Memorable matters both for antiquitie and strangenesse of sight, are these: At *Bikenna* vpon the South-west of her Promontorie, is a *Trophy* erected, which are eighteene Stones placed round in compas, and pitched twelve foot each from others, with another farre-bigger in the very center. These doe shew some Victory there attained, either by the *Roman*, or els King *Arthurbane*. At the foot of the Rockes neere vnto *S. Michaels Mount*, in the memory of our fathers, were digged vp *Speare-heads*, *Axes*, and *Swords of Brasse*, wrapped in linnen, the weapons that the *Cimbriani* and ancient Britaines anciently vsed.

At *Camelford* alikewise peices of *Armours* both for horse and man, are many times found in digging of the ground, imputed to be the signes of that fight wherein *Mordred* was slaine, and wherein great Arthur received his deaths wound. And at *Castle-Dennys* are the Trenches wherein the *Danes* lodg'd when they first inted to subdue the Land. In the Parish *S. Clare*, two stones are pitched, one of them inscribed with a strange Character, and the other called *the other halfe stone*. The *Hurlers* also, fabuled to be men metamorphosed into stones; but in truthe shew a note of some Victory, or else are to set for Land-markes Bounders. There alio the *Wring-cheese* doth shew it selfe, which are huge Rockes heaped one vpon another, and the lowest of them the least, fashion'd like a *Cheese*, lying prest under the rest of those Hils, which seemeth very dangerous to be passed vnder But neere to *Penzance*, and vnto *Mounts-bay*, a farre more strange Rocke standeth, namely, *Main timber*. which

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lyeth mounted vpon others of meaner size, with so equall a counterpoize, that a man may move it with the push of his finger, but no strength remoue it out of his place.

(10) Religious houes built, and suppressed within the limits of Cornwall, the fairest and greatest for account, were *Launston*, *S. Neotes*, *S. Buriers*, *S. Michaels Mount*, and *S. Germans* a Bishop's See: so was *Bodmin* alio, from whence King Edward the Confessor remoued it vnto the Cite of Exeter.

(11) The diuision of this Shire is into nine Hundreds, wherein are seated twentie-two Market-Townes, and 161. Parishes-Churches.

SOMERSET SHIRE

Miliaria Americana.

Petrus
Karius
calavit.

Fabiolus
Institut

Strychnos

Pantone

Organis.

OCTOBER

P A R S

~~D C V O S N I A E~~

DORCHESTER

S V M M E R S E T - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R X I.

SVMMERSET-SHIRE is both a rich and spacious Countrey, hauing the *Seuerne Sea* beating vpon it on the North-side, the South part bordering vpon *Devon* and *Dorset Shires*, the West confined with *Devonshire*, and the East and North-East vpon *Wilshire*, and *Gloucester-shire*. It tooke the name of *Sommerton* (sometime the chiefe Towne of this Shire) whence in the ancient Historian *Afferius*, this Countie is called *Sommertunensis*, that is, *Sommerton-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is large, bearing it selfe still wider as it stretcheth into the middle part thereof, and containes in length from *Brackley* neere vnto *Frome-Selwood* Eastward, to *Oare* in the West, Miles 55. In breadth from *Porchout point* in the North, to *Chard* Southward, is somewhat aboue fortie miles. The whole circumference is about 204. miles.

(3) The ayre is milde and pleasing, and for the most part subiect to such temperate dispositions as the Sommer-season affordeth, whence some haue erroneously conceited, that the Region borrowed her name from the nature of her Clime: yet how delightfull so euer it is in the time of Sommer, with change of the season it may well change her pleasing name, and borrow some Winterly denomination; so full of wet, so myrie and moorish it is; in so much as the Inhabitants can hardly travell to and fro without their great encumbrance.

(4) Howbeit they passe ouer this with all patience, knowing their ensuing seasonable profits farre to exceede any present detiments and displeasures: for as it is foule, so it is fruitfull, which makes them comfort themselves with this Proverbe, that *What is worst for the Rider, is best for the Abider*: the Soyle and Glebe therof being very fertile, and every side garnished with Pastures and
des

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delightfull Meadowes, and beautified with Mannor houses both many and sayres and (in a word) hath euery thing in it to contente the purse, the heart, the eye, at home: and sufficient Paris to gloue entertainment to commodities from abroad.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants that possessed this Prouince were the *Bulgæ*, who spread them selues farre and wide, as well here as in *Wiltshire*, and the inner parts of *Hampshire*; who being branched from the *Germani*, conferred the names of those plaees from whence they came, vpon these their seats where they resided.

(6) The generall profits of this Prouince are Corne and Cattle; wherewith it is so plentifully stored, as it may challenge any neighbouring Country for the quantitie to make shew of Cattle so fat, or Graine so rich. Some places are peculiarly enriched by Lead-mines, as *Mindphils*, (perchance so called of the deepe Mynes) by *Leland* aptly termed *Mineray*, *Minerall-hills*, which yeeld plenty of Lead, the most Merchantable Commoditie that is in *England*, and vented into all parts of the world. Some are beautified with Diamonds, as *S. Vincens Rose*, whereof there is great plentie, and so bright of colour, as they might equalize *Indian Diamonds*, if they had their hardnesse: yet being so many and so common, they are lesse sought after or commended.

(7) This Country is famoused by three Cities, *Bath*, *Wels*, and *Bristol*. The first takes name of the hot Bathes, which *Antonine* called *Aqua Solis*, *The waters of the Sunne*; *Stephanus*, *Badiæ*, *swe*, at this day *Bathe*, and the Latinists *Batbonia*: a place of continuall concourse for persons of all degrees, and almost of all diseases, (whence it was sometimes called *Akeman-ester*) who by diuine prudencie doe very often finde reliefe there, the Springs thereof by reason of their Minerall and sulphurous passage, being of such exceeding power and medicinable heat, as that they cure and conquer the rebellious stubbornesse of corrupt humors, in respect of which admirable vertues, some haue fabled, that they were first conuayed by Magicke Art. To testifie the antiquitie of this place,

many

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many Images and Romane Inscriptions are found in the walles, which can now be hardly read, they are so worne and eaten into by age. *Wels* (as *Leiland* reporteth) was sometimes called *Theodosianum*, but from whence it had that denomination he makes no mention: The name it now beareth is taken (as some thinke) from the Riuere there, which King *Kinewlph* in his Charter *An. 766.* calleth *Welle*, or (as others) from the *Wels* or *Springs* which there breake forth, and wherupon that See (vnder whose Iurisdiction is also the Citie of *Bath*) hath beene anciently called *Ponsanensis Ecclesia*, the *Fountaine Church*: where the *Cathedrall* built by King *Inas* to the memory of *S. Andrew*, is very beautifull and richly endowed. The Citie is likewise well replenished both with Inhabitants and seemly buildings. Whose government is managed by a Major yearlye elected, a Recorder, and seuen Maisters, hauing the assistance of sixteene Burgesses, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. Whose Latitude is 51. 20. minutes, and Longitude 17. 31. minutes. *Bristol* is not so ancient, as it is faire and well seated: The beautie of it being such, as for the bignesse thereof, it scarce giues place to any Citie of *England*, and doth worthily deserue the *Saxon* name *Bright-stad*: whose pleasantnesse is the more, by reason that the Riuere *Avon* scowres through the midt of it, which together with the benefit of *Seves* vnder all the streets, cleares the Citie of all noysome hith and uncleanesse. It is not wholly seated in this Countie of *Somerset*, but one parechere of in *Gloucester-shire*; but because it is an entire Countie of it selfe, it denyes subiectiōn vnto eyther, hauing for its owne government both a Bishop, with a well furnished Colledge, and a Major, with a competene assistance of Aldermen, and other Officers for Ciuell affaires.

(8) This Prouince hath beene the Theater of many Tragicall events and bloody Battels: the *Danes* did grieuously afflict *Portlock* by cruell Piracies, in the yeare eight hundred eighttie five. Yet neere vnto *Pew* a little village neighbouring vpon *North Cadbury*, *Edmund*, furnamed *Iron-side*, gave them a notable soyle, as he was purusing *Canumus* from place to place, for usurping the *Crown* of *England*.

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England. And *Keniwaleb* (a *West-Saxon*) in the same place had such a day against the *Britaines*, that they euer after stood in awe of the *English-Saxons* provesse. *Marianus* relateth that not farre from Bridge-water as the *Dunes* were stragling abroad, *Ealstan* Bishop of *Sherbourne* did so foyle their Forces in the yeare 845. as their minds were much discomfited, and their powers vtterly disabled. *Nimis* also writeth, that King *Arthur* did so defeat the *English-Saxons* in a battell at *Cadbury*, that it deserved to be made perpetually memorable. Neither is *Mons Badonicus* (now *Bansteadowne*) lesse famous for *Arthurs* victories. And King *Elfred* in another battell not farre from hence gave the *Dunes* such an ouerthrow, as he forced them to submission, and induced *Godrue* their King to become a Christian, himselfe being God-father to him at the Fone. So happy is this *Region*, and so beholding to Nature and Art for her strengths and fortifications, as she hath alwayes beeche able to defend her selfe, and offend her enemies.

(9) Neither hath it beeene leschehonoured with beauteous houses consecrated to Religion: such was that of *Black-Chanors* at *Baventib* in the first limit of this Shirē Westward; and King *Alfredus* built a Monastery in an Island called *Muchelney* (that is to say,) the great Island, which is betweene the Rivers *Iuel* and *Pedred*, running together, where the defaced walles and ruines thereof are yet to be scene. King *Henry* the third also erected a Nunnery at *Witbam*, which was afterwards the first houle of the *Carthusian* Monkes in England, as *Hinton* not far off was the secqnd. But aboue all other for antiquite, glory, and beautie was the Abbey of *Glastenbury*, whose beginning is fetcht even from *Joseph of Antiochia*, which *Deni* Bishop of *S. Davids* repaired, being fallen to ruine, and King *Edw*. lastly builded a fayre and stately Church in this Monastery, though it be now made even with the ground, the ruines onely shewing how great and magnifice nt a Seat it hath anciently beeene; which severall houses were thus beautified by bounteous Princes, for religious purposes, and to retire the mind from worldly seruices, though blinded times and guides diuerted them to superstitious and lewd abuses.

(10). Other

S O M M E R S E T - S H I R E .

(10) Other memorable places are these, *Camlet* a very steepe hill hard to be ascended which appears to haue beeene a worke of the Romans by diuers Coynes digg'd vpon there, on the top whereof are seen the lineaments of a large and ancien Castle, whiche the Inhabitants report to haue beeene the Palace of King *Arthur*. Ilchester, which at the comming of the Normans was so populouſe, that it had in it an hundred and ſeven Burgeſſes, and it appears to be of great antiquitie by the Romane *Celari* Coynes, oftentimes found there. The Church yard of *Analonis* or *Glastenbury*, where King *Arthur's* Sepulcher was ſearched for by the command of King *Henry* the ſecond, which was found vnder a Bone, with an Inſcription vpon it fastned, almoſt nine foote in the ground. Also *Dunſtere*, where (as is reported) a great Lady obtained of her husband ſo much Paſture ground in common by the Towne ſide, for the good and benefit of the Inhabitants, as ſhe was able in a whole day to goe about bare-foote.

This Countie is diuided into 42 Hundreds for the diſpoſing of busynesse needfull to the State thereof, wherein are placed 32 Market-Townes, fit for buying and ſelling, and other affayres of Commerce. It is fortified with fourtēen Castles, and planted with 385 Parishes, for concouſe of diuine ſeruice.

Parte of Glocest
cester Shire

WILT SHIRE

PARTE OF
SOMERSET
SHIRE

Scala Miliari

10

12 Ham

Occidens



V V I L T - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R X I I .

V V I L T - S H I R E, is enclosed vpon the North with Gloucester-shire, vpon the East is bounded with Bark-shire, vpon the South with Dorset and Hampshire, and vpon the West is confronted against partly by Gloucester, and the rest by Somerset shires.

(2) The forme thereof is both long and broad; for from Ingleham vpon Thamis in the North, to Brugat Damarum in the South, are thirtie nine miles: the broadest part is from Buttermer Eastward, to the Shire-stones in the West, being twentie nine; the whole in Circumference is one hundred thirtie nine miles.

(3) For Ayre, it is seated in a temperate Climate, both sweet, pleasant, and wholesome; and for soile (saith John of Sarisbury) is exceeding fertile and plentifull, yea, and that with varietie.

(4) The Northerne part, which they call North Wiltshire, riseth vp into delectable hilles, attired with large Woods, and watered with cleare Rivers, whereof I/isis is one, which soone becommeth the most famous in the Land. The South part is more euen, yeelding abundantly grasse and cornez; and is made the more fruitfull by the Rivers Wily, Adder, and Aurn. The midst of this Countie is most plaine, and thereby is knowne and commonly called Salesbury Plaines; and lie so leuell indeed, that it doth limit the Horizon: or hardly can a man see from the one side to the other. These Plaines graze an infinite number of sheepe, whose fleeces and flesh bring in an yearly reuenew to their owners.

(5) Anciently this Countie was possessed by the Belga, who are seated by Ptolemie in Hampshire, Somerset shire, and in this Tract; and they (as it seemeth by Caesar) were of the Belga in Gaul. These

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(as some hold) were subdued by *Vespasian*, Lieutenant of the second Legion under *Claudius*, when the foundations of his future greatness were in these parts first laid by his many Victories over the *Britaines*. And herein surely the *Romans* seated; for besides *Tawesbury Trench*, by Tradition held to be his, in many other Forts in this Shire the Tract of their footing hath beene left, and the stamped Coines of their Emperours found, an apparent testimony of their abode.

(6) After them the *West-Saxons* made it a part of their Kingdome, whose border was *Anon*, as witnesseth *Athelward*, though the *Mercians* many times encroched vpon them, whereby many great Battles, as *Malmesbury* tells vs, betwixt them were fought, when in the young yeares of their *Hegeschie* each sought to enlarge his, by the lessening of the next: but growne unto more ripenesse, they assigned their limits by a great and long ditch crossing thorow the middest of these *Plains*, which for the wonderthereof is supposed by the vulgar to be the worke of the *Devill*, and is called of all, *Wansdike*, vndoubtedly of *Woden*, the *Saxons* Ancestor and great reputed God, where a little village yet standeth, and retaineth to name *Wodens-bury*. At this place, in Anno 590. *Ceaulin* the *West-Saxon*, received such a foyle of the *Britaines* and his Country-men, that he was forced to forlise his Kingdome, and to end his dayes in exile, becomming a pittifull spectacle even vnto his enemies. And in this place *Inn* the *West-Saxon* joy ned Battle with *Ceolred* the *Mercian*, whence both of them departed with equall losse. The like was at *Bradford* by *Kenilwach* and *Cutbred*; at *Wilton*, betwixt *Egbert* and *Beornwulf*; at *Edindon*, where King *Eisfrid* was vanquisher of the *Danes*; and at *Wilton*, where the *Danes* wonne the day against him. With as bloudy successe, though not happening by sword, was the issue of that Synod assembled at *Caber*, a small Towne in this Countie, in the yeare of Christ Iesus 977 where being hotly debating for the single life, and against the marriages of the Clergie, what wanted by the Word to prove their divorce, was supplied by a Stratagem, and that ver-
ty bloudy; for suddenly the maine timber brake, and downe fell the floore with the Nobles and Prelates,

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Prelates, the Gentlemen and Commons, whereby a great number were hurt, and many more slaine; enely *Dauy*, the Prelider, and mouth for the Monkes, escaped vntouched, the Ioist whereon his Chaire stood remaining most firme; which confirmed the sentence of their separations, whom God had conioyned, and became the fall and snare of much incontinencie in both sexes.

(7.) The chiefeſt Citie of this Shire is *Salesburie*, remoued from a higher, but a fare more conuenient place; whose want of water was not ſo great in the mother, as is ſupplied and replenished in the daughter, every ſtreet almoft having a Riuier running thorow her middelt; and for ſumptuous and delicate buildings, is inferiour to none. The Cathedrall, a moft rich magniſcent Church, was begun by *Richard Poore, Bishop*, and with fortie yeares continuance was raſed to her perfect beautie: wherein are as many windowes as there are dayes in the yeare, as many caſt pillars of Marble, as there are houres in the yeare, and as many gates for entrance as there are moneths in the yeare. Neither doth this Citie retaine true honour to her ſelue, but imparteſt her, and receiueth honour from others, who are intituled *Earles of Salesburie*, whereof eight noble Families haue beene dignified ſince the *Normans Conqueſt*. This Cities ſituation is in the degree of Latitude 51. 10 minutes, and from the firſt West-point obſerved by *Mercator*, 18. Degrees, and 31. minutes of Longitude.

(8.) Ouer this, old *Salesburie* ſheweth it ſelue, where *Kenrik* overcame the *Britaines*, and where *Canutus the Dane* did great dammage by fire. This formerly had beeene the Seat of the *Romans*: as likewiſe was *Lecham*, as by their Coines digged vp is apparent: ſo were *Brokebridge* and *Cofham*, the Courts of the *Saxon Kings*. But *Fortune* long ſince hath turned her face from all theſe, as lately ſhe did from many ancient and religious foundations planted in this Prouince, whereof *Malongburie* was the moft famous I will not with *Monmouth* auouch the foundation thereof vnto *Mulmition*,

but

W I L T - S H I R E.

but by true Records from *Maidulph a Scot*, a man of great learning, that therein builte a Cell, and lead an Hermits life, whereof *Beda* calleth it the *Citie of Maidulph*, and we by contraction, *Malmesburie*, *Adelme* his Disciple and Successor, builte here a faire Monastery, which *Arbella* the Monarch richly endowed, and left his body after death there to rest. Neither hath any graced this more then *William her Monk*, in recording to posterities the *Chronicles of our Land*, concerning both the Church and Common-weale, wherein himselfe liued and wrote those Histories.

(9) *Ambresburie* for repute did second this, built by *Alfritha*, King *Edgar* his wife, to expiate the sinne of murder which she committed vpon yong *Edward* her sonne in law, that hers might be King. In this place *Queene Eleonor*, widow to King *Henry* the third, renounced all royll pompe, and devoted her selfe vnto God in the habit of a Nunne. Other places erected for pietie, were at *Salesburie*, *Lacock*, *Stanley*, *Wilton*, *Luichurch*, *Farnleg*, *Bradstoke*, *Briopune*, and *Brumbore*. These graftis growne to full greatnesse, were cut downe by the *Pruiner*, least the cankers thereof should infect the whole body (as by them was alledged) and their Reuenewes bestowed vpon farre better vses, both for the bringing vp of youch, and the maintenance of estate.

(10) With eight strong Castles this Countie hath beene guarded; in nineteene Market-Townes her commodities are traded: into twentie-nine Hundreds for busynesse is diuided, and in them are seated three hundred and four Parish-Churches.

BARK: SHIRE

PARTE
OF

Oxford

Witton

Longworth

Keyscot

Lad

Farmington

Hul

Colle

Pury

Chilrey

Locking

Hagthorn

Kingston

Coton

Hyverth

Scriernham

Kingstede

Hill

Lyne

Bulker

Streteys

Cumpton

Leamore

Eastle

Stanford

Regarding

Wurley

Sutham

Bucklesbury

Aberfeldy

Ofton

Aldermerste

Wasing

Snalefeld

Barkha

Sandherif

OF

W.M.L.

Childon

Ulford

Dinton

Chatsham

Wickham

Nubrye

Newte

RE

PARTE OF

HAM

SHIRE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

The Scale of Miles

PARTE OF

BUCKING:

HAM

SHIRE

Madenhead

Colbrock

Windsor

Bray

Ewfort

Chiswick

Hurst

Binfeld

Wurfeld

Stanes

Okingham

Wingfield

Easthamsted

Arke

13

B A R K - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R X I I I .

BARK-SHIRE, whether of the *Bay-woods* there sited; according to the censure of *Affrisius Meneuenus*, or from a naked and beare-lessie *Oak-tree*, whereunto the people usually reforted in troublesome times, to conferre for the State; I determine nor onely the Countie a long time hath beene so called, and bounded with other in manner as followeth: The North-part is parted by *Thame* from *Buckingham* and *Oxford-shires*; the South neare *Kenner* doth tract vpon *Hampshire*; the East is confined with the Countie of *Surrey*; and the West with *Wiltshire* and *Glosse-shire* is held in.

(3) The forme of this Shire doth somewhat resemble a *sandal* for a mans foot, lyng long-wise from East to West, in which part she is broadest, the middle most narrow, and then spreading wonder like to the heele: though for her rich endowments and stately magnificence, it may be well accounted the heart of the whole.

(3) The length thereof from *Ingleham* in the West, to old *Windfor* in the East, extendeth vnto fortie miles; from *Inkpen* to *Wightham*, the broadest part from South to North are twentie-fourte; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and twentie miles.

(4) The Ayre is temperate, sweet, and delightfull, and prospect for pleasure inferiour to none; the Soile is plenteous of corne, especially in the Vale of *White-borke*, that yeldeith yearely an admirable encrease. In a word, for Corne and Cattle, Waters, and Woods, of profit and pleasure, it giveth place vnto none.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants, by *Ptolemie* and *Cesar*, were the *Atrebates*, and them of those that descended from *Gallis*, among whom *Comius* (conquered by the Dictator) was of good respect, and

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and could doe much with the Britaines, who (as *Frontinus* reporteth) vsed this stratagem, though it proued nothing at last: he flying before *Cesar* to recover ayd of these *Atrebatiens*, light bedded vp-
on a shelfe in the Sea, whereupon hoysting his sailes as before a fore-winde, gaue shew to his pursuer that they were in swift flight; so that hopelesse to hayle them, he gaue ouer the chase; yet no sooner had *Cesar* made ouer among them, but that some of these people, by name the *Bibroces*, yeelded him subiection, which proued the ruine of all former libertie. But when the *Romans* had rent their owne Empire, and retired their Legion into a narrower circuit, the *Saxons* set foot where their forces had beene, and made this Countie a parcell of their Westerne Kingdome.

The *Danes* then setting their desire vpon spoiles, from their rowing Pinnaces pierced into these parts, and at Redding fortified them selues betwixt the Riuers *Kennet* and *Thamis*, whither after their great ouerthrow received at *Inglefield* by the hand of King *Esbilwolfe*, they retyred for their further safetie.

(6) This Towne King *Henry* the first most stately beautified with a rich *Monasterry* and strong *castle*, where, in the Collegiate Church of the *Abbey*, himselfe and *Queene* (who lay both veiled and crowned) with their daughter *Maud* the Empresse, called the *Lady of England*, were interred, as the priuate History of the place auoucheth, though others beslow the bodies of these two *Queenes* else-where. The Castle King *Henry* the second razed to the ground, hee cause it was the refuge for the followers of King *Stephen*. From whence the North-pole is railed in Latitude 51. degrees and 40. minutes, and in Longitude from the first Welt-point obserued by *Mercator* 19 degrees and 35. minutes.

(7) A Castle and Towne of greater strength and antiquitie was *Wallingford*, by *Antonic* and *Ptolemie* called *Galma*, the chiefe st Citie of the *Atrebatiens*, whose large circuit, and strong fortifications, shew plainly, that it was a place of the *Romans* abode, and since in a conueined safetie had made

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made many very bold, especially when the sparkes of England's ciuill dissensions were forced to flame in case of the crowne betwixt Maud the Empresse and King Stephen, whither her selfe and associates resorted as their surest defence.

(8) But of farre greater magnificence and state is the Castle of Windsor, a most Princely Palace and Mansion of his Maiestie. I will not with *leſſrey* affirme it to be built by King *Arthur*, but with better authoritie say, it was so thrifled after by the Conquerour, that by a composition with the Abbat of *Westminster*, whose then it was, he made it to be the Kings Possession, as a Place besides the pleasures, very commodious to entayne the King. In this Castle that victorious Prince King Edward the third was borne; and herein after he had subdued the French and Scots, held he at one and the same time, as his Prisoners, *John King of France*, and *David King of Scotland*. Neither was it ever graced with greater Maiestie then by the institution of the most honourable Order of the Garter, a signall Ornament of Martiall Prowesse: the inuention thereof some ascribe to be from a Garter falling from his Queen, or rather from *Jean Countesse of Salsburg*, a Lady of an incomparable beautie, as she danced before him, whereat she by standers smiling, he gave the impresse to checke all ciuill conceits, and in golden Letters imbellished the Garter with this French Posie, *HONI SOIT QVI MAL PENSE*. And yet that worthy *Clarenceaux* alledging the booke of the first institution, findes the inuention to be more ancient, as when King *Richard the first* warred against the *Turkes*, *Saracens*, *Cypres*, and *Aeon*, he girt the legs of certaine choise Knights with a tache of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers. The most Princely Chappell thereof is graced with the bodies of those two great Kings, *Henry the first*, and *Edward the fourth*, whom the whole Kingdome was too little to contraine, the one of *Lancaster*, the other of *Yorke*, where they rest now vnted in one mould, with a branch of both those Houses, even King *Henry the eight*, who there lyeth also interred, and rests in the Lord.

F

(9) Other

B A R K - S H I R E.

(9) Other places of note in this Shire are *Sinodun* in the North, and *Wessex* in the East, both of them places of the Romans residence, as by their monyes there oftentimes found appeareth. Neither was *Sussex* the least in this Tract, that had beeene the Seat of eight Bishops before the See was translated thence vnto *Shirburne*, or that to *Salisbury*. *Wenage* also is not wanting of honour, in bringing to life that learned and most valiant King *Ealfrid*, the scourge of the *Dane*, and great *March* of the *English*. And *Finchham* sted for wonder inferiour to none, where (as our Writers doe witnessesse) that in the yeare, a thousand one hundred, a Well boyled vp with streames of bloud, and fiftene dayes together continued that *Spring*, whose waters made red all others where they came, to the great amazement of the beholders.

(10) The riches and sweet seats that this Country affordeth, made many devout persones to shew their devotions vnto true pietie, in erecting places for Gods diuinie seruice, and their exemptions from all worldly busynesse : such were *Abington*, *Riddling*, *Bysham*, *Bromhall*, *Mentley*, *Hamm*, and *Wallingford*, whose *Vestaries* abusing the intents of their Founders, ouerthrew both their owne Orders and places of professions; all which were dissolved by *Act of Parliament*, and giuen the King to dispose at his will.

This Shires division is into twentie Hundreds, and hath beeene strengthened with six strong *Castles*, is yet graced with three of his Majesties most Princely Houses, and traded with twelve *Market Townes*, and is replenished with oone hundred and fortie *Parishes*.



A Scale of Miles

1 2 3 4 5 6

14

M I D D L E S E X.

CHAPTER XIII.

MIDDLESEX, so called in regard of the situation, as seated betwixt the *West-Saxons* and *East-Angles*, was sometimes, together with *Essex* and *Hartford-shire*, that part and portion which the *East-Saxons* enjoyed for their Kingdome: it lyeth bordered vpon the North with *Hartford-shire*; vpon the West by *Colne*, is seuered from *Buckingham*; the South, by *Thameſis*, from *Surrey* and *Kent*; and on the East from *Essex*, by the River *Lea*.

(2) The length thereof extended from *Stratford* in the East, to *Moreball vpon Colne* in the West, is by measure nineteen English miles; and from *South mines* in the North, to his Majesties Manour of *Hampton-Court* in the South, are little above sixteene miles, the whole Circumference ex-tending to ninetie miles.

(3) In for ne it is almost square, for ayre passing temperate, for soile abundantly fertile, and for pasturage and graine of all kindes, yeelding the best, so that the Wheat of this Countie hath serued a long time for the Manchet to our Princes Table.

(4) It lyeth seated in a vale most wholesome and rich, having some hils also, and them of good ascent, from whose tops the prospect of the whole is seene like vnto *Zoar* in *Egypt*, or rather like a Paradise and Garden of God.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to *Caſar*, were the *Trinobants*, whom he nameth to be the most puissant in the Land; whose chiefe Citie and State yeelding him subiection, made the whole, with leſſe losſe to the *Roman*s, to beare the yoke of their owne bondage, and to come in vnder termes of truce. But when their forces in these parts were spent, and the Empire shaken by intestine wares,

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warres, the *Saxons* setting their eyes vpon so faire a soile, made their footing at *sue* *herkin*; which lastly with *Hartford* and *Essex*, was the portion of the *East-Saxon Kingdome*.

(6) Fine Princely Houses, inheritable to the *English Crowne*, are seated in this Shire, which are, *Enfield*, *Hanworth*, *White-hall*, *S. James*, and *Hampton-court*, a Citie rather in shew then the Palace of a Prince, and for stately *Port* and gorgeous building, not inferiour to any in Europe. At *Thiblicworth* once stood the Palace of *Richard King of the Romans*, *Earle of Cornwall*, which the *Londaners* in a tumultuous broile, burned to the ground: many other stately Houses of our *English Nobilitie*, Knights, and Gentlemen, as also of the worshipfull *Citizens of London*, are in this Shire so sumptuously built and pleasantly seated, as the like in the like circuit are no where else to be found. Neerevnto *hamfis* entrance into this Countie, is kept the remembrance of *Caias* entrance over *Thamofis*, by the name of *Coway-stakes*, stukke salt in the bottome to impeach his designes; and further at *Stanes* a Maire-stone once stood for a marke of Jurisdiction, that *London* had so farre vpon *Thamofis*.

(7) Which Citie is more ancient then any true record beareth, fabuled from *Brute*, *Troyneuan*, from *Lud*, *Ludstone*: But by more credible Writers, *Tatitus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Ansonius*, *Londinium*, by *Aminianus Mercellinus* for her successiue prosperitie, *Augusta*, the greatest title that can be giuen to any: by *Britaines*, *Londayn*, by *Strangers*, *Londra*; and by vs *London*. This Citie doth shew as the Cedars among other trees, being the seat of the *British Kings*, the chamber of the *English*, the modell of the Land, and the Mart of the world: for thither are brought the silke of *Asia*, the spices from *Africa*, the Balmes from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies East and West*: no Citie standing so long in fame, nor any for diuine and politike government may with her be compared. Her walls were first set by great *Constantine the first Christian Emperor*, at the suit of his mother, *Qu: Helen*, reared with rough stone and *British Brickle* three English miles in compass: thorow which are now made

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made seauen most faire gates, besides three other passages for entrance. Along the *Thamesis*, this wall at first ranged and with two gates opened, the one *Doure-gate*, now *Dowgate*, and the other *Billings-gate*, a receptacle for Ships. In the midst of this wall was set a mile-marke (as the like was in *Rome*) from whence were measured their stations, for carriage or otherwise; the same as yet standeth, and hath beene long knowne by the name of *London Stone*. Vpon the East of this Citie, the Church of *S. Peters* is thought to be the Cathedrall of *Restitutus*, the Christians Bishops See, who liued in the raigne of Great *Constantine*; but since *S. Pauls* in the West part, from the Temple of *Diana*, assu-
med that dignitie, whose greatness doth exceed any other at this day, and spires so high that twice it hath beene consumed by lightening from heauen. Besides this Cathedrall, God is honoured in one hundred twentie one Churches more in this Citie; that is, ninetie six within the wals; sixteene without, but within the Liberties; and nine more in her Suburbs; and in *F. 17. Stephens* time, thir-
teene Conuents of religious Orders. It is diuided into 26 Wards, governed by so many graue *Aldermen*, a *Lord Mayor*, and two *Sheriffs*, the yearly choice whereof was granted them by Patent from King *John*; in whose time also a Bridge of stome was made ouer *Thames*, vpon nineteene Arches, for length, breadth, beautie, and building, the like againe not found in the world.

(8) This *London* (as it were) disdaining bondage, hath set her selfe on each side, far without the walls, and hath left her West-gate in the midst, from whence with continuall buildings (still affec-
ting greatness) she hath continued her streers vnto a Kings Palace, and ioyned a second Citie to her selfe, famous for the Seat and Sepulchre of our Kings, and for the Gates of Iustice, that termely there are opened, only once a Bishops See, whose title died with the man. No walls are set about this Citie, and those of *London* are left, to shew rather what it was, then what it is: Whose Citizens,
as the *Lacedemonians* did, doe impute their strength in their men, and not in their wals, how strong soever. Or else for their multitude, cannot be circulated, but (as another *Jerusalem*) is inhabited
without

MIDDLESEX.

without walls, as *Zachary* said. The wealth of this Citie (as *Isay* once spake of *Niles*) growes from the Reuenewes and haruest of her South-bounding *Thames*; whose traffique for merchandizing, is like that of *Tyrus*, whereof *Ezekiel* speakes, and stands in abundance of Siluer, Iron, Tinne, and Lead, &c. And from *London* her channell is nauigable, straitned along with medowing boderes, vntill she taketh her full libertie in the *German Seas*. Vpon this *Thames* the Ships of *Tharsis* seeme to ride, and the Nauy, that rightly is termed the *Lady* of the Sea, spreads her saile. Whence twice with luckie successe hath beeene accomplished, the compassing of the vniuersall Globe. This Riuier, *Canutus*, laying Siege against *London*, sought by digging to diuert, and before him the *Danes* had done great haimes in the Citie, yet was their State recovered by King *Elfred*, and the Riuier kept her olde course, notwithstanding that cost. In the times of the *Normans*, some ciuill broiles have beeene attempted in this Citie, as in the dayes of King *John*, wherinto his Barons entred, and the Tower yeelded vnto *Lewis*. And againe, *Wat Tyler* herein committed outragious cruelties, but was worthily strucke downe by the *Maior* and flaine in *Smithfield*. This Cities graduation for Latitude is the degree 51. 45. minutes, and in Longitude 20. degrees 39. minutes.

(9) In this Countie at *Barnet*, vpon Easter-day, a bloody battell was fought, betwixt *Henry* the sixt and *Edward* the fourth, wherein were slaine one Marques, one Earle, three Lords, and with them ten thousand *Englishmen*.

(10) The diuision of this Shire is into seuen Hundreds, wherein are seated two Cities, fourre Market-Townes, and ieuenty-three Parish-Churches, besides them in *London*; where in the Church of *Gray-Fryers*, now called *Christ-Church*, three Queenes lye interred, which were, *Queene Margaret*, the D. of *Phil.* the hardy, King of *France*, second wife to King *Edward* the first; the second was *Queene Isabel*, wife to King *Edward* the second, and D. to *Philip* the faire King of *France*; and the third was *Queene Joan*, their daughter, married to *David King of Scotland*.



ESSEX COUNTY

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E S S E X.

CHAPTER V.

ESSEX, by the Normans *Essex*, and by the vulgar *Eſſeſſe*; is a Countie large in compaſſe, very populous, and nothing inferior to the bell of the Land.

(1) The forme thereof is somewhat Circular, excepting the East part, which shooreth her ſelfe with many Promontories into the Sea; and from *Horky Head to Haidon* in the West,

(the broadest part of the Shire) are by measure ſortie miles; and the length from *Eaſt Haw* vpon *Thameſis* in the South, to *Sturmer* vpon the Riuere *Stow* in the North, are thirtie-five miles; the whole in Circumference one hundred ſortie five miles.

(2) It lyeth bounded vpon the North, with *Suffolle* and *Cambridge Shires*; vpon the West with *Hertford* and *Middleſex*, vpon the South by *Thameſis* is parted from *Kent*, and the Eaſt ſide thereof is altogether washed with the *German Sea*.

(3) The ayre is temperate and pleasanter: onely towards the waters ſomewhat aguish: the ſoile is rich and fruitfull, though in ſome places sandy and barren; yet ſo that it never iuſtraces the husbandmans hopes, or ſils not the hands of her hauest-laboures: but in ſome parts ſo fertile, that after three yeares glebe of *Saffron*, the Land for 18. more, will yeeld plentie of *Bailey*, without either dung or other ſartning earth.

(4) Her antient Inhabitants knowne to the *Romanes*, were by *Caſar* called the *Trimbaris*, of whom in the former chapter we haue ſpoken, and in our *History* ſhall ſpeak more at large. But this name perished with the age of the Empire, the *Saxons* preſently framed a new; and with *Hertford* and *Middleſex* made it their *East Saxons Kingdome*, vntill that *Egbert* brought this and the whole into an entire and absolute Monarchy: the *Danes* after them laid ſo ſore for this Prounce, that as *Beaum-ſtett*

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Aert and Haunes (now Shobery) they fortified most strongly; and at Barklow, (besides the hils moun-
ted for their burials) the Danewort with her red beryes, so plentifully grow, that it is held and ac-
counted to spring from the bloud of the *Danes* which in that place was spilt, and the hearb as yet is
called from them the *Dans-bloud*; neither yet were they quelled to surcease that quarrell; but at *Ash-
downe* abode the *Iron-side* in fight, wherein so much bloud of the *English* was spilt, that *Canuus* their
King in remorse of conscience, built a Church in the place, to pacifie God for the sinnes of his peo-
ple: But when the *Normans* had got the garland of the whole, many of their Nobles there seated them-
selves, whose posterities since, both there and else-where, are spread further abroad in the Realme.

(6) The Commodities that this Shire yeeldeth, are many and great, as of Woods, Corne, Cat-
tle, Fish, Forests, and Saffron; which last groweth with such gaine and increase vpon her North
parts, that from a split cloue much like vnto Garlick, a white blewifh Flower shortly springeth,
from whence fillers of Saffron are gathered before the Sunne, and dried, are sold as spice with great
gaine. From the Ilands *Canvey*, *Merssey*, *Horsley*, *Nortbly*, *Osey*, *Wallot*, and *Foulness*, great store of
Fish and Fowle are daily gotten: and so from their Cattle haue they continuall increase, which men
and boyes milke; as well the *Ewe* as the *Kine*; whereof they make great and thicke Cheeze, sold a-
broad in the Land, and much thereof transported into other Countries. Their Oysters which we
call *Wulfere*, the best in esteeme, and are thought from *Plinie* to haue beene serued in the *Romans*
Kitchins. But least we should exceed measure in commending, or the people repose their trust in the
soyle; behold what God can doe, to frustrate both in a moment, and that by his meanest creatures:
for in our age and remembrance, the yeare of Christ 1581. an Army of *Mice* so ouer-rannte the
Marshes in *Dengey Hundred*, neere vnto *South-minster* in this Countie, that they shote the grasse to
the very roots, and so tainted the same with their venemous teeth, that a great Murraine fell vpon
the Cattle which grased thereon, to the great losse of their owners.

(7) The

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(7) The chiefest Citie for account at this day, in this Shire, is Colchester, built by Coelus the Briton Prince, one hundred twentie- foure years after the birth of our Saviour Christ (if he of Menevius say true) wherein his sonne Lucius, Helena, and Constantine, the first Christian King, Empress, and Emperour in the world, were borne : which made Necham for Constantine so long as he did.

*From Colchester there rose a Starre,
The Rayes whereof gaue glorious light :
Throughout the world in climates farre,
Great Constantine, Romes Emperour bright.*

And the Romanes to the great honour of Helena inscribed her, *Piissima Venerabilis Augusta*. But of these we shall be occasioned to speake more hereafter. This Citie is situat d vpon the South of the River Coln ; from whence it hath the name, and is walled about, raised vpon a high Trench of earth, though now much decayed, having six gates of entrance, and three posternes in the West wall, besides nine Watch- Towers for defence, and containeth in compasse 1980 paces ; wherein stand eight faire Churches, and two other without the walls, for Gods diuine seruice : 5 Tenants and the Blacke Fryers decayed in the Suburbs ; Mary Magdalans, the Nunnery, S. Iohns, and the Crucibl Fryers, all suppressed : within towards the East is mounted an old Castle, and elder ruines vpon a trench containing two Acres of ground, whereas yet may be seene the prouident care they had against all ensuing assaults.

The trade of this Towne standeth chiefly in making of Cloth and Baies, with Saies, and other like Stoffes daily inuented; and is governed by two Bailiffes, twelve Aldermen, all wearing Scarlets, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeants at Mace. Whose position for Latitude is in the degree 52. 14. minutes; and for Longitude, in the degree 21. and 50. minutes.

(8) Places

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(8) Places of antiquie and memorable note in this Countie, I obserue the most famous to be *Camulodunum*, by vs *Maldon*, which was the Royall Seat of *Cinobelin* King of the *Threwhesters*, as by his mony therein minted appeareth, about the time of our *Sauiaors* birth: which Citie afterwards *Claudius* wonne from the *Britaines*, and therein placed a Colony of Souldiers, which were called *Vistriensis*. This Citie *Queen Boano*, in revenge of her wrongs, rased to the ground, what time she stirred their people against *Nero*, with the slaughter of seuenie thousand of the Romanes. Of some later and lesser account was *Chancaster*, now *S. Peters* upon the wall, where the *Forcesses* with their Captaine kept, toward the declination of the *Romane Empire*. In the East Promontory of this Countie, in the Raigne of *Richard the second*, the teeth of a Giant were found (if they were not of an *Elephant*) of a marueilous size (saith *Ralph Coggeshall*) and not farre thence, in the raigne of *Elizabeth*, more bones to the like wonder were digged vp.

(9) I purposely omit the message of a Pilgrim from *S. John Baptift*, by whom he sent a Ring to King *Edward Confessor*; for which cause his house tooke the name *Hauering*: seeing the Monkes of those times made no great daintie daily to forge mater for their owne aduantage; who in this Shire so swarmed that they had houses erected at *Walsham*, *Pritewell*, *Tilney*, *Dunmow*, *Leeye*, *Hatfield Peuerell*, *Chelmesford*, *Coggeshall*, *Maldon*, *Earls coln*, *Cudsbeſter*, *S. Osibis*, *Saffron-Walden*, *Hatfield-Bradocke*, and more, with great reuenerewes thereto belonging; all which felt the Axts and Hammers of destruction, when the rest of such foundations fell vnder the flaile of King *Henry the eight*, who with *Hezekiah* beake downe all these Brazen Serpents.

(10) This Shire is diuided into 20. Hundreds, wherein are seated 21 Market-Townes, 5. Cities, 5. Hauens, 2. of his Majesties Mannours, and 485. Parish-Churchys.

SVFFOLCK

Scala Miliarium

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C H A P T E R XVI.

SUFFOLKE, in regard of them which were seated in Norfolke, is a Country most plenteous and pleasant for habitation. It is separated from Norfolke, by the Rivers of the lesser *Ouse*, and *Waveney*, whose heads meet almost in the midst of her Verge, and that very neare together : the one taking course *East*, and the other full *West*, vpon which part *Cambridge-shire* doth wholly confront. The South side is severed by *Soure* from *Essex*, and the East together washed with the *Germane Seas*.

(2) The Ayre is good, sweet, and delectable, and in some parts, of some of our best Physicians, held to be the best in the Land : the Soile is rich, fruitfull, and with all things well replenished ; in a word, nothing wanting for pleasure or profit.

(3) The forme thereof is somewhat *Crescent*, shooting vp narrower into the *North*, and spreading wider towards the *South*, whose broadest part is about twentie miles : but from *East* to *West* much more ; for from *Easton* point (the furthest of this Shire, yea of all *Britaine* into the Sea) unto great *Ouse* Riuier, her Westerne bounder, are fortie fwe miles, and the whole in circumference, about one hundered fortie sixe miles.

(4) Anciently this part of the Land was possesst by the *Ireni*, who as it seemeth by *Tacitus*, joyned in Amitie with the *Romans*, a mighty people (saith he) and never shaken with warres before the raigne of *Claudius*, but then by *Ostorius* were vanquished, though not without great slaughter of the *Romans* ; and in a Battle against them, *M. Ostorius* the sonne of the Generall, wronne great honour in saving of a *Roman* Citizens life ; so ready were they to give and receiue Honours to themselves, but sleightly to passe over, and to smother farre greater exploits of the *Britaines* ; which notwithstanding

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ding long in these parts they could not doe, for the wrongs of the *Icenians* growing intolerable, who by the *Romane* Souldiers were put out of their rightfull possessions, their Princes accounted no better then Slaves, and their Queene whipped in most ignominious manner; vnder *Danis* they wrought their reuenge, as in the History (Christ assiting) shall be further related.

Next to these *Icenians*, were the *Saxons* that got their footing into these parts, and of them, this with *Norfolke*, *Cambridge shire*, and the *lle of Ely*, was made their *East-Angles* Kingdome; though as it seemeth ever in subiection either to the *Mercians*, or to the Kings of *Kent*, whose off-spring ending in *S. Edmund* the Martyr, after the *Danes* had laid it most desolate, *Edward* the Elder subdued it vnto his *West-Saxons* Monarchy: and that likewise ending in King *Edward* the Confessor, many Noble *Normans* got their possessions in these parts, whose off-spring are plenteously replenished in this Shire to this day.

(5) The commodities of this Shire are many and great, whereof the chiefest consisteth in Corne, in Cattle, Cloth, Pasturage, Woods, Sea-fish and Fowle; and as *Abbo Flaviocensis* hath depainted, this Countie is of a greene and passing fresh hue, pleasantly replenished with Orchards, Gardens and Groves; thus he described it aboue six hundred yeares since, and now we finde as he hath said; to which we may adde their gaine from the Paile, whose Cheeles are traded not onely thorowout *England*, but into *Germany*, *France*, and *Spaine*, and are highly commended by *Pantaleon* the Phylistian, both for colour and taste.

(6) And had *Ipswich* (the onely eye of this Shire) bee[n] as fortunate in her Surname, as she is blessed with Commerce and buildings, she might woorlily have borne the title of a Citie; neither ranked in the
and seat, doth equall most places of the Land bo-

labour; both by a Rampire of earth, mounted along her
North

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North and West parts, and places of entrance where gates haue stood; which no doubt, by the Danes were cast downe, in the yeare of Christ 991. when they sacked with spoyle all these Sea-coasts: and againe in the yeare one thousand, laid the streets desolate, and the houses on heapes: yet afterwards recouering both breath and beautie, her buildings from Siske-Church in the South, to Saint Margarets in the North, now containe 1900 paces, and from S. Peters in the East, to S. Mattheus Church in the West, are no lesse then 2120. full of streets plenteously inhabited, wherein are twelue Parish-Churches seated, besides them suppressed; such were Christ-Church, S. Georges, S. James, the White, the Blacke, and Gray Fryers. The Site of this Towne is remoued from the Equator, vnto the degree 52. 25. minutes: and by Mercatoris obseruation, from the first West-points 22. degrees, 9. minutes: and is yearlye governed by two Bailiffes, and ten Port-men, all wearing Scarlet, with twenty-fourre of their Common-Councell in purple: a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, ffeue Sergeants, whereof one is for the Admiraltie, a Beadle, and Common Cryer, all in blew, with the Townes Armes on their Sleeues.

The older Eye of this Tyme is S. Edmundsbury. By Abbe the Royall Towne, wherein at the day-breake of the Saxons conuersion, Sieberht King of the East-Angles founded a Christian Church: and vpon the occasion of King Edmunds buriall (who at Hoxon was shot to death) hath beene ever since called S. Edmunds-bury, where was built his honour one of the fairest Monasteries in the world, begun by King Cnifer, much affrighted with the seeming appearance of that Martyrs Gholt, who to expiate the sacrilegious impietie of his Father Suturus, enriched the place with many endowments, and offred vp his owne Crowne vpon the hys Martyrs Tombe. For the beautie and buildings of this Abbey and Towne, let Leyland for me declare:

finely seated, so delicately, vpon the easie ascent of an hill,
fayrely Abbey, either for reuenewes or incomparable mag-

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is then a Monastery, so many Gates for entrance, and some of them by assē, so many Towers, and a most gloriouſ Church, vpon which attendeth three others, ſtanding all in the ſame Church-yard, all of them paſting pine, and of a curiouſ workmanſhip. Whose ruines lie in the duff, lamenting their fall, mouing the beholders to pitie their caſe.

Neere vnto this Towne a great Battell was fought by Robert Boſſu, Earle of Leiceſter, againſt his Soueraigne King Henry the ſecond: but was worthyli ouercome by Richard Lucy, the Kings high-Justice, himſelfe and wife taken, with many Flemings and Englishmen ſlaine.

(7) Other places worthy of remembrance this Countie affords; ſuch is *Lewin* in the West, formerly famous for the birth of S. *Audrey*, daughter to King *Anne*, one of the three names of the Shires diuision. *Rendlesham* in the East, where *Redwald* the firſt Christian in this Kingdome held his Court: and *Hadley* in her South, where *Guthrum* the Dane whom *Elfred* baptizeſ, was buried. And things of stranger note are the limits of the *Eaſt-Angles* Territories, running along *New-market* heath, vulgarly called the *Dinels-diske*: the like fable is formally told by *Nubrigentis*; that at *Wulper* in the heart of this Shire, two greene boyes of *Satyres* kinde arose out of the ground, from the *Anripodes*; beleene it if you will: and *Ralfe Coggeshall* in the Monuments of *Colebeſter*, declareth, that a *Fish* in all parts like a man was taken neere *Orford*, and for ſix moneths was kept in the Castle, whence after he eſcaped againe to the Sea.

As ſtrange, but moft true, was a crop of Peafe, that without tillage or ſowing grew in the Rockes, betwixt this *Orford* and *Aldebroug*, in the yeare 1555. when by vneſonable weather a great dearth was in the Lande: there in *August* were gathered aboue one hundred Quarters, and in bloſſoming reſained as many more, where never graſſe grew, or earth ever ſeen, but hard ſolid Rockes three yards deepe under their roots.

(8). Places

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(8) Places separated from common vise, and devoted to God and his service by religious Princes, were at S. Edmunds, Ipswich, Thelwith, Blisbourn, Clare, Leiston, Burgh Castle, wherein Sigebert King of the East-Angles entered the profession of a Monke: but was thence forced by his people, to fight against the Mercians: in which Battle he was slaine. And Dunwick, where Farix founded his Episcopall See. These with many others in this Countie were suppressed in the fall of the Monasteries, and their Reuenevves assument by King Henry the Eight.

(9) This Shire is principally diuided into three parts, which are called the Coddable, S. Edmunds, and S. Andreys Liberties, subdividet into twentie-two Hundreds, and them againe into 575. Paroch-Churches, wherein are seated seauen Castles, and twentie-eight Market-Townes.

~~September~~

NORFOLCKE



N O R T H F O L K E.

CHAPTER XVII.

NORTHFOLKE is an Island inclining to an ouall forme, closed on the South part with the Rivers of Waveney and the lester Ouse, which diuides it from Suffolke. On the East and North with the Germane Ocean; on the West toward Cambridge-shire, with some br inches of the greater Ouse; toward Lincolne-shire with that part of the Neas which passeth from Wif-bitch into the W.-shire.

It containeth in length (from Yarmouth to Wif-bitch) about fiftie miles. In breadth (from Thel-ford to Wels) about thirtie. The whole Circuit is about two hundred fortie two miles.

The Name ariseth from the situation of the people, who being the Norther-most of the Kingdome of East-Angles, are therefore called the Northfolke, as the Souther-most Southfolke.

The Ayre is sharpe and piercing, especially in the Champion, and neare the Sea; therefore it de-laieth the Spring and Harwest, the situation of the Country inclining thereto, as being vnder the 53. degree of Latitude.

The Soile diuers: about the Townes commonly good; as Clay, Chalke, or fat earth, well watered, and with some wood: vpward to the Heaths naked, dry, and barren: Marfland and Flegg exceeding rich; but Marfland properly for Pasture, Flegg for Corne.

(2.) The parts from Thel-ford to Burnham, and thence Westward, as also along the Coast, be counted Champion: the rest (as better furnished with woods) Woodland. The Champion aboundeth with Corne, Sheepe, and Conies, and herein the barren Heaths (as the prouidence of our Ancestors hath of old disposed them) are very profitable. For on them principally lie our Fowld courses, called

of

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of the Saxon (whose institution they therefore seeme to be) *Paldjoenn*, that is, *Liberie of feld or feldage*. These Heaths by the Compasture of the sheepe (which we call *Taibe*) are made so rich with Corne, that when they fall to be sowne, they commonly match the fruitallest grounds in other Countries: and laid againe, doe long after yeeld a sweeter and more plentifull feed for sheepe; so that each of them maintaine other, and are the chiefest wealth of our Country. The *woodland fifties* (for grasse) is mainained chiefly by feeding of Cattell, yet well stored with Corne and Sheepe.

The Coast is fortunate in Fish, and hath many good Harbours, whereof *Leys* and *Tarmouth* be the mother-ports, and of great traffique: *Wels* and *Blakeney* next in estimation.

The whole Countrey aboundeth with Rivers and pleatane Springs, of which the *Ouse* is chiefest, by whose plentiful branches, the Isle of *Fly*, the Townes and Shires of *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, and the Countie of *Suffolke* vent and receive Commodities. The next is *Horus* or *Yere*, passing from *Norwich* to *Tarmouth*, where it receueth the *Bure* comming from *Aylham*, both of them of great seruice for water-carriages, but very notable for their plenty of fish: for some one man out of an hold vpon the *Bure*, haith drawne vp ordinarily once a yeaer, betwene two Nets, about five or six score bushels of Fish at one draught. The *Waueny* and the lesser *Ouse* are also Nauigable and of great vye. The residue I omit.

(+) The people were ancielenly called *Icenis*, as they also of *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-shire*, and *Huntington-shire*, and supposed to be of them whom *Cesar* nameth *Cenmagno*; *Ptolemie*, *Sutori*; some *Tigens*. Their manners were likely to be as the rest of the *Bristaines*, barbarous at those times, as appeareth by *Cesar* and *Tacitus*. Neither can I otherwise commend their Successeors the *Saxons*; for so also their owne Countryman *Eselwerd* termeth them. Since the entry of the *Normans*, they haue beeene counted ciuill and ingenious, apt to good Letters, adorning Religion with more Churches and Monasteries, then any Shire of *England*, and the Lawes and Seats of Justice (for many ages),
with

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With some excellent men; from whom most of our chiefe Families, and some of the greatest Nobility of the Kingdome, haue taken aduancement. And herein is Northfolke fortunate, that as Crete boasted of an hundred Cities, so may she of an hundred Families of Gentlemen, neuer yet attainteed of high Treason. How the gouernment of this Country was about Cæsar's time, is vncertaine, but (agreeable no doubt to the rest of the Britaines) vnder some peculiar Toparch or Regulus, as Tacitus termeth him. The latter Romans held it by two Garrisons, one at Gariannum neare Tarmouth, the other at Branodunum, now called Brancastre, both of horse, and commanded by the *comes Maritimi Tractus*, as *Marecellinus* calleth him, termed after *comes Litoris Saxonici*. Vpon the entry of the Saxons, this Countie with Suffolke fell in the portion of the Angles, and about the yeare fие hundred sixtie one, were together erected into a Kingdome by *Vffa*, of whom the succeeding Kings were tituled *Vffices*. But having suffered many Tempests of Fortune, it was in the yeare 870. vitterly wasted and extinckt by *Hungar* and *Hubba* the Danes, who ouerthrew the vertuous King *Edmund* about Thetford, and after martyred him at S. *Edmondsbury*. Yet they did not long enjoy it: for King *Edward* shortly recouered it from them, and annexed it to his other Kingdomes. The Danes notwithstanding inhabited abundantly in these parts, so that many of our Townes were founded by them, and a great part of our people and Gentry are risen out of their bloud.

(4) This Kingdome of East-Angles was after allotted to an Earledome of that name by *William the Conqueror*, who made *Radulph* a Britaine, marrying his kinswoman, Earle thereof; but gaue the greatest parts of this Countie about *Wimondham*, *Kenninghall*, *Lenn*, *Burnham*, *Fulmerstone*, &c. to *W. de Albany*, *Pincerna*, and *W. de Warranna Forrestario*, who to strengthen themselves (according to the vse of that time) with the homage and seruice of many tenants, diuided large portions of the same amongst their friends and followers; so that most of the Manours and Lands in the parts aforesaid, were in those dayes either mediately or immediately holden of one of them. And as Northfolke

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folke and *Suffolke* were first united in a Kingdome, then in an Earledome, so they continued unites in the Sheriff-wicks till about the fifteenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

(5) The Townes here are commonly well built, and populous; three of them being of that worth and qualitie, as no one Shire of England hath the like, *Norwich*, *Lem*, and *Tarmouth*: to which for ancient reputation (as hauing becene a seat of the Kings of East-Angles) I may adde *Tbetford*, knowne to *Antoninus*, *Ptolemie*, and elder ages, by the name of *Sitemagus*, whenthe other three were yet in their infancie, and of no esteeme; for I accept not the Relations of the Antiquitie and State of *Norwich* in the time of the *Britaines* and *Saxons*, though *Alexander Neui* hath well graced them. Her very name abridgeth her Antiquitie, as hauing no other in Histories but *Norwich*, which is moore *Saxon* or *Danish*, and signifieth the *North-Towne* or *Castle*. It seemeth to haue risen out of the decay of her neighbour *Vineta*, now called *Castor*, and as *M. Cambden* noteith, not to haue beene of marks before the entry of the *Danes*, who in the yéare 1004. vnder *Swen* their Captaine, first sacked, and then burnt it, euen in her infancie. Yet in the dayes of *Edward the Confessor* it recovered 1320. Burgesseſ. But maintaining the cause of Earle *Radulph* aforesaid against the Conquerour, they were by famine and sword wasted to 560. at which time the Earle escaping by ship, his wife vpon composition yeelded the Castle, and followed. ¶ In *William Rufus* time it was growne famous for Merchandise and concourse of people; so that *Herbert* then translating the Bishopricke from *Tbetford* thither, made each of them an ornament to other. In varietie of times it felte much varietie of Fortune: By fire in *Anno* 1508. By extreame plagues, whereof one in *An. 1348.* was so outragious, as 17104. are reported to haue died thereof betweene the *Calends of January* and of *July*. By misery of warre, as sacked and spoyled by the Earle of *Flaunders* and *Hugh Bigod*, *Anno* 1174. In yeelding to *Lewis the French*, against their naturall Lord King *John*, *Anno* 1216. By the disinherited Barons, *An. 1266.* By tumult and insurrection betwenee the *Citizens* and *Church-men*: once about the yéare 1267. which

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which if Henry the third had not come in person to appease, the Citie was in hazard to be ruined: The second time in Anno 1446. for which the Major was deposed, and their Liberties for a while seised. In Edward the sixths time, by Kents rebellion, whose fury chiefly raged against this Citie. Since this it hath flourished with the blessings of Peace, Plentie, Wealth, and Honour: so that Alexander Nevil doubteth not to preferre it aboue all the Cities of England, except London. It is situate upon the Riuere Hems, in a pleasant valley, but on rising ground, hauing on the East the Hilles and Heath called Mysold for Moss-would, as I take it. In the 17. yeare of King Stephen it was new founded, and made a Corporation. In Edward the firsts time, closed with a faire Wall, hauing on a part that the Riuer defendeth. First governed by foure Baylisses; then by Henry the fourth in An 1453. erected into a Majoralrie and County; the limits whereof now extend to Eatonbridge. At this present it hath about thirtie Parishes, but in ancient time had many more.

(6) *Lenn* having beene an ancient Borrough vnder the Gouvernement of a Bayliffe or Reue, called *Prapositiu*, was by King John in the sixt yeare of his Raigne made *Liber Burgus*, and (besides the gift of his memorable Cup, whichto this day honoureth this Corporation) endowed with diuers faire Liberties. King Henry the third in the 17. year of his Raigne (in recompence of their seruice against the out-lawed Barons in the Isle of Ely) enlarged their Charter, and granted them further, to choose a Major *Loco Prapositiu*: vnto whom King Henry the Eight, in the sixteenth yeare of his Raigne, added twelue Aldermen, a Recorder, and other Officers, and the bearing of a sword before the Major. But the Towne comming after to the same King, he in the twentie-ninth of his Raigne, changed their name, from *Maior & Burgenses Lenn Episcopi*, to *Maior & Burgenses Lenn Regis*.

(7) *Yarmouth* is the Key of the Coast, named and seared by the mouth of the Riuere Yere. Begun in the time of the Danes, and by small accessions growing populous, made a Corporation vnder two Bay-

NORTHFOLKE.

Bayliffes by King Henry the third. and by his Charter, about the fifteenth yeare of his Raigne, walled. It is an ancient member of the *Cinque Ports*, very well built and fortified, having onely one Church (but faire and large) founded by Bishop Herbert, in *William Rufus* dayes. It maintainetha Peere against the Sea, at the yearlye charge of fiftie hundred pound, or thereabout: yet hath it no possessions, as other Corporations, but like the children of *Aeolus* and *Tethys*: *Maria & 4. vestis*, as an Inquisitor findeth. *An. 10. Hen. 3.* There is yearly in *September* the worthiest Herring-fishing in *Europe*, which draweth great concourse of people, and makeith the Tounce much the richer all the yeare, but very vnsauoury for the time. The Inhabitantes are so curteous, as they haue long held a custome to feaste all persons of worth, repaireing to their Tounce.

(8) The Bishopricke of Norwich had first herseat at *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, and was there begun by *Felix*, who conuerted this Countie, and the *East-Angles* to the Faith. Being brought out of *Burgundie* by *Sigeberts* (the first Christian King of the *East-Angles*) he landed at *Babingley* by *Lenn*, and there builded the first Church of these Countries, which in his memory, is at this day called by his Name. The second he built at *Sharnebourn* then of wood, and therefore called *Stock-chappell*. After *Felix* and three of his Successors, this Bishopricke was diuided into two Sees: the one with eleven Bishops in succession, continuing at *Dunwich*; the other with twelve at *Elmham* in *Norfolk*. Then united againe in the time of King *Edwyn*, the entire See for twelve other Bishops remained at *Elmham*, and in the Conquerours time was by his Chaplaine *Arfasmus* (being the thirteenth) translated to *Tberford*, from thence by *Herbert* (his next Successor saue one) bought of *W. Rufus* for 1900. pounds, and brought to *Norwich*. This *Herbert* (surnamed *Lofing* a Norman) builded the Cathedrall Church there, and endowed it with large possessions. Not far from thence he also builded another Church to *S. Leonard*, a third at *Elmham*, a fourth at *Lenn*, (*S. Margarets*, a very faire one) and the

NORTHFOLKE.

fifth at Ternauſt before mentioned. By the Cathedrall Church he builded a Palace for the Bishops, and founded the Priory there (now converted to Deane and Chapter), and another Priory at Thetford. Since his time the Bishops See hath immoueably remained at Norwicb, but the ancient Possessions are seuered from it, and in lieu thereof the Abbey and Lands of S Benedict of Holme annexed to it. The Commodities of this Countie I have contained in these fourre Verses.

*Ingenio & populis cultu Norfoltia clari est ;
Hinc fluvij, illinc Insula clausa mari ;
Qua ratis, & vellus, frumenta, cuniculus, agnus.
Lac scatet, & pisces, pabula, mella, crocus.*

This Description of Northfolke, I receiuied from the Right Worshipfull,
Sir HENRY SPALMAN Knight.

CAMBRIDGE
SHIRE

In Spalding

PART
OF

ESTHERS
PART

A Scale of Miles

Crowland

OF

ESTHERS

PARTE

OF

ESTHERS

Peterburgh

Elm

Dounham

Salters lode

Hirbury

Sotberye

Wymondham

Hirwick

Lidgate

Wymondham

Yaxley

Ely

Mildnall

Wymondham

Cunnington

Stow

Graham

Wymondham

PART
OF
Ramsay

Hilston

Kennet

Wymondham

HUNTINGDON

The Station

Newmarket

Wymondham

Huntingdon

Bolles

Wymondham

Wymondham

SUFFOLK

Swaffham

Bulbeck

Wymondham

S' Neaf

Wymondham

Wymondham

Wymondham

PART
OF

Cambridge

Wymondham

Wymondham

BEDFORD

Stow

Wymondham

Wymondham

SHIRE

Barnham

Wymondham

Wymondham

Potton

Amington

Wymondham

Wymondham

Dinton

Wymondham

Wymondham

Wymondham

Henlow

Wymondham

Wymondham

Wymondham

Roxton

Wymondham

Wymondham

Wymondham

C A M B R I D G E - S H I R E.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE, lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Lincolneshire* and *Northfolke* ; vpon the East with *Norfolk* and *Suffolke* ; vpon the South with *Hartford-shire* and *Essex* ; and vpon the West with *Bedford* and *Huntington shires*.

(2) This Province is nor large, nor for ayre greatly to be liked, hauing the Fennes so spread vpon her North, that they infect the ayre far into the rest : From whose furthest point vnto *Roydon* in the South, are thirtie-fve miles ; but in the broadest is not fully twentie : the whole in Circumference, traced by the compasse of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles.

(3) The Soile doth differ both in ayre and commodities; the Fenny surcharged with waters : the South is Champion, and yeeldeth corne in abundance, with Meadowing-Pastures vpon both the sides of the River *Came*, which diuides that part of the Shire in the midst, vpon whose East-banke the *Muses* haue built their most sacred *Seat*, where with plenteous increase they haue continued for these many hundred yeares.

(4) For from ancient *Grantchester*, *Camborium* by *Antonine*, now famous *Cambridge*, the other breſt and *Murſe-mother* of all pious literature, haue flowed full ſtreathes of the learned Sciences into all other parts of this Land, and elſe-where: ancient indeed, if their Story be rightly writ, that will haue it built by *Cantaber* a *Spaniard*, three hundred ſeventy five yeares before the birth of our *Saviour*, who thither firſt brought and planted the *Muses*. This Cittie *Grantchester* by the tyranny of time lost both her owne beautie and her professed *Athenian Students*, ſo that in *Bedaes dayes*, ſeven hundred yeares after the Word became flesh, it is deſcribed to lye a little desolate Cittie, and as yet retaineth the name, without any memory of circuit by walls.

Of

C A M B R I D G E I S H I R E.

Of this Citie, in the yeare of Christ 450. as the Monke of Barton doth report, nine Scholars received their Baptisme, and became Preachers of the Gospele among the Britaines; which (as he saith) happended in the Raigne of Hadrian the Emperour. But when the *Priti*, *Saxons*, *Hannes* and *Saxons* had laid all things waste, and with their sauage swords cut out the leaues of all ciuell learning, this as the rest yelded to destruction, and so lay forlorne till the *Saxons* themselues became likewise ciuell; when *Sigebert* the first Christian King of the *East-Angles*, from the example of *France*, whiche he had beeene banished, built *Scholes* in his Kingdome, and here at *Grancaster* the chiefe, recalling thither the Professors of *Arts* and *Sciences*, as the Story recordeth, and Traditionis doe hold.

But afterwards, as it seemeth, their increase being straitened, the Students complained (as the Prophets did to *Elisha*) that the place was too little for them to dwell in, therefore enlarging more North-ward, seated themselues neere vnto the Bridge, whereupon the place began to be called *Granbridge*, though others from the crooked River *Cane* will haue it named *Cambridge*. This place (though sacred and exempted from *Mars*, as *Sylla* once spake; when he spared *Abrams*,) the *Danes* in their destructions regarded no whit, wherein they often wintered after their spoyles, and left the scarres of their sauage sores ever behinde them. And in the yeare 1010 when *Suen* in his fiercenesse bare downe all before him, this place was no place for *Scholars* to be in: *Warres* louid *Alarms* ill conforing the *Muses* milde Harmonies. Yet when the *Normans* had got the *Garland* on their heads, and these *Danish* stormes turned into *Sun-shine* dayes, *Gislebert* the Monke, with *Odo*, *Terricus*, and *Wiliam*, all three of the like *Monastical Profision*, in the Raigne of King *Henry* the First, reforted vnto this place, and in a publike *Berne* read the *Lectures* of *Grammar*, *Logicke*, and *Rhetorick*, and *Gislebert* *Diuiditie* vpon the *Sabbath* and *Festiuall* dayes. From this little fountaine (saith *Peter Blesensis*) grent a great Riuier, which made all England fruiful by the many Masters & Teachers proceeding out of Cambridge, as out of a holy Paradise of God. The first Colladge therein endowed with Possessions was *Peter-*

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house, built by Hugh Balffham Bishop of Ely, in the yeare of Grace, 1384. whose godly example many others followed, so that at this day there are sixteene most stately Colledges and Halls, for building, beautie, endowments, and store of Students to replenished, that vntelle it be in her other Sister Oxford, the like are noe found in all Europe.

But at what time it was made an Universitie, let Robert de Remyngton tell you for me. In the Raigne (saith he) of King Edward the first, Granbridge, of a Schoole, by the Court of Rome, was made an Universitie, such as Oxford is. Lastly, the Meridian Line cutting the Zenith over this Citie, is distant from the furthest West-poynt, according to Mercator, 20 degrees, 50 scruples, and the Arch of the same Meridian, lying betweene the Equator and Verticall point, is 52. degrees, 20. scruples.

(5) Another Citie formerly in great fame is Else, had in account for the repute and holiness of *Veneray Names* there residing; built first by Audrey wife to one Tombret a Prince in this Province, who had this place as a part of her Dowry: she hauing departed from her second Husband Egbert King of Northumberland devoted her selfe to the seruice of God, and built here a Monastery, whereof she became the first Abbesse. This in the Danish desolations was destroyed, but soone after reedified by Eadred Bishop of Winchester, who stord it with Monkes, vnto whom King Edgar granted the jurisdiction ouer fourre Hundreds and a halfe, within these Fennes and the East-Anglos limits, whiche to this day are called *The Liberties of S. Audrey*, after whose example many Nobles so enriched it with large Rentewmes, that as Malmesbury saith, *the Abbat therof laid vp yearly in his owne Coffers a thousand and fourre hundred pounds*. And of latter times the Monkes thereof became so wealthy, that their old decayed Church they renned with new and most stately buildings, which is now the Cathedral of the Diocesse, and for beautie giueth place to no other in the Land. Eight other foundations set apart from secular vse in this Province, were at Thorney, Charters, Denny, Elstyn, Beaub, Barnwell, Swastey, and Steney, all which in the dayes of King Henry the eight came to the period of their passing wealth, and left their Lands to the dispose of his Will.

(6) The

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(6) The generall commodicie of this Shire is *Corne*, which in the South, and Champion-part doth abundantly grow, as also *Saffron*, a very rich Spice. Some *Wods* there are, and *Pashir* both pleasant and profitable. The North part thereof is *Fenny*, but *wishall* fruitfull, whereof *Henry* of Huntington and *William* of *Malmesbury* thus doe write: *This Penny Country is fishing rich and pleas-*
ous, yea, and beautifull also so behold, wherein is so great store of fish, that strangers doe wonder, and water-
fowle so cheape, that five men may therewith be satisfied with less than a half-penny.

(7) Places of ancient note in this Shire are these, the *Ermynstreet way*, which vpon the lower West parts of this County, thorow *Roxton*, runneth forth eight ynto *Huntingdon*. And from *Reech* a Market-Towne standing neere to the River *Came*, a great *Ditch* and *Trench* is cast all along *Newmarket-Heath*, which for the wonder receiued thereat, is of the vulgar called *The Devil's Ditch*, being in truth made for a defence against the *Mercurians* by the *East-Angles*, whose King dode it imerged. The *Gogmagog Hills* neere *Cambridge* reaine the remembrance of the *Danish Soddis*, where as yet on their tops is seene a *Rampyng*, strengthened with a three-fold Trench, whereof *Garsafe of Tilbury* telys many a pretie Tale.

(8) This Shire is diuided into *Seuenteneene Hundreds*, wherein are seauen *Markis-Townes*, and hath beeene strengthened with seauen *Castles*, and God diminly honoured in one hundred sixtie three *Parish-Churches*.

Hartforde Shire

Parte of Bed- forde Shire

Occidens

Parte
of Buckin-
gham shire

Scale Miliarium

Septen-trio

Stotfold

Roxton

Barkby

Chiffel magna

Claueringe

Norham

Therfield

Horned

magna

Wallinge

Buntingford

Blunden

Baldock

Braunge

Mowden

Wistaston

Birchhanger

Epsalota

Bassett Spars

Wimby

ford

Pudriche

Hodiamontane

Lale

Sawdene

Pauls Walden

Sommer

Thunderside

Kempsey

St. Albans

Widforde

Cadbury

Mar

Elstow

Longmynd

Lea

Hodderstone

Whetstone

Colne

St. Albans

Afford

Colne

St. Albans

Edwinstow

Colne

St. Albans

Grafham

Colne

St. Albans

Gloucester

Colne

St. Albans

Utemstad

Colne

St. Albans

Abbot

Colne

St. Albans

Lamport

Colne

St. Albans

North Mym

Colne

St. Albans

North hall

Colne

St. Albans

Thiball

Colne

St. Albans

Aldeham

Colne

St. Albans

Ridge

Colne

St. Albans

Watford

Colne

St. Albans

High Brem

Colne

St. Albans

Bushye

Colne

St. Albans

eridies

Colne

St. Albans

Sar-

Colne

St. Albans

19

ESSEX

HERTFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIX.

HERTFORD-SHIRE is bordered vpon the Norib with Bedford and Cambridge-shires; vpon the East, is altogether bounded by Essex; vpon the South, is confind with Middlesex; and her West butteh vpon Buckingham and Bedford shires.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat circular, with many indents to fetch in those Townes that are dispersedly stragled into her next Shire: whereof Ralston and Tatteridge are the two extremes from North to South, betwixt whom in a strait drawne line are twenty scuen English miles, and from Putnam Westward, to Cheston Nunnerie in the East, are twenty eight; the whole circumference, about an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is temperate, sweet, and healthfull, as seated in a Climate neither too hot, nor too cold: the soile is rich, plenteous, and delightfull, yeelding abundance of Corne, Castle, Wood, and Grasse, destitute of nothing that ministretch profit or pleasures for life, which are more augmented by the many Rivers that arise and run thorow this Shire, watering her owne and others, till they empie themselves into the Sea.

(4) Her ancient Inhabitants in the time of the Romans were the Cassiencianians, or Cassians, and the Trinobantes, as their Writters declare, and in the Heptarchy was possied by the East-Saxons, excepting some small portion thereof, that the Mercian Kings enjoyed. The Danes also in their over-runnings, sought to stay themselves in this Shire, and at Ware (then Ware) pitched downe their rest and hope: for passing the Lea in their light Pinnaces and Shallops, raised therein a Fort, which maugre the English they kept, vncill that by the wise policie of King Elfred, that River was parred in-

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to more running stremes, whereby their Ships perished, and they intercepted both of prouision and further supply.

(5) The Romans before them had made Verolaxium in this Shire their greatest for account, which in Neroes time was a Municipiall, as *Ninius* in his Catalogue of Cities doth call it, or as *Tacitus*, a Free Towne; sacked by Boduo that euer eternized *Queens* of the *Iceniensis*, when seueny thousand of the Romans and Confederates by her reuenging sword perished: the site and circuit whereof, in this Card we haue set according to our view and measure theretaken: whose magnificence for Port and stately Architecture, were found by her large and arched *Vaults* in the dayes of King *Edgar*, which were digged into and cast downe by *Alred* and *Edmer*, Abbots of *S. Albanus*, for that they were the receptacles and lurking-holes of *Wroores* and *Thebes*: the ruines of which, haue raised the beautie of her suruiuing and faire *S. Albanus*, where *Offa* the great *Mercian*, in great deuotion, built a most stately Monasterie, whose Church yet standing, retaineth the ashes of many Nobles, there slaine in the quartell of *Yorke* and *Lancaster*; and a Font of solid brasse brought out of *Scotland* by *Sir Richard Lea*, from the siege of *Leith*.

(6) Many other Townes, both for Commerce, stately Buildings, and of ancient Record, this Shire affordeth, whereof *Hertford*, though the *Shire-Towne*, is not the richest; the passage thorow *Ware* hath left her wayes so vntrodden: to prevent which, in former times that *River* at *Ware* was chained vp, and the *Baylyffe* of *Hertford* had the custody of the Key, which howsoeuer they haue lost, yet hath the Towne gotten her Gouvernour to be preferred from the name of a *Bailiffe*, vnto a *Major*, assisted with nine *Burgesses*, a *Recorder*, and two *Sergeants* their Attendants. Hercina a *Castle*, for situation pleasant, for *Trenth*, *Walles*, and *Riuers*, sufficiently fenced, was lately seene; but marked to desolate, as the Towne to decay, hath found the hand of *Fortune* to ouermatch her strength, and to ruinate the *Priory*, *S. Nicholas*, and *S. Maries* Churches, besides a *Cell* of *S. Albanus* Monkes, that therein were

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were seated. The like fate falleth vnto *Hemfeld*, and her faire *Castle*, wherein *Richard King of the Romans* left his life. Yet *Langley* is graced both in the birth of Prince *Edmund* the fift sonne to King *Edward* the third, and the buriall of *Richard* the second that vnfornunate King, who in the *Cell of Fryers Preachers* was there first buried, but afterwards remoued and enshrinéd at *Westminster*. And in another *Langley*, neare the *East* from thence, was borne that *Pontificall Break-speare*, *Bishop of Rome*, knowne by the name of *Hadrian the fourth*, (and famous for his stirrup-holding by *Fredricke the Emperour*) whose breath was lastly stopped by a *Fle* that flew into his mouth.

(7) The ciuill *Battles* that in this Shire haue beeне fought, in the *Map* it selfe are inserted, and theretore here omitted, but the more ancient remembred vnto vs by *Oster-bill* neare *S. Albans*, whom the judicious *Wynkyn* supposeth to haue beeне the *Camp* of *Osterius* the second *Littenant*, and *Subduer* of great *Caractatum* as also leuen small round *Hills* betwixt *Stevengedge* and *Kucknowsb*, in which are supposed some *Roman* *Souldiers* to lie buried.

(8) Religious Houses built and suppressed, the chiefeſt for account in this Shire, were *S. Albans*, *Roifton*, *Ware*, *Sopwell*, *Langley*, besides them at *Hertford*, whom *Beda* calls *Hertford* diſtance gra-
duation is diſtant and remoued from the *Equator* 52. degrees 5. minutes of Latitude, and ſet from the
firſt point of the *West*, according to *Mercator*, in the 20. degree 29. minutes of Longitude. The Earth
domes whereof were enioyed onely by the two honorable Families, whose archeiuementis are here
alſo therein exprefſed.

(9) This Counties diuision is into eight *Hundreds*, wherein are ſcattered eighteen *Market-Towns*,
and one hundred and twenty *Parishes-Churches*.

HERTFORD

SHIRE

*PARTE OF
NORTHEWIMMINGTON
AMPTON*

*SHIRE
Oulney*

*PARTE
OF BUCKINGHAM
SHIRE*

*Great
Bridgwell*

*Saint
Linchlade*

Graves

The Scale of Miles

Hargrave Gouyngton
Tilstock Kimbalton
Newton Swineshead
Knottting S' Neot

Wulmead Eaton
Bletchinghoor Bactbury
Rockingham Boreford

Kimber Milton Dene
Carlisle Doleysford

Slury Poynton Easmon

Burnha Poynton Potton

Heddon Roppey Tadlow

Kensall Ellerby Wiggold

Wotton Willington Langford

McCrifield Shiford

Sandford Achill

Holcot Coton

Wenlock Shireburne

Tatton Haxton Colton

Tudmerton Sulgrave Hinton

Hockley Luton Walden

Lington Duns Ratcliffe Summer

Slapton Whiffridde Market

Edlesboro Studham Keneworth

*PARTE OF
HUNTINGTO
SHIRE*

*PARTE
OF CAMB:
EDGE*

*Bigchampe
Langford*

*Astwick
Sedge*

*Baldock
Hillingdon*

*Hilfum
Sudbury*

*Walden
Linton*

*Market
Keneworth*

*BEDFORD
SHIRE 20*

B E D F O R D - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R X X .

BE D F O R D - S H I R E, seated in the South-East of this Island, is a plaine and champion Country, and lyeth bounded vpon the North with *Huntington-shire*; vpon the East with *Cambridge* and *Hartford-shires*; vpon the South with *Hartford* and *Buckingham-shires*; and vpon the West with *Buckingham* and *Northampton-shires*.

(1) The forme thereof is somewhat ouall, and not very large: for from *Tilbreke* in the North, vnto *Studham* in the South, are but twentie-fourre English miles; and from *Tunay* in the West, vnto *Hatley Cokyn* in the East, are not fully fourteene; the whole in Circumference, about seauenyn three miles.

(2) The Ayre is temperate, and the Soile bounteous, especially the North, whose Borders the fruitfull *Ouse* with her many windings watereth. The South is more leane, and with greater industry bringeth forth *Barley*, no better else-where. Generally, this County is Champion, though some places be sprinkled with Pasturage and Woods.

(3) The ancien Inhabitants knowne to the *Romans*, that held in this Shire, were part of the *Cattieuchblani*, a stout and warre-flirring people: and yet vpon the report of *Cæsar's* proceeding, sent him their subiection for peace. But when that conquering Nation had brought *Britain* into a Province vnder *Rome*, their Legions lay at *Selinas* and *Magnum*, which are now *Sandy* and *Dunstable*, places of memorable note in this Shire. After them the *Saxons* contyng for so faire a Seate, first dispossesed the *Britaines*, vnder the leading of *Cuthwulf* the *Wifl-Saxon*, about the yeare of Grace 572. who making it their owne, was lastly enjoyed by the *Mercians*, as a part of their Kingdome.

(3) In

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(5) In the yeare of Christis Incarnation 1399 immediately before those *Civil Warres*, that rent in pieces the peace of this Land, betweene the Princes of *Lancaster* and *Yorke*, the Riuer *Ouse* neare vnto *Harrowd*, stod sodainly still, and restrained to passe any further; so that forward, men passed three miles together on foot in the very depth of her Channell; and backward, the waternes swelled vnto a greate heighte: which was obserued by the judicious, to foretell some vrkinde diuision that shortly shold arise.

(6) This Countie, among the common calamities of the Land, when it lay trampled vnder the feet of the *Danes*, sustainea part: and after that, in the time of King *Stephen*, when the *Civil Warres* thundred betwixt *Maud* the *Emperesse* and himselfe, the Shire-Towne was sore wasted, with great slaughter of men: So when the *Barons* forsooke their allegiance to King *John*, the Towne and Castle were rendred vp vnto their hands: and lastly, by King *Henry* the third, laidleuell even with the ground, some ruinous walles appearing towards the *Ouse*, but not a stone left vpon the Mount where stood his foundation.

(7) This Towne by the *Britaines* was called *Lettidur*; and of vs, *Bedford*: being the chiefest in the Countie, from whom it taketh the name, and is most fruitfull, and pleasantly seated, hauing the *Ouse* running thorow the Towne in the middest, and a faire *Stone bridge* built over the same, wherevpon are two Gates to locke and impeach the passage, as occasion shall serue. At the first entrance standeth *S. Leonards Hospital* for *Lazars*: and further inwards, *S. Johns* and *S. Maries* Churches; within the Towne, *S. Pauls*, a most beautifull Church, *S. Cuthberiss*, and *S. Peters*; without the Towne standeth the *Fryers*, *S. Lyes*, *Alhallowes*, and *Caudwell Abbey*; not farre whence sometimes stood a Chappell vpon the Banke of *Ouse*, wherein (as *Florislegus affirmeth*) the body of *Offa* the great *Median King* was interred, but by the ouer-swelling of that Riuer, was borne dounye, and swallowed vp whose Tombe of Lead (as it were some phantasticall thing) appeared often to them

that

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that seeke it not, but to them that seeke it (saith Roffe) it is invisible. This Towne is governed yearly by a *Maior*, two *Baillifses*, two *Chamberlaines*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and three *Sergeantes* with *Mases*.

(8) A tale of vaine credit is reported of *Dunstable*, that it was built to bridle the outragiousnesse of a theefe named *Dun*, by King *Henry* the first: but certaine it is the place was formerly held by the *Romanes*, whose *Legions* there lay, as appeareth by the *Coines* there vsually found, which from *Magnan* are corruptly called *Madning-money*.

(9) Castles in this Shire are *Woodbill*, *Eaton*, *Tewfford*, and *Amphill*, an honour now appertaining to the Crowne. And places of Religion, built by devout persons, but for *Idolatrous Abuses* againe abolished, were at *Bedford*, *Harwood*, *Helenstow*, *Newenham*, *Chekeſand*, *Warden*, *Woborne*, and *Dunſtable*. All these, with their like, felt the hand of *Henry* the Eight to lie so heauie vpon them, that they were not able to sustaine the waight, but were crushed to peices, and fell to the ground.

(10) The Graduation of this Countie, taken for the Shire-Towne, is placed from the *Equator* in the degree of 52. and 30. minutes for Latitude, and is remoued from the first West point of Longitude, 20. degrees and 16. minutes.

(11) Whose Princely Families that haue borne the Titles both of *Dukes* and *Earles*, are exprefſed; and whose Counties diuision are into nine *Hundreds*, wherein are ſeated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred and fifteen Parish-Churches.

BUCKINGHAM SHIRE

PARTE OF

NORTH

AMPTON BUCKINGHAM
SHIRE

PARTE OF

OXFORDSHIRE

SHIRE

PARTE OF
BEDFORD SHIRE

PARTE OF
HARTFORD SHIRE

PARTE OF
MIDDLESEX

The Scale of Miles

1	3	5	7	9
2	4	6	8	

BVCKINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

BVCKINGHAM, for the plentie of *Beech-trees* there growing, and those in the chayntimes of the *Saxons* called *Eucken*, may well be supposed from them to haue the name, as afterwards the whole Shire had hers from this Towne *Buckingham*.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Lyon-Rampayne, whose head or North-point toucheth the Countys of *Northampton* and *Bedford*; whose backe or East-part is backed by *Bedford* and *Hertford* shires; his loynes or South-bordes rest vpon *Barkshire*, and his breast the West-side is burred vpon wholly by *Oxfordshire*. The length thereof from *Washbury* in the South, to *Braffeld* in her North, are thirtie nine miles: the breadith at the broadest, from *Affbridge* in the East, to *Brentwood Forest* in the West, are eightene; the whole in Circumference one hundred thirtie eights miles.

(3) The ayre is passing good, temperate, and pleasant, yeelding the body health, and the minde content. The soile is rich, fat, and fruitfull, giuing abundance of *Corne*, *Grasse*, and *Meate*. It is chiefly diuided into two parts by the *Chillets biles*, which run thorow this Shire in the middell, and before time were so pestered with *Berab*, that they were altogether vnpassable, and became a receptacle and refuge for theues, who daily endamamaged the way-faring man; for which cause *Loyce Abbot* of S. *Abans* caused them to be cut downe: since when those parts are passable, without any great incumbrances of way; from whose tops, a large and most pleasing prospect is seen. The Vale beneath is plaine and champion, a clayie soile, stiffe, and rough, but withall marvellous fruitfull, naked of woods, but abounding in meadowes, pastures, and tillage, and maintaining an infinit number of sheepe, whose soft and fine fleeces are in great estimation with the *Turkys* as faire as *Mer*.

(4)

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(4) The ancient Inhabitants that were seated in this Shire, were the *Castiueblani*, mentioned by *Ptolemie*, and them dispersed thorow the Tract of *Bedford*, *Hertford*, and this. These yeelded themselves wth the first to *Cesar* vnder the *Romanes* subiection, whose ouer-worg Empire ending in *Britaine*, the *Saxons* by strong hand attained this Prouince, and made it a part of their *Mercian* Kingdome; yet was it first subdued vnto them by *Cherdike* the *West-Saxon*, whose memory is in pare continued in the Towne *Chersey*, vpon the West of this Countie, where in a sharpe and bloody batte he was Victor ouer the *Britaines*. So also *Cuthwulf* a *West-Saxon* at *Alesbury* in the year of Grace 592. ouercame the *Britaines*, and bare downe all things before him: yet no sooner was their *Heparchie* wained, and their *Monarchie* able to stand alone, but that the *Danes*, before their strength and growth was confirmed, waxed vpon them; and they not able in so weake a hand to hold fast the weight of greatness they had so grasped, gaue place to their conquerours, who did many harmes in this Prouince: for in the year 914. the *Danes* furiously raged as farre as *Brenwood*, where they destroyed the City *Burgh*, the ancient seat of the *Romanes*, afterwards a royll house of King *Edward the Confessor*, which they vtterly destroyed.

(5) The Shire-Towne *Buckingham*, fruitfully seated vpon the River *Ouse*, was fortified with a Rampire, and Stonese on both bankes, by King *Edward* the elder, saith *Marianus* the Scottish Writer; where in the heart of the Towne hath stood a strong Cattle, mounted vpon a high hill, which long since was brought to the period of her estate, now nothing remaining besides the signes, that there she had stood. The River circulates this Towne on every side, that onely on the North excepted, over which three faire stone-bridges lead, and into which the springs of a Well run, called *S. Edmunds*; a child-saint borne at *Kings-Sutton*, canonized, and in the Church of this Towne enshrined, with many conceited miracles and cures: such was the happe of those times, to produce Saints of all ages and sexes. This Towne is gouerned by a Bayliffe and twelve principall Burgesse^s and

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and is in the degree remoued from the first point of the West for Longitude 19. 32. scruples, and the North-pole elevated in Latitude for the degree of 52. 18. scruples.

(6) A Towne of ancient note is *Stony-Stretford*, the *Romanis Latitudine*, being buile vpon that ancient *Causey-way* which is called *Watling-street*, where remaine the markes thereof even vnto this day. At this place Edward the elder stopped the passage of the *Danes*, whiles he strengthened *Tor-tesset* against them; and herein, King Edward the eldest since the Conquest, reared a beautifull Crosse in memory of *Eleanor* his dead Queene, as he did in every place where her Corps rested, from *Hertford* in *Lincolne-shire*, till it was receiued and buried at *Westminster*.

(7) Places intended for Gods true worship, built by deuout persons, and sequestred from worldly imployments, were at *Launden*, *Luffield*, *Biddesden*, *Bradwell*, *Nothey*, *Ankerne*, *Missenden*, *Tokay-ford*, *Partrendune*, *Ashbridge*, and *Alesburie*: *Ashbridge* in great repute for the bloud (supposed out of Christis sides) brought out of *Germany* by *Henry* the eldeſt ſonne of *Richard King of the Romanes*, and Earle of *Cornwall*, vwhereunto reſorted great concurſe of people for deuotion, and adoration thereof. But when the Sunne-shine of the Gospell had pierced thorow ſuch clouds of darkenesſe, it was perceiued apparaſtly to be onely hony clarifiſed and colourēd with Saffron, as was openly ſhewēd at *Pauls Crosſe* by the Bishop of *Rochester*, the twentie-fourth of *Februarie*, and yeare of Christ 1538. And *Alesbury* for the holinesſe of S. *Edith*, was much frequented, who hauing this Towne allotted for her Dowrie, bad the world and her husband farewell, in taking vpon her the veile of deuotion, and in that fruitfull age of Saints became greatly renowned, euen as farre as to the working of miracles. These all in the stormes and rage of the time, ſuffered ſuch ſhipwracke, that from thofe turmoiled Seas, their merchandise light in the right of ſuch Lords as made them their owne for wrecks indeed.

(8) With

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(8) With four Castles this Shire hath beeene strengthned, and thorow eleven Market-Towns her Commodities traded; being diuided, for seruice to the Crowne and State, into eight Hundreds, and in them are seated one hundred fourscore and five Parish-Churches.



OXFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXI.

OXFORD-SHIRE receiueth her name from that famous Vancoutrie and most beautifull Citie Oxford, and this of the Foord of Oxen, say our English-Saxons; though Lat and vpon a ground of conjecture will haue it Ouseford, from the River Ouse (by the Latines called Ius) which giueth name likewise to the adioyning Iland Osney. The North poim of this Shire is bordered vpon by the Counties of Warwicke and Northampton, the East vwith Bucking-ham, the West by Gloucestre-shire, and the South altogether is parted from Barkshire by Thamis, the Prince of British Rivers.

(3) The blessings both of the sweet-breathing heauens, and the fruitfull sea of this Counties soile, are so happy and fortunate, that hardly can be said whether exceeds. The are milde, temperate and delicate; the Land sertile, pleasant, and bounteous; in a word, both Heaven and Earth accorded to make the Inhabitants healthfull and happy: The hills loadened with woods and Cattle, the vallies bathened with Corne and Pasturage, by reason of many fressh springing stremes which sportingly there thorow make their passage; wherof Isar, Cherwell, Tame and Ise are chiefe: which two last making their bed of Maringe neare unto Dorsetther, runneth hence together in one channell and name.

(3) The length of this Shire is from the am in the North-west, vnto Caen in her South-East, neare vnto Thamis, and amounteth almost to fortie miles; the broadest part is in her westernne Borders, which extending from the said Gleydon in the North, vnto Earlingham capon the River Ise in the South, are scarcely or minie sixe: and thence growing narrower, the same amounting in Circumference about one hundred and fiftie miles.

(4) The

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(4) The ancient Inhabitants knowne to the Romans, were the *Dobuni*, part whereof possessed further Westerly into *Gloucest. shire*, and nearer Eastward, betwixt the bowing of *Tbanfus*, were seated the *Ancestrites*, who sent their submission vnto *Iulius Caesar*, when report was made that the *Trinibantes* had put themselves vnder his protection; whereof followed the *Britaines* seruitude vnder the proud yoke of the all-coueting *Romans*: yet afterwards this Counties people, being very puissant (as *Tacitus* termes them) and vnshaken by warres, withstanded *Ostorius Scapula* the Roman Lieutenant, choosing rather to yeld their lives in battle, then their persons to subiectiōn. Of latter times it was possessed by the *Mercian-Saxons*, as part of their Kingdome, though sometimes both the *West-Saxons* and the *Northumbrians* had the dispole of some part thereof: for *Beda* affirmeth that K. *Oswald* gaue the then-flourishing Citie *Dorebester* vnto *Berinus* the *West-Saxons* Apostle, to be his Episcopall See: whence the good Bishop comming to *Oxford*, and preaching before *Wulpherus* the *Mercian* King (in whose Court *Abilwold* the *South-Saxons* heathenish King was then present) he with all his Nobles were conuerted to the faith of Christ, and there baptizēd, whereby *Berinus* became the Apostle also of the *South Saxons*.

(5) Other places of memorable note, either for actions therein happening, or for their owne famous esteeme, are the *Rull-stieb-stones*, standing neere vnto *Enisham* in the South of this Shire: a monument of huge Stones, set round in compasse, in manner of the *Stonehenge*: of which, fabulous tradition hath reported forsooth, that they were metamorphisid from men, but in truth were there erected vpon some great victory obtained, either by, or againstt *Rodd* the *Dane*, who in the yeare 876. enred *England*, and in this Shire fought two Battles, one neere vnto *Hast-Nora*, and a secondar the *Steir-Stane*.

(6) *Rodes* likewise remaineth as a monument of *Oxfords* high-stiled Barle, but ynfortunate Prince, *Robert de Vere*, who besides the Earledome, was created by King *Richard the Second*, Mar-

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*quesse of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland : but at that Bridge, discomfited in fight by the Nobles, and forced to swimme the River, where began the downefall of his high mounted fortunes; for being driven forth of his Country, lastly died in exile and distressed estate. But more happie is this Countrie in producing farre more glorious Princes, as King Edward the Confessor, who in *Illeis* was borne; Edward the victorious blacke Prince, in *Woodstocke*; and in *Oxford* that warlike *Cœur de Lion*, King Richard the first, the sonne of King Henry the second, first tooke breath.*

(7) Which Citie is, and long hath beene the glorious seat of the *Muses*, the British *Abibus*, and learnings well-spring, from whose living fountaine the wholesome waters of all good literature streaming plenteously, have made fruitfull all other parts of this Realme, and gained glory amongst all Nations abroad. Antiquite auoucheth, that this place was consecratis vnto the sacred Sciences in the time of the old Britaines, and that from *Grecce-lud*, a Towne in *Wls. shire*, the Academic was translatred vnto *Oxford*, as vnto a Plant-plot, both more pleasing and fruitfull: whereto accordeth the ancient *Burlaw* and *Necham*, this latter also alledging *Merlin*. But when the beautie of the Land lay vnder the *3 axons* prophane feete, it sustained a part of those common calamities, hauing little reserved to vphold its former glory, save onely the famous monument of S. *Fridofwids Virgin Conquest*, no other Schoole then left standing besides her Monasterie: yet those great blastrs, together with other *Danys* stormes, being well blowne ouer, King *Elfred*, that learned and religious Monarch, recalled the exiled *Muses* to their sacred place, and built there three godly *Colleges* for the studies of *Diminitie*, *Philosophie*, and other Arts of humanitie, sending thither his owne sonne *Ethelward*, and drew thither the yong Nobles from all parts of his Kingdome. The first reader therewas his supposed brother *Newe*, a man of great learning, by whose direction King *Elfred* was altogether guided in this his godly foundation. At which time also, *Afferius Menevensis*, a writer of those times affaires, read the *Grammer* and *Rhetorickē*, and affirmeth that long before them, *Gildas*, *Melkin*,

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Mellkin, Ninian, Kentigern, S. German, and others, spent there their liues in learned studies. From which time thao it continued a Seede plot of learning till the Norman Conquest, *Inglis* recordeth, who himselfe then liued. No maruell then if *Matthew Paris* calleth *Oxford*, the second Schoole of Christendome, and the very chiefe Pillar of the Catholike Church. And in the Councell holden at *Vienna*, it was ordained, that in *Paris*, *Oxford*, *Bononia*, and *Salamance* (the onely Vniuersities then in Europe) should be erected Schooles for the *Hebrew*, *Grecke*, *Arabieke*, and *Chaldean* tonges, and that *Oxford* should be the generall Vniuersitie for all *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*: which point was likewise of such weighe with the *Council of Constance*, that from this precedent of *Oxford Vniuersitie*, it was concluded, that the *Englis* Nation was not onely to haue precedente of *Spane* in all General Councils, but was also to be held equall with *France* it selfe. By which high prerogatiues this of ours hath alwayes so flourished, that in the dayes of King *Henry the third* (in the three thousand Students were thereretesonident, as *Archbishop Armachamus* (who then liued) *John de Warenne* and *William Grey* (then also liuing) sheweth, that for all the ciuill warres which hindered such places of quiet studie, yet 15000 Students wereretere remaining, whose names (saith he) were entred in *matriculation book*. About which time, *John Balsol* (ihefather of Ethel King of Scots) built a Colledge, yet bearing his name, Anno 1269. and *Walter Merton* Bishop of *Ruthester*, that which is now called *Merton Colledge*; both of them beautified with buildings, and enriched with lands, and were the first endowed Colledges for learning in all Christendome. And at this present there are fifteen Colledges (besides another newly builded) with eight Halls, and many most faire Collegiate Churches, all adorneed with most stately buildings, and enriched with great endowments, noble Libraries, and most learned Graduates of all professions, that vntesse it be her sister *Cambridge*, the other nurting brest of this Land, the like is not found againe in the world. This Citie is also honourerd with an *Episcopall See*. As for the site thereof, it is remoued from the Equator in the degre

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2. and one minute, and from the West by Mercators measure, 19. degrees, and 20. minutes.

(8) As this Countie is happy in the possession of so famous an *Academie*, so is it graced with most Princely Palaces appertaining to the English Crown, whereof *Woodlocke* is the most ancient and magnificent, built to that glory by King Henry the first, and enlarged with a Labyrinth of many windings by King Henry the second, to hide from his jealous *Luso*, his intirely beloved Concubine *Rosamond Clifford*, a Damosell of surpassing beautie; where notwithstanding, followed by a crew of silke that fell from her lap, she was inspriled and poisoned by *Queene Eleanor* his wife, and was first buried at *Cadlowe Nunsery*, in the midst of the Quicke vnder a Hearse of silke, set about with lights, whom *Hugh Bishop of Lincolne* (thinking it an vnfit obiect for Virgins deuotion) caused to be remoued into the Church-yard: but those chaste sisters liked so well the memory of that kinde Lady, as that her bones they transllated againe into their Chappell.

Bennington is another of his Majesties Marinhous, built by *William de la Pole Duke of Suffolk*, but now in neglect through the annoiance arising from the waters or marshes adioyning Houses built for deuotion, and for abuse suppressed and againe putt downe, the chiese in account were *Enisham*, *Ostry*, *Burne*, *Gadlow*, *Burchester*, and *Tawer*, besides *S. Frjewides*, and very many other stately Houses of Religion in the Citie.

The Diuision of this Shire is into fourteene Hundreds, wherin are seared ten Market-Towns, and two hundred and fourscore Parish-Churches.



GLOCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GLoucester-Shire, lyeth bordered vpon the North with Worcester and Warwicks-shires, vpon the East with Oxford and Wiltsshire; vpon the South altogether with Sommers-shire: and vpon the West with the River Wye and Hereford-shire.

(2) The length thereof extended from Brisford vpon the Riuver Avon in her South, vnto Clifford vpon another Avon in her North, are about fortie eight miles; and her broadest part from East to West, is from Leebland vnto Presten, containing twentie eight: the whole circumference about one hundred thirtie eight miles.

(3) The forme whereof is somewhat long and narrow: the Ayre thereof is pleasant, sweet and delectable: and for fruitfulness of Soile heare Malbrouck and not me: The ground of this Shire throughout (saith he) yeeldeth plente of Corne, and bringeth forth abundance of frufts; the one through the naturall goodnessse only of the ground, the other through the diligent manuring and tillage; in such wise, that it would prouoke the laziest person to take paines. Here you may see the High-wayes and Common Lanes clad with Apple trees and Pears trees, not ingrafted by the industry of mens hand, but growing naturally of their owne accord: the ground of it selfe is so inclined to beare fruits, and those both in taste and beautie farre exceeding others, and will endure vntill a new supply come. There is not any Countrey in England so thicke set with Vinyards: as this Province is, so plentifull of increase, and so pleasant in taste. The very wines made therof carry no unpleasant tartnesse, as being little inferior in sweete verdure to the French wines: the bounes are innumerable, the Churches passing faire, and the Townes standing very thicke. But that which ad- doth vnes all good glories (a speciall glory) is the River Severne, vpon which there is not any in all the Land for
Channell

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Channell broader, for Streames swifter, or for Fish better storred. There is in it a dailye rage and fury of waters, which I know not whether I may call a Gulfe or Whirl-pole of waues, raising up the sands from the bottome, winding and drivning them vpon heapes: sometimes ouerflowing her banks, rouseth a great way vpon the face of her bordering groundes, and againe retyreh as a Conquerour into the vsuall Channell. Unhappy is the Vessell which st taketh stell vpon the side: but the Water-men well ware therof, when they see that Hydra comming, turne the Vessell vpon it, and cut thorow the midle of it, whereby they cheake and assyd her violence and danger.

(4) The ancient people that possessed this Province, were the D O B R U N I, who spread themselves further into Oxford shire. But betwixt the Severne and Wye were seated part of S I L V R E S, or Inhabitants of South Wales. And vpon what ground I know not, let Lawyers dispute it, the Inhabitants in some part of this Shire enioy a priuate custome to this day, that the Goods and Lands of Condemned Persons fall into the Crowne but onely for a yeaire and a day, and then returne to the next heires, contrary to the custome of all England besides.

(5) The generall Commodities of this Shire, are Corne, Iron, and Wools, all passing fine, besides Pasturage, Frusts, and Woods, which last are much leſtened by making of Iron, the onely bane of Oke, Elm, and Beech.

(6) These, with all other prouisions are traded thorow twenty five Market-Townes in this County, whereof two are Cities of no small import: the first is Gloucester, from whom the Shire taketh name, seated vpon Severne, neere the middest of this Shire, by Antinous the Emperour called Gleum, built first by the Romans, and set as it were vpon the necke of the Silure, to yoake them, where their Legion called Colonia Gleum, lay. It hath heene walled about (excepting that part that is defended by the River) the ruines vwhereof in many places appeare; and some part yet standing, doth well witnesse their strength. This City was first won from the Britaines by Cerdic the first King

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of the West-Saxons, about the yeare of Christ, 570. and afterwards vnder the Mercians it flourished with great honour, where Ofrik King of Northumberland, by the sufferance of Esbred of Mercia, founded a most stately Monastery of Nunnes, wherof Kneburgh, Eadburgh, and Ese, Queenes of the Mercians, were Prioresses successively each after other.

(7) Edelfled a most renowned Lady, sister to King Edward the elder, in this Citie built a faire Church, wherein her selfe was interred; which being ouerthrowne by the Danes, was afterwards rebuilt, and made the Cathedrall of that See, dedicated vnto the honour of S. Peter. In this Church the vnfornatue Prince, King Edward the second, vnder a Monument of Alabaster doth lye; who being murdered at Barkley Castle, by the crueltie of French Isabel his wife, was there intombed. And not farre from him another Prince as vnfornatue, namely, Robert Curthose, the eldest sonne of William the Conquerour, lyeth in a painted woodenne Tombe in the middest of the Quire; whose eyes were pluckt out in Cardiff Castle, wherein he was kept prisoner twenty six yeares, with all contumelious indignities, vntill through extreame anguish he ended his life. And before any of these, in this Citie say our British Historians, the body of Lucius our first Christian King was interred: and before his dayes the Britaines Arthurus.

The graduation of this County I obserue from this Citie, whence the Pole is eleuated in the degree of Latitude 52 and 14. minutes, and in Longitude from the West, 18. and 5. minutes.

(8) The other Citie is Bristol, faire, but not very ancient, buit vpon the Riuers Avon and Frome, for trade of Merchandise a second London, and for beautie and account next vnto York. This Citie standeth partly in this Countie, and partly in Somerset shire: but being a Countie of it selfe, will acknowledge subiecction to neither.

(9) A Citie more ancient hath beeene Cirefster, by Ptolemie called Corinium; by Antonine, Durocurnium; by Giraldus, Pafferum Vrbem, The Sparrowes Citie, vpon a flying report, that Gurmund a Tyrane

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a Tyrant from Africke, besieging this Citie, tyed fire vnto the wings of Sparowes, who lighting in the Towne vpon light matter, set flame vpon all. The circuit of whose walles extended two miles aboue, wherein the Consular Port or wayes of the Romans met and crossed each other. This Citie was wonne from the Britaines by Cœlullus first King of the West-Saxons; afterwards it was possessed by the Mercians, and lastly, by the Danes vnder Gurmund (the former no doubt mistaken for him) wherein a rable of them kept the space of a yeare, Anno 879. and never since inhabited, according to the Circuit of her walles.

(10) Places of memorable note are these: the illand Antyncere vnto Gloucestre, wherein Edward Iron-side the English, and Canuine the Dane, after many battles and bloud, fought in single Combat hand to hand alone, vntill they compounded for the Kingdomes partition: Berkley Castle, where King Edward the second was thorow his fundament runne into his bowels with a red burning Spis Tewkesbury the fatall period of King Henry the sixt his government, and the wound of the Lancastrian Cause; for in a Battle there fought in Anno 1471: Prince Edward, the onely Sonne of King Henry, had his braine dashed out in a most shamefull manner, the Queene his mother taken prisoner, and most of their fauorites slaine and beheaded. And at Alderley, a little Towne standing eight miles from the Steuerne, vpon the hilles to this day are found Cockles, Periwinkles, and Oysters of solid stone, which whether they haue beene Shel-fish and liuing creatures, or else the sports of Nature in her workes, let the Naturall Philosophers dispute of and judge.

(11) The places of pietie, set apart from other worldly Services, and dedicated to religious ves- ses by the deuotions of Princes, erected in this Shire, were Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Gloucester, Minchling, Berkley, Kingswood, Cirefle, Wimblecombe, and Hale; which laft was built with great cost by Richard Earle of Cornwall, King of the Romans, wherein himselfe, and his Duchesse were interred. Their son Earle Edmund brought out of Germany the bloud of Hale, supposed and laid to be part of that which Christ

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Christ died vpon his Crofie. In this place with great confluence and deuotions of Pilgrimage it was soughte to and worshipped, till time proved it a mere counterfeite, when the glorious light of the Gospell revealed to eye-sight such grosse Idolatries, and the skirts of Superstition were turned vp, to the shew of her owne shame.

(12) Dukes and Earles that have borne the title of Gloucester, the first of every Family are by their Armes and Names exprest, euer fatall to her Dukes, though the greatest in blood and birth. The first was Thomas Woodstock, sonne to King Edward the third, who in *Calais* was smothered in a Feather-bed to death. The second was Humphrey brother to King Henry the fift, by the fraudulent practise of the malignant Cardinall and Queene, made away at S. Edmundsbury. And the last was Richard, brother to King Edward the fourth, who by the iust hand of God was cut off in Battle by King Henry the seventh.

(13) This Shires diuision is principally into soure parts, subdivided into thirtie Hundreds, and them againe into two hundred and eight Parish-Churches.



HEREFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HEREFORD-SHIRE, (formerly accounted within the limits of Wales) lyeth circulated vpon the North with Worcester and Shrop-shire; vpon the East with Maluerne Hills is parted from Gloucester-shire; vpon the South is kept in with Monmouth-shire; and vpon the West in part with the Hatterall Hilles is diuided from Brecknock; and the rest confind with Radnorshire.

(2) This Countys Climate is most healthfull and temperate, and Soyle so fertile for Corne and Cattle, that no place in England yeeldeth more or better conditioned: sweet Riuers running as veynes in the body, doe make the Corne-bearing groundes in some of her parts rightly to be termed the *Gilden Vale*: and for Waters, Wooll, and Wheate, doth contend with *Nissau*, *Colchos*, and *Egypt*: such are *Lemster*, *Irchenfield*, the bankes of *Wye*, *Luge*, and *Frone*.

(3) The ancient people knowne to the Romanes, (whose power they well felt before they could subdue them) were the *Silures*, placed by *Ptolemie* in this tract, and branched further into *Rathor*, *Brecknock*, *Monmouth*, and *Glamorgan-shires*, at this day by vs called *South-Wales*, and by the *Welsh Debrabant*. Their Originall, as *Tassius* conjectureth by their site, coloured countenances and curled haire, was out of *Spaine*, and as both he and *Plinie* describes them, were fierce, valiant, and impatient of seruitude, which well they shewd vnder *Caratagus* their Captain, and nine yeares scourge to the Roman assaulters, for whose onely Conquest (and that made by treachery) the Victor in Rome triumphed with more then a vsuall Aspect; and with so equall an hand bare the Scoale of Resistance, that their owne Writers euermore terme it a dangerous Warre. For the Legion of *Marius Valens* they

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they put to flight, and that with such hanock of the Associates, that *Osterius* the Lieutenant of Brigage for very griefe gaue vp his ghost : and *Veranius* vnder *Nero* assaulted them in vain. But when *Vespasian* was Emperour, and expert Souldiers employed in every Province, *Iulius Frontinus* subdued their *Silures* vnto the Romans, where continually some of their Legions afterward kept, till all was abandoned in *Valentinianis* time.

(4.) The Saxons then made themselves Lords of this Land, and this Province a part of their *Merians* Kingdome ; yea, and *Sutton* the Court of great *Offa* their King.

(5.) But Hereford after, raised of the ruines of old *Aricomium* (now Kenchester, shaken in pieces by a violente Earth-quake) grew to great fame, through a conceaved sanctity by the buriall of *Eisber* King of the *East-Angles*, slaine at *Sutton* by *Offa*, at what time he came thither to have espoused his Daughter ; whose graue was first made at *Marden*, but afterwards canonized and remoued to this Citie, when in honour of him was built the Cathedrall Church by *Milfrid*, a petic King of that Country, which *Gruffith Prince of South-Wales*, and *Algar* an Englishman, rebelling against King *Edward Confessor*, consumed with fire ; but by Bishop *Remeius* was restored as now it is, at what time the Towne was walled, and is so remaining in good repaire, hauing sixe Gates for entrance, and fifteen Watch-towers for defence, extending in compasse to fifteen hundred paces : and whence the North-Pole is obserued to be raised 52. degrees, 27. minutes in Latitude, and is set from the first point of the West in Longitude, 17. degrees and 30. minutes ; being yearly governed by a Major, chosen out of one and thirtie Citizens, which are commonly called the Election, and he euer after is knowne for an Alderman, and clothed in Scarlet, whereof foure of the eldest are Iustices of Peace, graced with a Sword-bearer, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, and foure Sergeantes with Mace.

The greatest glory that this Citie received, was in King *Abelstans* dayes ; where (as *Malmsbury* doth report,) he caused the Lords of *Wales* by way of Tributes, to pay yearly (besides Hawkes and Hounds)

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Hounds) twenty pound of Gold, and three hundred pound of Siluer by waight; but how that was performed and continued I finde nor.

(6) Things of rare note in this Shire are said to be, Bone well, a Spring not farre from Richards castle, wherein are continually found little Fishes bones, but not a finne seene; and being wholly cleansed thereof, will notwithstanding haue againe the like, whether naturally produced, or in veynes ther brought, no man knoweth.

(7) But more admirable was the worke of the Omnipotent, even in our owne remembrances, and yeare of Christ Iesus 1571. when the Mareley hill in the East of this Shire, roused it selfe out of a dead sleepe, with a roaring noise remoued from the place where it stood, and for three dayes together travelled from her first site, to the great amazement and feare of the beholders. It began to journey vpon the seuenth day of February, being Saturday, at sixe of the Clocke at night, and by seauen in the next morning had gone fortie paces, carrying with it Sheepe in their coates, hedge-rowes, and trees; whereof some were ouer-turned, and somewhat flood vpon the plaine, are now growing vpon the hill, those that were East, were turned West; and those in the West were set in the East: in which remoue it ouerthrew Knareshton Chappell, and turned two high-wayes neare hundred yards from their vsuall paths formerly trod. The ground thus travelling, was about six Acres, which opening it selfe with Rockes and all, bare the earth before it for foure hundred yards space without any stay, leauing that which was Pasturage in place of the Tillage, and the Tillage overspread with Pasturage. Lastly, ouerwhelming her lower parts, mounted to an hill of twelue fadomes high, and there rested her selfe after three dayes travell: remaining his marke, that so laid hand vpon this Rocke, whose power hath posedy the Hills in his Ballance.

(8) Religious Houses built by the devotions of Princes, and stored with *Veneries* and reliques for life, were in this Shire no leſſe then thirteene, most sweetly ſeated in the places as followeth: as both

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both the *Herefords*, *Barron*, *Ewyas*, *Clifford*, *Monemue*, *Atcornbury*, *Lemster*, *Linbroke*, *Peterchurch*, *Kilbeck*, *Dore*, and *Wiggenmore*: and suspected of hypocrisie, were called in question by King *Henry* the eight, and so strictly pursued, that some faults were apparant, whereby they were laid open to the generall Deluge of the Time, whose stremme bare downe the walles of all those foundations, carrying away the Shrines of the dead, and defacing the Libraries of their ancient Records.

(9) This Countie before the Conquest being accounted in *Wales*, was then strengthened with Forts against the *English*: and being once made a Prounce to *England*, was fortified with Castles against the *Welsh*, wherein we finde no lesse then twentie eight, though many of them now are reduced to nothing. Such were *Alban*, at both the *Ewyas*, *Godridge*, *Grosmead*, *Herdley*, *Hereford*, *Old Castle*, *Dorston*, *Brampton*, *Bredwarden*, *Saint Biruels*, *Leabury*, *Lenals*, *Snowdel*, *Harlewas*, *Huntington*, *Wilton*, *Wigmore*, *Richards*, *Monemue*, *Corft*, *Kilbeck*, *Clifford*, *Skensfret*, *Whalley*, *Raddenver*, and *Kentwensis*; and is traded with eight Market-Townes, being diuided into eleven Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred seauentie and sixe Parish-Churches, containing in compasse an hundred and two miles.

Worcestershir

HERE
FOR
DIAE PARS

Scala Milieuum

10

Staffordia
Pars

Stretton
Sugden
Kinnerley
Damerley
Bromfield
Kedemore
Kingsmore
Berkshire

centrio

Shelton

Glendon

Schall

Wilton

Chap

Bulby

Brook

Arnold

Horn

Dyke

Wuth

Clayache

Clym

Worcester

Uxbridge

Rouster

Uxbridge

Korming

Pippelton

Uxbridge

VVORCESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXV.

VORCESTER-SHIRE, is a Countie both rich and populous, and lyeth circu-
lated vpon the North with Stafford shire vpon the East, with Warwick and Oxford-
shires, vpon the South with Gloucester shire; and the West by Malmesbury Hills is parted
from Hereford shire: the rialtys conuent, vpon, and in part diuided from
Shropshire by the Riuver Dowlas.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, but not of equall proportion; for from North to South are
thirtie two miles, from South to North-West twenty two, and from thence to her North-East point
are twenty eight: the whole in Circumference is one hundred and twenty miles.

(3) The Ayre in this Shire is of a fauourable temperature, that giveth an aptitude for labour, diet,
and rest: the Soyle is fertile, and to me seemed inferiour to none other in this Land: for besides the
abundance of Corne in every place spread, the Woods and Pasturage in her hills and plaines, sweet
Riuers that water the vallies below, and Cagle that couer the tops of higher ground; the Fields,
Hedge-rows, and High-wayes are beset with fruitfull Peare-trees, that yeld great pleasure to sight,
and commodious vse: for with their myce they make a bastard kinde of Wine, called Perry, which
is both pleasant and good in taste. Many Salt Springs also this County affordeth; yea, and more
then are commonly in vse: such with the Germans, our ancient Predecessors, were esteemed most
sacred and holy; so that (as Tacitus wrieth) so such they wontedly resorted to supplicate their Gods
with their devout prayers, as to places neare the heauens, and therefore die sooner to be heard.
And Peers in their saynings will haue the Nymphes residence in shudy greene groves, and bankeis of
sway

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sweet Springs : if so, then (as Hellion) this County affords both : such are the Forrests of *Winfred* and *Falham*, the great woods of *Norton*, and most faire Chase of *Malmesbury*. And for waters, to witnessse what I say, is the *Severne* that cuts this Shire in the midst, *Teme*, *Salwarpe*, and *Annon*, all of them making fruitfull their passage, and stored with Fish of most delicious taste.

(4) The ancient people, possessours of this Shire, were the *CORNAVII*, inhabitants of *Chester-shire*, *Shrop-shire*, *Stafford*, and *Warwiche-shires*, subdued by the Romanes in *Claudius Caesar's time*, and after their departure, made a portion of the *Mercian-Saxon Kingdome*, and in *Beda's time* were called the *Wics*, whereof it may be this Shire had the name; vniuersle you will haue it from the *Salt-Pits*, which in old *Englyssh* are named *Wiches*; or from the famous Forrest of *Wyre*. Howsoeuer, true it is that the County doth hold the name from her chiefe Citie *Worcester*.

(5) Which is most pleasantly seated, passing well frequented, and very richly inhabited. This was the *Branonium*, mentioned by *Antonine* and *Ptolemie*, called by the *Britaines*, *Cær-Wranc*; by *Ninians*, *Cær-Guorcon*; and by the *Latinis*, *Virginia*. This Citie is seated vpon the East banke of *Severne*, and from the same is walled in triangle-wise about, extending in circuit one thousand six hundred and fiftie paces : thorow which seauen Gates enter, with fve other Watch Towers for defence. It is thought the *Romanes* built this to restraine the *Britaines* that held all beyond *Severne*. This Citie by *Hardy Canute*, in the yeare of Christ 1041. was sorely endangered, and set on fire, and the Citizens slaine almost euery one, for that they had killed his Collector of the *Danish Tribute*: yet it was presently repaired and peopled, with many *Burgesses*, and for fiftene Hides discharged its ffe to the *Conquerour*; as in his *Doomesdayes* is to be seene. But in the yeare 1113, a sodaine fire hapened, no man knew how, which burnt the Castle and Cathedral Church. Likewise in the cimill broyles of King *Stephen* it was twice lighted into a flame, and the later laid it hopelesse of recovery. Notwithstanding from those dead Ashes a new *Phoenix* arose, and her building raised in a more
massy

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stately proportion, especially the Cathedrall dedicated to S. Mary, first laid by Bishop *Sextwulf*, in Anno 680 since when it hath beene augmented almost to the River: In the midst of whose Quire, from his many turmoiles, resteth the body of King *John* (the great withstander of the Papes proceedings) vnder a Monument of white Marble, in Princely Vesture, with his portraiture thereon according to life. And in the South-side of the same Quire lyeth incumbred Prince *Arthur* the eldest Sonneto King *Henry* the seauenth, his Monument is all blacke Iesse, without remembrance of him by Picture.

This City is gouerned by two Bailiffes, two Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, and two Constables, yearly elected out of twentie-fourre Burgesses clothed in Scarlet, assisted with fortie-eight other Citizens, whom they call their *Common Counsellors*, clad in Purple, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and five Sergeants with Mace their Attendants Whose Geographchall Position is distant in Longitude from the West-Meridian 18. degrees, 10. scruples, hauing the North-Pole eleuated in Latitude 52. degrees, and 32. scruples.

(6) Places of further note for memorable antiquitie, is *Vpon*, of great account in the *Romanes* time, where some of their Legions kept, as witnesseth their Monies there often found: the admirable Ditch vpon *Maluerne* hills, drawne by *Gilbert Clare*, Earle of *Glocester*, to diuide his Lands from the Church of *Worcester*: the Saxons our *Augustines* Oke, where he the English Apostle met with the British Bishops for the vniforme celebration of *Easter*, from whence both parts departed with discontented minds, after many hot words and thwarting disputes.

(7) Neither is it without admiration to me, that many places of this Shire lye farre within the Precincts of other Province, as *Aulston*, *Washbournes*, *Cuttisden*, *Paxford*, *Hanging Easton*, *Northwick*, *Blackley*, *Marlode* in *Glocester-shire*, and *Goldestone*, *Aldermerton*, *Newbold*, *Tredington*, *Armscote*, *Blackwell*, *Darlings-cote*, *Shipton*, *Tyddington*, *Olbarrow* in *Warwickshire*; *Dudley* in *Staffordshire*, and

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*Rockford in Hereford-shire, whither I must referre the Reader to finde out these and the like in these
Westerne Tracts.*

(8) Religious places erected in this Shire, and devoted vnto God by devout persons, were *Bredon, Bradlege, Evesholme, Alneccester, Cochell, Fladbury, Malvern, Pershore, Stodlege, Westwoods*, and *Worcester*, plenteouly prouided for, and further secured by many priuiledges, both which they abusid, as were the inditements of all such in the dayes of King *Henry the eight*, at whose Barre (himselfe being Judge) they were found guiltye, and receiuied sentence of their etids and destruction.

(9) Castles for defence built in this County, ruinate or in strength, were *Hartlebury, Holt, Hawley, Norton, Elmeley*, and *Worcester*, besides his Majesties Mannour of *Tishnell*.

(10) This Shires diuision is into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated ten Market-Townes, and one hundred fiftie two Parish-Churches.

WARWICKE SHIRE



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The Scale of Miles

VV ARWICKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVI

VVA RWICKE-SHIRE, (so called from her Shire-Towne) is bounded vpon the North with the Countie of Stafford; vpon the East, with *Watling-street-way* is parted from *Leicester shire*, and the rest bordered vpon by *Northampton shire*: the South part is butted by *Oxford* and *Glocester shires*; and all her West with the Countie of *Worcester*.

(1) The forme thereof is not much vnlike to a *Scallop shell*, growing from her Westerne head, and spreading her body wider, with many indents. The length thereof from *Newton* in the North, to *Long Compson* in the South, are miles thirtie and three: and the broadest part of this Shire, is from *Hewell grange* in the West, vnto *Hill-morton* in the East, distant asunder twentie five miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred thirtie and five miles.

(3) This Shire is sited neere vnto the heart of all *England*, and therefore participates with her in the best both for ayre and soyle, wanting nothing for profit or pleasure for man. The South part from *Avon* (that runneth thorow the midſt of this Countie) is called the *Felton*, as more champion and tractable to be stirred for Corne, which yearly yeeldeth ſuch plentifull haruest, that the husbandman ſimiloth in beholding his paines, and the medowing pastures with their greene mantles ſo imbroddred with flowers, that from *Edge-hill* we may behold another *Eden*, as *Lot* did the *Plaine of Jordan*, before that *Sodome* fell. The *Woodland* lyeth vpon the North of *Avon*, ſo called in regard of the plente of *Woods*; which now are much thinner by the making of *Iron*, and the ſoile more chur- liſt to yeeld to the *Plough*.

(4) The

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(4) The ancient people that possessed this Province, are by Ptolemies description called the *Cen-
nani*, wherein after were seated the *Mercian-Saxons*, a part of whose Kingdome it was, and greatly
sought after by the *West-Saxons*, whose King *Cuthred*, about the yeare of Christ Iesus 749 in Battle
slew *Etelbald* at *Seckington* neere unto *Tawworth*. And not faire from thence, King *Edward* the 4.
as vnfortunately fought against that stout make-King, *Richard Nevil Earle of Warwick*: neere vnto
which, vpon *Blacklow-hill*, *Pierrie Gaueston* (that proud and new-raised Earle of *Cornwall*) was be-
headed by *Gny Earle of Warwick*, assisted with the Earles of *Lancaster* and *Herrford*. And surely, by
the testimony of *John Rosse*, and others, this County hath beeene better replenished with people; who
make their complaint of whole Townships depopulations, altogether laid waste by a puissant Army
of feeding sheepe.

(5) Notwithstanding, many faire Townes it hath, and some of them marchable to the most of
England. The chiefe thereof is *Coventry*, a Citie both stately for building, and walled for defence:
whose Citizens having highly offended their first Lord *Leofricke*, had their privaldges infringed,
and themselues oppresed with many heauie Tributes; whose wife *Lady Godiva* pitying their estates,
vncestantly sued for their peace, and that with such importunacie, as hardly could be said whether
was greater, his hatred, or her loue: at last ouercome with her continuall intercessions, he granted
her suit, vpon an ynciuill, and (as he thought) an ynacceptable condition, which was, that she should
ride naked thorow the face of the Citie, and that openly at high noone-day. This notwithstanding
she thankfully accepted, and performed the act accordingly enioyned: for this *Lady Godiva* strip-
ping her selfe of all rich attire, let loose the tresses of her faire haire, which on every side so covered
her nakednesse, that no part of her body was ynciuill to sight; whereby she redeemed the former free-
domes, and remission of such heauie Tributes. Whose memory I wish may remaine honourable in
that Citie for euer, and her pitie followed by such possessing Ladies.

This

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This Citie had grant to choose their yearlye *Magistrates*, a *Maior* and two *Bailiffes*, and to build about and embattile awall, by King Edward the 3. whom Henry the 6. corporated a *Countie* of it selfe, and changed the names of their *Bailiffs* into *Sheriffs*: and the wals then were built as they now stand; thorow which open 13 *gates* for entrance, besides 18. other *Towers* thereon for defence. At *Gofford-gate* in the *East* hangeth the *shield-bone* of a *wild Bore*, farre bigger then the greatest *Oxe-bone*: with whose snout the great pit called *Swanswell* was turned vp, and was slaine by the famous *Guy*, if we will belieue report.

(6) Next vnto this Citie, in account and commerce, is *Warwick*, vpon the *Norib-west banke* of *Avon*, built by *Gurgunfus*, the sonne of *Beline*, as *John Roffe*, Monke of the place, saith, 375. years before the birth of Christ: by *Nimius* called *Caer-Guaruit* and *Caer-Leon*; and by learned *Cambden* judged to be *P R A E S I D I V M*, the *Romane Garrisons Towne*. The situation of this place is most pleasant, vpon a hill rising from the *River*, ouer which is a strong and faire *Stone bridge*, and her sharpe stremme vpon the *Towne* side checked with a most sumptuous and stately *Castle*, the decays whereof, with great cost and curious buildings, the right worthy *Knight* Sir *Foulke Gresil* (in whose person shined all true vertue and high nobilitie) hath repaired: whose merits to me w^rard I doe acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the daily imployments of a manuall trade, and giuing it full libertie thus to expresse the inclination of my minde, himselfe being the *Procurer* of my present estate.

It seemeth this *Towne* hath beeene walled about, as appeareth by the *Trench* in some places seene, and two very faire *Gates*, whose passages are hewved out of the *Rocke*, as all other into the *Towne* are: ouer whom two beautifull *Chappells* are built; that towards the *East* called *S Peter*, and that on the *South-west*, *S. James*.

Two faire *Churches* are therein seated, called *S. Maries* and *S. Nicholas*: but these in, and about the

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the Towne suppressed, *S. Laurence*, *S. Michaels*, *John Baptis*, and *John of Jerusalem*, beside the *Nunne-*
ry in the North of the Towne : whose *North Pole* is elevated in Latitude 52. degrees, 45. minutes,
and is seated from the first point in the West of Longitude, 18. degrees and 45. minutes, being yearly
ly gouerned by a *Basilife*, twelue *Bretbren*, twentie foure *Burgesses* for *Common Counsell*, a *Reconder*, a
Towne-Clerke, and one *Sergeant* their *Attendant*.

(7) Places of most memorable note obserued in this Shire, are *Shugbury*, where the precious
stone *Astroites* is found : *Of-Church*, which was the *Palace* of great *Offa* the *Mercian*, and the buriall-
place of *S. Fremund* his sonne : *Chesterton*, where the famous *Fosse-way* is scene. At *Leamington*, so far
from the *Sea*, a *Spring* of *Salt-water* boileth vp; and at *Newenham Regis* most soueraigne water against
the *Stone*, *Greene wounds*, *Vlcers*, and *Impostumes*; and drunke with *Salt* loosest, but with *Sugar* bindeth
the body; and turneth wood into stone, as my selfe saw by many sticks that therein were fallen,
some part of them *Ash*, and some part of them *Stone*; and *Guy-Cliffe*, where the famous Earle *Guy*,
after many painfull exploits achieued, retired, and vnknowne, lead an *Hermits* life, and was lastly
there buried.

(8) The chiefest Commodities in this *Countie* growing, are *Corne*, whereof the *Red Horse Vale*
yeeldeth most abundantly ; *Woolls* in great plentie ; *Woods* and *Iron*, though the producer of the one
will be the destruction of the other. Such honourable Families as haue beene dignified with the
Earledome of this Shire-Townes name since the *Normans Conquest*, in the great *Map* it selfe are inserted,
and by their severall names expressed.

This County is strengthened with eight strong *Castles*, traded with fifteen *Market-Townes*, enriched
with many faire buildings, and by the devotion of many *Nobles*, had many foundations of religious
Monasteries therein laid. The chiefest were at *Stowey*, *Warwick*, *Tbellisford*, *Roxhall*, *Balshill*, *Killay-*
water.

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worth, *Cacentree, Combe, Nun-carr, Alcey, Abberfles, and Pollesworth*; all which came to their period in the raigne of King Henry the eight, when their rich Recuenewers were alienated to his wife, and those stately buildings either over-turned or bestowed vpon his Courtiers: but yet to God's glory, and his divine seruice, one hundred fiftie eight Parish-Churches therein remaine, dispersedly seated in the nine Hundreds of this Shires Division.

NORTHAMPTON SHIRE



NORTHAMPTON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXVII.

NO R T H A M P T O N - S H I R E , situated neere vnto the middest of England, lyeth separated vpon the North from *Lincoln-shire* by the Riuier *Weland*; from *Huntington-shire* on the East is parted by the water *Nene*: her South is bounded with *Buckingham* and *Oxford shires*, and the West from *Warwicke* with *Watling-street-way*, *Auon*, and *Weland*, is diuided from *Leicester-shire*.

(2) The forme of this Countie is large and narrow, broadest in the South-west; and thence shooting still lesser like vnto a Horne, nor not much vnlke to the forme of *Cornwall*: and from the entrance of *Cheverell* into this Shire, vnto the fall of *Weland* and *Nene* neere vnto *Crewland*, are by measure fortie sixe miles; and the broadest part is from *Ouse* vnto *Auon*, which is not fully twentie miles: the whole in circumference one hundred and nineteene miles

(3) The aire is good, temperate, and healthfull: the soile is champion, rich, and fruitfull, and so plenteously peopled, that from some Ascents, thirtie Parishi-Churches, and many more Windsmilles at one view may be seene: notwithstanding the simple and gentle sheepe, of all creatures the most hanmelesse, are now become so rauenous, that they begin to deuoure men, waite fields, and depopulate houses, if not whole Towne-ships, as one merily hath written.

(4) The ancient people knowne to the Romans, and recorded by *Ptolemie*, were the *Coritani*, who possessed this County, and were branched further thorow *Leicester*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Rutland*, and *Darbie-shires*: these loyning with the *Icenians*, with them were fetterred with the chaines of subiiction, when for *Claudius*, *Publius Ostorius Scapula* entered his Lieutenantship in *Britaine*, and in battle

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battle subdued all betwixt the Riuers *Nene* and *Sabrina*. But when the *Romanus* were content to let
goe that which so long was desired, and had cost so much in the getting, the *Saxons*, a most warlike
Natiou, put into chele parts, and made it a portion of their *Merian Kingdome*: but their government
also growne out of date, the *Normans* seated themselves in these faire possessions, the branches of
whose Stemmes are spread abroad in these parts, most fruitfull and faire.

(5) Commodities arising in this Shire, are chiefly gotten by tillage and plough, whereby come
so plentifully aboundeth, that in no other Countie is found more, or so much: the pastures and
woods are filled with Cattle, and every where sheepe loaden with their fleeces of wooll.

(6) The chiefe Towne in this Shire is *Northampton*, whereof the Counie taketh name, which
for circuit, beautie, and building, may be ranked with the most of the Cities of our Land. It is sea-
ted at the meeting and confluence of two Riuers, the greater whereof beareth no name *Nen*. This
Towne hath beene buile all of stone, as by many foundations remaining to this day is seene, and is
walled about both strong and high, excepting the West, which is defended by a Riuer parted into
many stremes. In the depredations of the *Danes*, when their King set this Towne on fire, and after-
wards it was sorely assaulted by the disobedient *Barons* of King *John*, who named themselves, *The
Armee of God*: But the loyaltie of this Towne stood nothing so sure vnto King *Henry* his sonne,
whence the *Barons* with displayed Banners sounded the Battle against their Soueraigne. And yet af-
ter this a woefull Field of *Englands* ciuill diuision was fought, whence *Richard Nevil* the stont Earle
of *Warwicke*, lead away prisoner that vnfortunate man King *Henry* the sixth. Vpon the West part of
this Towne standeth a large Castle, mounted vpon an hill, whose aged countenance well sheweth
the beautie that she hath borne, and whose gaping chinkes doe daily threaten the downefall of her
walles. To this vpon the South the Townes wall adioyneth, and in a round circuit meetreth the
Riuer in the North, extending in compassie two thousand one hundred and twentie pases: whose
finis

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First so pleased the Students of Cambridge, that thither they remoued themselves vpon the Kings Warrant, in minde to haue made it an Vniuersitie: from whence the North-pole is elevated 52 degrees 36 scruples for Latitude, and in Longitude is remoued from the West 19 degrees and 40 scruples; being yearlye governed by a Maior, two Bailiffes, twelve Magistrates, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, a Common Counsell of tortie eight Burgesses, with fve Sergeants to execute businesse.

(7) But the deuotions of the Saxon-Kings made Peterborow more famous, formerly called Medewell, where Wolphere King of Mercia began a most stately Monastery to the honour of S. Peter, for satisfaction of the bloud of his two sonnes, whom he had murdered in case of Christianitie: but himselfe being for the like made away by his mother, his brother Penda continued the worke, with the assistance of his brother Ethelred, and two sisters, Kineburga and Kineswith. This among the Danish Desolation was cast downe, yet was it againe restored to greater beantie by Ethelwold Bishop of Winchester, with the helpe of King Edgar, and of Adolph his Chancellour, who vpon pricke of Conscience, that in bed with his wife had ouerlaid and smothered an Infant their onely sonne, laid all his wealth vpon the reedifying of the place, and then became Abbot thereof himselfe. The Cachedrall is most beautifull and magnificall, where, in the Quire lie interred two vnsfortunate Queenes: on the North side Katharine Dowager of Spaine, the repudiate wife of King Henry the eight, vnder an Hearse couered with blacke Saye, hauing a white Crostle in the midst: and on the South-side, Mary Queene of Scotland, whose Hearse is spread ouer with blacke Velvet The Cloyster is large, and in the glasse-windowes very curiously portraied the History of Wolphere the Founder, whose Royall Seat was at Wedon in the street, conuerted into a Monastery by S Werburg his holie daughter, and had beeene the Roman Station, by Anronine the Emperour called Bannusenna. So likewile Norman-chester was the anciente Citie Durobrivum, where their Souldiers kept, as by the monies there daily found is most apparent.

(8) The

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(8) Houses of Religion devoted to Gods Service by the pious intents of their well-meaning Founders were at Peterborow, Peakirk, Pipewell, Higham, Daunstrye, Sulby, Saufescombe, Sewardshyng, Gare, S Dewy, S. Michell, Luffield, Catesby, Bruch, Barkley, Finshead, Fotheringhay, Wodon, and Wisthorp, besides them in Northampton, all which felt the stormies of their owne destruction, that raged against them in the Raigne of King Henry the eight, who dispersed their Reuenewes to his owne Coffers and Courtiers, and pulled the stones asunder of their seeming euer-sure Foundations; and in the time of young Edward, his sonne, whose minde was free from wronging the dead, the Tombes of his owne Predecessours were not spared, when as Edward slaine at Agincourt, and Richard at Wakefield, both of them Dukes of Yorke, were after death assaulted with the weapons of destruction, that cast downe their most faire Monuments in the Collegiate Church of Fotheringhay Castle.

(9) Eight Princely Families haue enioyed the Title of the Earledome of Northampton, whereof the last, Henry Haward, late Lord Privie Seale, a most honourable Patron to all learned proceedings (that I may acknowledge my dutifull and humble Seruice) hath most honourably assisted and set forward these my endeouours.

(10) This Shires diuision, for seruice to the Crowne, and imployment of businesse, is in twotie Hundreds, hath bee ne strengthned witten Castles, and is still traded witten Market-Townes, and God honoured in three hundred twentie sixe Parish-Churches.



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C H A P T E R X X V I I I .

H V N T I N G T O N - S H I R E, (part of the *Tess* under the *Romane Monarch of Mertie* in the *Saxon Heptarchy*) is seuered with *New*, the North-bounder from *Northamptonshire*, to which it is in part adioyneth West; from *Bedford* and *Cambridge*, by meareing Townes on the South; and from *Ely*, by a fence of water East, the worke of Nature, *Benniche* Stremme, or of Art, *Canutus* Delpb: seuered when *Alfred*, or before him, *Offa* sharred the open circuit of their Empirry into Principalities: that by residency of subordinate rule, Peace at home might be maineained; Forraine offence (by apt assembly of the Inhabitants) resisted; Taxe and Reuenew of the Crowne laid more euinely, and easilier leuyed; Justice at mens dores with lesse charge and iourney administered: all causes *Crimali* in his Lieutenant the Sherifis Turne, twice a yeare. In forme of a Lozenge this Shire lyeth, of posture temperate, and is 52. degrees, & scruples remoued from the A° quator: the Hilly Soyle to the Plough-man graciefull: the Vale, contiguous to the Fennes, best for Pasture, in which to no part of *England* it giueth place; Woods are not much wanted, the Rivers seruing Coale, as the Moores Turfie, for fuel.

(1) This Content was (as the whole Continent,) Forrest, vntill *Carusus* gave this Law of grace, *Et quaque tam in agris, quam in silvis excisit agit etq; feras.* Long were the hands of Kings to pull (of old) the Subiects right into Regall pleasure, when Perambulation & Proclamation onely might make any mans land Forrest. It is in the first *Williams* time a Phrase in Record not rare, *Silva bunt
Mauri FORIS EST missa in Silvam Regu*, from which word of power, *Forrest* may seeme not va-
sibly

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aptly to be derived. *Cum videbat Henricus primus tres Bisas*, setting his Forrest of *Lyfield*, he caused *Huscupluris* his Raunger to keepe them for his Game, as the Record doth testifie. Thus did the second of his name, and the first *Richard*, in many parts well therefore may the Exchequer-Eooke call the Forrest Justice for Vert and Venison, not *Iustum absolutus*, but *Iustum secundum Legem Foresta*. That *Forestis* is defined, *Tuta ferarum statio*, may seeme to confine the Forresters office onely to his Games care, which of ancient was as well ouer Minerall and Maritimall reuenew. The office of *Baldwne* the great Forrester of *Flander*, *Non agrum tantum spectabat, sed et Marin custodiam*, saith *Tullius*, out of the old Charters of the French Kings. And see how iust this squares to our Legall practise, for of *Assarts*, *Purpresures*, *Emprouements*, *Greeneburgh*, *Herbage*, *Paunage*, *Powles*, *Milt*, *Hony*, *Mine*, *Quarries*, and *Wrecks* at Sea, did the Itinerall Justice of the Forrest here enquire. His Subjects of this Shire, *Henry the 2.* from seruitude of his beasts, (whose Grand-father *pro fersis homines incarcernatis, rabi rediuit, murilante, traxit assit*) did pretend by Charter to enfranchise, except *Wa-brige*, *Saple*, *Herby*, his owne Demaines. But such was the successe by encrochments, vnder his two succeeding Sonnes, that it drew on the oppressed people to importune a new the Soueraignes redresse, which was by the great Charter of the third *Henry* fruitlessly effected His sonne in the 7. of his Raigne, by a Perambulation, resuming backe the fruit of his fathers goodnesse, and so retaining, vntill in his 29. yeare by Petition, and purchase of his people (for they gaue him a full Fifteene) he confirmed the former Charter, and by Iury, View and Perambulation settled that Boundary of Forrest, which contented the people, became the square of vniversall Justice in this kinde, and left in this Shire no more then the three former (his owne grounds) Forrest.

(3) This Shire hath fourre *Centuriæ* or *Hundreds*, and had of old time five, these so called, *Quia prima institutione ex Hidrum aliquot centenarijs composita*. These are subdivided into 79. Parishes, whereof five besides the Shire-Towne haue Markers. These Parishes are measured by *Hides*, and *Carucks*.

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Carucks, or Plough-lands, more or lesse, as either richnes of Soile, or strength of the Lord strengthened or extended their limits, the Masle in whole containing of the first sort, 8 i 8. and of the other, 11 36. These Hides the ancient and generall measure of land (except in Kent) where the account was by Solms ; or Lincolnshire, *Vbi non sunt Hida, sed pro Hidis sunt Carnatae* were esteemed one hundred Acres, Non Normanico sed Anglico numero, vni Hida pro sexies viginti Acriis, duo pro duodecim viginti, as in the Booke of Domesday Carna the Teame-land (not Carnatae for they be differente) was in quantitie of Acres, proportioned to the qualite of Soile, but vsually in this Shire reputed 60. The Virgata, or Yard-land, was a more or lesse part of the Hide, as the Acres in number varied, which I finde in this Countie from 18. to 42. but for the moit part ; o which was the halfe Plough-land. And the Bonata or Ongang (presumed in Law for Land in Granary) was suited in number of Acres to that Yard-land, of which it was a Moitie. Thus (except in the Fennes, laid out per Lexas & quarentenas, miles and furlongs) stands all ameasurement of Land in this Shire, which containeth in Knights Fees, 53. one halfe, 2. fifts, and atwentieth part. And in full estimation of rent and worth, rose in the time of the Conquerour, to 912. l. 4. s. and now payeth in Fifement to the King, 371. l. 9. s. 7. d. ob and in tenth from the Clergie, 142. l. 6. s. q.

(4) This Countie in disdition of Titles, and administration of Justice, did at the first, as the Germans our Ancestors, Iura per Pagos & vicos reddere ; Every Township by their Frisburg, or Tenementis, as Triers, and the Baron, Thain, or Head-lord there, or the Decanus (a good Freholder) his Deputies, as Judge, determining all ciuill causes ; a representation of this remaineth still in our Court-Leete. Aboue this, and held 12. times a yeare, was our Hundred or Wapentake. Quia super decem Decanas & centum Friburges iudicabat. Here the Judges were the Aldermen, and Barons or Free-holders of that Hundred ; *Agelwinus Aldermannus tenius placitum cum 1000 Hundredo*, saith the Booke of El. This Court had Cognoscence of Causes Ecclesiasticall, as Temporall, therefore the Judge or Alderman

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derman ought to be such as De legibus & hominum iura studebat promovere: thus it went althothe Conquerour commanded, Ne Aliquis de legibus Episcopalis amplius in Hundredo placita tenret. The next and highest in this Shire, was Generale placitū Comitatus (the County or Sheriffs Count) to which were proper Placita Ciuitalia ubi curia Dominorum probantur defecisse. Et sit placitum exurgas inter Vallatores duorum Dominorum tractetur in Comitatu. The Judge was the Earle or Sheriffe. The Tryers Barones Comitatus (Freholders) Quiliberas in eo terra habent, not Ciuiti onely, but Probats of Wils, Questions of Tithes, Et debita recta Christianitatis Iura, were heard, and first heard in this Court. Therefore Episcopus, Presbyter Ecclesia, & Quartus de melioribus villa, were adiuncts to the Sheriffe, Qui de leges & seculi negotia iusta consideratione definirent. The Lay part of this lieth in a sort in the Countie, and Sheriffe Turne; the Spirituall, about the raigne of King Stephen, by Soueraigne conniencie, suffered for the most into the quarterly Synode of the Clergie, from whence in imitation of the Hundred Court, part was remitted to the Rurall Deaneries, of which this Shire had four: And these againe haue bee ne since swallowed vp by a more frequent and superioriour Iurisdiction, as some of our Ciuiti Courts haue bee ne. There being now left in vse for the most in this Shire for Causes Criminally, View of Fraulpleg, by grant or prescription, A Session of the Peace quarterly, and two Gaole delivuries by the Soueraignes commission: and for Ciuiti Causes, Courts of Manours, or of the County monethly, and twice by the Judge of Assise yearly.

The Office of Execution and custody of this County is the Sberalsey, of old inheritable, vntill Enthurbis, who by force and fauour of the Conquerour disfised Aluric and his lieyres, forfeited it to the Crowne; but since it hath passed by annuall election, and hath unitet to it the County of Cambridge.

(5) Having thus farre spoken of the Shire in generall, next in obseruation falleth the Shire-Towne Huntington, Muncandun, or the Hunters Downe, North, seated vpon a rising banke, over the

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rich meadowing riuver *Ouse*, interpreted by some Authors, the *Downe of Hunters*, to which their now common Seale (a Hunter) seemeth to allude. Great and populous was this in the fore-going age, the following hauing here buried of fifteene all but three, besides the Mother-Church S. *Marius*, in their owne graues. At the raigne of the Conquerour, it was ranged into foure Ferlings or Wards, and in them 256. *Burgenses* or *Housholds*: It answered at all assciments for 50. *Hides*, the fourth part of *Hurstingston* Hundred in which it standeth. The annuall rent was then 30. l of which, as of three Minters there kept, the King had two parts, the Earle the third; the power of *Coynage* then and before, not being so priuatiuely in the King, but Borowes, Bishops, and Earles enjoyed it; on the one side stamping the face and stile of their Soueraigne, in acknowledgement of subordinacie in that part of absolute power, and on the reuerse their owne name, towarrant their integritie in that infinite trust.

(6) The Castle supposed by some the worke of the Elder *Edward*, but seeming by the Booke of *Domesday*, to be built by the Conquerour, is now knowne but by the ruines: It was the leare of *Waltheof* the great *Saxon* Earle, as of his succeding heires, vntill to end the question of right betwene *Sussex* and the King of *Scots*, *Henry* the second, laid it as you see; yet doth it remaine the head of that honour, on which in other Shires many Knights Fees, and fifteene in this attended: Here *David* Earle of this and *Argyse*, father of *Isabel de Brus*, founded the Hospitall of S. *John Baptist*: And *Lanste* here vpon the Fee of *Ennace* the Vicount, built to the honour of the blessed Virgin, the Priory of *Blache Channons*, valued at the Suppression, 232 l. 7 s. ob. Here at the North end was a house of *Fryers*, and without the Towne at *Hinchinbrooke*, a Cloister of Nunneres, valued at 19. l 9 s. 3 d. founded by the first *William*, in place of S. *Pardonis*, at *Elystley* (by him suppressed) where neere the end of the last *Henry* the Family of the *Comwells* began their Seat. To this Shire-Towne, and benefit of the neighbour Countries, this Riuer was navigable, vntill the power of *Grey*, a mynion of the time,

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time, stopt that passage, and with it all redresse eyther by Law or Parliament. By Charter of King John this Towne hath a peculiar Coronor, profit by Toll and Custome, Recorder, Towne-Clerks, and two Bayliffes, (elected annually for government) as at Parliament two Burgesies, for aduise and assent : and is Lord of it selfe in Fee-Farme.

(7) The rest of the Hundred (wherein this Shire-Towne lyeth) is the East part of the Country, and of Hurf a Parish in the center of it, named H V N T I N G S T O N, it was the Fee-farme of Ramsey Abbey, which on a point of fertile land, thrust out into the Fennes, is therein situate, founded in the yeare 969. to God, our Lady, and S Benedict, by Earle Aylwin of the Royall bloud, replenished with Monkes from Westbury, by Oswald of Torke, and dedicated by Dunstan of Canterbury, Archbishops. By Abbat Reginald 1114 this Church was redified, by Magnaill Earle of Essex, not long after spoyled, and by Henry the Third, first of all the Norman Princes, visited; when wasted with the Sicilian warr's, Regal's mensa Hospitalitas ita abbreviata fuit, ut cum Abbatibus, clericis & viris satis humilibus, hospitium quicquid & prandia This Monastery (the shrine of two martyred Kings, Ethelbright and Ethelred, and of Saint Leo the Persian Bishop) by humble pietie at first, and pious charitie, ascended such a pitch of worldly fortune, that it transformed their Founder (religious pouertie) into their ruine, the attribute of Ramsey the rich: for hauing made them selues Lords of 287. Hides of land (wherof aco. in this Shire, so much as at an easie and vnder rent, was at the Suppression valued at 1983 l 15 s 2 d q. but by account of this time annually amounts to 7000 l) they then began to affect popular command, and first inclosing that large circuit of land and water (for in it lyeth the Mile-Square Meere of Ramsey) as a peculiar Seignory to them, called the Balne or Bandy (bounded as the Shire, from Ely, and from Norman-Croft with the Hundred Meere) by Soueraigne Grant they enjoyed regall libertie. And then aspiring a step further, (to place in Parliament) made Broughton the head of their Barone, annexing to it in this Shire four Knights Fees. Thus in great

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great glory it stood aboue 400. yeares, vntill Henry the Eight (amongst many other once bright Lamps of Learning and Religion in this State, though then obscured with those blemishes to wealth and ease concomitant) dissolved the house, although John Warboys then Abbot, and his 60 blacke Monkes there maintained, were of the first that vnder their hands and conuentuall Scale protested,
Quod Romanus Pontifex non habet maiorem aliquam Infructum collatum sibi a Deo in Regno Anglie quam qui vis aliis extenus Episcopus. A Cell to this rich Monastery was S. Iuves Priory, built in that place of Sleaf, by Earle Adelmus, in the raigne of the last Edmund, where the incorrupted body of S. Iuvs there once an Hermit, in a vision revealed, was by Edmuds baw taken vp in his Robes Episcopall, and dedicated in the presence of Siward Earle of this Countie, and that Lady of renowned piety Estibleda, to the sacred memory of this Persian Bishop. Not farre from this is Sowerham, the gift of the Saxon Earle Brithmothus to the Church of Ely, before his oyne fatall expedition against the Danes: It is the head of those ffeue Townes, of which the Soke is composed, and was an house to the See of Ely, well beautified by John Stanley their Bishop: but now by exchange is annexed to the Crowne. As these, so all the rest of this Hundred, was the Churches land, except Rippone Regis ancient Demaine. To which Sapele (reserved Forrest) adioyned, and the greater Stineley, ghuen by the last David Earle of Huntingdon, in Fee to his three Seruants, Semlice, Laherwile, and Camseys.

(8) NORMANS CROS the next Hundred, taketh name of a Crosse above Stiliss, the place where in former ages this Diuision mustered their people, whence Wapentake is deriu'd: it had in it two religious houses, the eldest in the confines of Newm and Chesterton, neere the Riuver of Aus, now New, founded (by the first Abbessie Kimburga the Daughter of Penda, and Wife of Al-fred, King of Northumberland) West side a Trench, where Ermin-street-way croſſed over the Riuver by a Stone-bridge, whose ruines are now drowned, whence the Roman Towne there seated on both sides tooke the name Durobrivæ, as Trajectus Fluminis. But this Nunnery as raised, was also ruined
by

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by the *Danes* before the Conquest. The other a Monastery of *Cistercian* blacke Monks, erected in honour of the Virgin *Mary*, by the second *Sir* Earle of Huntington, at *Saltry Iudesh*, the Land of a Lady of that name, wife of Earle *Waltheof*, daughter to *Lambert Earle of Leiss*, Neece to the Conquerour by his Sister, (her Mother) and Grand-mother to this Founder *Malcome, & William*, Kings of *Scots*, Earles of *Huntingdon*, and Heires of this Lady, strengthened by severall Charters this pious worke. Many chiese of that Line, as the last Earle *David*, brother to King *William*, as *Isabel*, the wife of *Robert de Bras* his Daughter heire; and most of the second branch, her Progenie making here their Burials. This house now leuell with the ground, maintained besides the Abbot, sixe Monkes, and 12. Hindes, and was at the Suppression valued at 199.l. 12.s. 8.d. The Founders and Patrons of this Monastery were the Lords of the next place *Connington*, first the seate of *Turkillus* Earle of the East-Angles, that invited *Sways* from *Denmark* to invade this Land: and who first squared out the vnbounded marshes of this part, to the bordering Townes; his rule of proportion allowing to every Parish *tantum de Marisco, quantum de sua terra* in breedth, in which none, sine licentia Domini might *recolere, vel saltare*, but leaning most to inter-common by *victuage*. This *Dane* exiled (when the rest of his Countreymen were by *Edward Confessor*) his land here was giuen to Earle *Waltheof*, by whose eldest heire *Matilda* marryed to *David* King of *Scots*, it went along in that Male line, vntill by death issucke of *John Earle of Chester and Huntingdon*, it fell in partage, to his sister *Isabel de Bras*, one of his heires, from whose second Sonne *Bernard*, the Famile of *Coxon* by litleall succession holdeth this Land, whereto *Glaiston* the adjoyning Parish is now by bountrie of a second branch annexed. It was in this Shire the head of the honour of *Bosham*, on which *Cawgsm, Walsford, Sibfin, Siberton, and Vescyes Manner* in *Chesterton* attended: part of it is the firth *Sea Willefmore*, fourte stile in breedth; ouer which when *Emma*, and her Children, the issue of *Coxon*, sayled with some perill, her Husband in preuention of the like, from *Bossey* in a straie course to the opposite firth land,

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land, lined with his Attendant Swords that passage, which since hath borne the name of *Swords Delph*, Kings or *Canutus dyke*. This Seignory was granted by the Conquerour to *Eustace Earle of Bollein*, Brother to *Lambert Earle of Leis*, and Father to *Gadfrey King of Ierusalem*; reverting it was giuen to *Richard Earle of Cornwall*, who granted out of it the two Meeres, *Vbbe Meere* and *Brich Meere*, in Fee-Farne to the Church of *Ramsey*. Then after sundry changes it came to *John of Gaunt*, in exchange of the Earledome of *Richmond*, and so by descent fell againe into the Crowne *Walsingley*, (not farre off) from the ancient Lord of that name, by *Druce*, and *Ouer* came to the *Priestes* that now possesse it. In *Chesterton* from *Wadbeate* by *Dennyes* there is to the *Bensis* (an ancient name in this Shire) a Mannor descended. The rest from *Egidius de Merke* (who gaue there much to *Roxton* Priory) passed by *Anundewill* to *Gloucester*, and so to *Vesey* by exchange. In *Elton*, the house rich in a beautious Chappell, from *Denham* to *Sapcotes*, and *Saultre Braumes*, from that surname (nearre the time of the Conquest) by *Louth* to *Cornwallis* descended; as *Bottlebridge* by *Gimels*, *Drayton*, *Louet*, vnto *Sherley* the now Lord.

(9.) L E T T V N E S T A N H V N D R E D hath that name from *Leighton*, a Towne in the middest of it, giuen by *Earle Walsfor* to the Church of *Lingoline*, which after shared it into two Prebendaries. One, the Parsonage impropriate, which still remaineth: the other (the Lordships) was resumed by *Henry the eight*, and now by the Heire of *Darey* matched to the Lord *Clifton*, is become the seate of his Barony. This Hundred had in it no house of Religion, but *Stanley* a Priorie of seauen blacke Channons, of the order of *S. Augustine*, founded by the *Bigrames*, and at the Suppression valued at 62. l. 12.s 3.d ob. It stood within the reach of the great Mannor *Kemberton* (once an Hundred) which was the land of *Earle Harold the Vlurper*: after by *Graunge* it came with the Chase of *Swinsheved* to *Firr-Pestr*, from whom by *Magnauil* to *Babum* (who in time of the tumultuous Barons built there a *Forceler*) and so to *Stafford*, by whose attainture forfeited, is vnto *Henry*

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Henry the eight to the Familie of *Wingfield* that now possessest it. At *Bugden* the See of *Lincolne* hath a seate, and was Lord of *Spaldwick*, and the Soke (giuen in compensation from the Church of *Ely*, when rent from them, it was by the first Henry made a Bishopricke) vntill of late that Church gaue vp their interest in *Spaldwick* to the Crowne. *Brampton* was giuen by King *John* at *Mirabel*, to Earle *David*, and by *Ada* his youngeit Daughter fell to *Haslings* Earle of *Pembroke*, and now is reuerter to the King. To the same Earle *David* by gift of the former King came *Aleunesbury*, and by the bountie of *John Scot* his sonne to *Segrave*, and so to the Lord *Barkley* the late possessor. To *Serlo de Quincy* Earle of *Wincobster*, was *Keston* by Henry the second giuen, by whose Heyre generall *Ferrari*, it came to the late Earle of *Essex*, and by exchange to the Crowne.

(10) TO V L E S L A N D H V N D R E D, taketh name like wise of a Towne therein situate. In the out Angle of this, to the memory of S. *Neotus* a Monke of *Glastenbury*, but the supposed sonne to *Etelwolfe* King of the *West-Saxons* (whose body from *Neoswick* in *Cornwall* was transferred to *Arnalphesbury*, then of *Arnulphus* a holy man, now *Eynesbury* named) Earle *Alrick* and *Esbeld* turned the Palace of Earle *Elfred* into a Monastery of blacke Monkes, which was razed by the *Danes*; but out of the ashes of this, *Roisia* (wife to *Richard* the sonne of Earle *Gilbert*) to God, our Lady de *Becco*, and S. *Neot* (as a Cell to the Abbey of *Becco* in *Normandy*) erected vp of blacke Monkes in the yeare 1113. the late Priorie of S. *Neotes*, suppressed by Henry the eight, and valued at 256. l. 15. d. q. At *Sousho* (the Land of *Eustachius* the Sheriff) Louetote made the seate of that Seignory: on which in this Shire 13. Knights Fees and a halfe depended: But from his line by gift of *Verdon* and *Vesey* drowned were these in the honour of *Gloucester*. Neare to this at *Cretingsbury* dwelt Sir *Adam de Cretings*, famous in *Edward* the thirds watres of *France*, whose Heyre Generall *Warre* doth now possesse it. *Staunton* giuen by the first *William* to *Gilbert de Gaus*, after the death issueſſie of *De Rupes*, elcheated to the King, who gaue it to *Isan* his ſister Queen of *Scots*. She on
the

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the Abbey of *Tarent* bestowed part, the rest reverting being given to *Sugraue* descended to the Barons of *Berkly*, *Godmanchester*, or *Gormonchester*, (so named of that *Dane* to whom *Ælfred* at his conversion granted some regiment in these parts) was the olde land of the *Crowne*, now the Inhabitants in see farme, by grant of King *John*, *pro Sexies viginti libris pondere & numero*. It is flat seated by as fruitfull and flowry Meadowes as any this Kingdome yeeldeth, and is the most spacious of any one Parish in fertile tillage, oft hauing waited on their Soueraigne Lords with ninescore Ploughes in a rurall pompe: Some from the name *Guicester* (which this often beareth in record,) suppose it the Citie where *Machutus* placed his Bishops Chayre. But for certaine it was that *Romane* Towne *Durospont*, of the Bridges named, so many hundred yeares (vntill the light of our *Bratian* Story ouerphoneth it) forgotten. Thus as this Citie so the olde Families haue beeene here with time ouerworne, few only (of the many former) now remaining, whose Surnames before the raigne of the last *Henr* *vii* were in this Shire of any eminency. But,

*Non indignemur mortalia Novissima solvi,
Cernimus exemplis Oppida posse morti.*

Let's not repine that Men and names doe dye,
Since stone-built Cities dead and ruin'd ly.

This Description I received from a right worthy and learned Friend.

**RVTLANDE
SHIRE**

Knaston

Seces:
Athegate
Ter
Shre

PART OF LINCOLNE
SHIRE

PART OF NORTHAMPTON
TON 29

The Scale of Miles

The Scale of Miles

29

RVTLAND-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXIX.

RVTLAND-SHIRE, the least of any County in this Realme, is circuylated vpon the North with Lincolne-shire; vpon the East and South by the Riuers *Witham* and is parted from Northampton-shire; and the West is altogether held in with Leicester-shire.

(2) The forme thereof is round, and no larger in compasse then a light horse-man can easily ride about in a day: vpon which occasion some will hyspe the Shire named of one *Aust*, that so rode. But others from the rednesse of the Soile, will haue it called Rutland, and so the old English-Saxons called it, for that *Rut* and *Rut* is in their tongue *Red* with vs, and may very well give the name to this Province, seeing the earth doth draine the wool of her sheepe into a reddish colour. Neither is it strange, that the staine of the soyle giues names vnto places, and that very many: for haue we not in Chesse-shire the Red-Rocks, in Lancashire the Red-Banks, and in Wales, Redland-Castle? To speake nothing of that famous Red-Sea which shoothe thin to the Land betwixt Egypt and Arabia, which gaue backe her waters for the Iyrradiates to passe on foot: all of them named from the colour of the Soile.

(3) The longest part of this Shire is from *Cadoces* in the South vpon the Riuer *Ey*, vnto *Thiblinton* a small Village seated in the North, not fully twelve miles: and from *Tunwell* East-ward, to *Wiffenden* in the West, her broadest extant, is hardly nine: the whole circumference about fortie miles.

(4) The ayre is good both for health and delight, subiect to neither extremity of heat nor cold, nor is greatly troubled with foggy mists.

The

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The Soile is rich, and for Corne and tillage gives place vnto none. Woods there are plentie, and many of them imparcked, hills feeding heards of Neate, and flockes of sheepe; Vallies besprinkled with many sweet Springs; Graine in abundance, and Pastures not wanting: in a word, all things ministred to the content of life, with a liberall heart and open hand. Only this is obiected, that the Circuit is not great.

(5) The draught whereof, that I may acknowledge my durie and his right, I received at the hands of the right Honourable John Lord Harrington, Baron of Exon, done by himselfe in his yonger yeares.

Neere vnto his house Burley, standeth Okham a faire Market-Towne, which Lordship the said Baron enjoyeth, with a Royaltie somewhat extraordinary, which is this: If any Noble by birth come within the precinct of the same Lordship, he shall forfeit as an homage a shooe from the horse whereon he rideth, vnesle he redeeme it at a price with money. In witness whereof, there are many Horse-shooes nayled vpon the Shire-Hall doore, some of large size and ancient fashion, others new, and of our present Nobilitie; whose names are thereupon stamped as followeth:

Henry Hastings.

Roger Rutland.

Edward L. Russell, Earle of Bedford.

Rophe L. Egwer of Parram.

Henry L. Bentley.

Henry L. Mordant.

William L. Compton.

Edward

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Edward L. Dudley.

Henry L. Winsor.

George, Earle of Cumberland.

Philip, Earle of Montgomery.

L. Willougby.

P. L. Wharton.

The Lord Shandois.

Besides many others without names.

That such homage was his due, the faid Lord himselfe told me ; and at that instantane a suit dependēd in Law against the *Earle of Lincoln*, who refused to forfeit the penaltie, or to pay his fine.

(6) Her ancient Inhabitants knowne to the Romanes, and mentioned in *Ptoleme*, were the *Catani*, and by him branched thorow *Leicester*, *Lincolne*, *Nottingham*, *Darby-shire* and this ; who with the *Iceniam* were subdued by *P. Ostorius* vnder the yoke of *Claudius* the Roman Emperour : and at their departure, by conquest the *Saxons* made it a Prouince vnto their *Mercian Kingdoms*, whose fortunes likewise comming to a full period, the *Normans* annexed it vnder their Crowne.

(7) This Countie King *Edward Confessor* bequeathed by his Testament vnto *Queene Edgith* his wife, and after her deceale vnto his Monastery at *Westminster*, which *William the Conquerour* cancelled and made void, bestowing the Lands vpon others, the Tithes and the Church vnto those Monkes.

That the *Ferrers* here first seated, besides the credit of Writers, the Horse-shooe whose badge then it was, doth witnessse ; where in the Castle, and now the Shire-hall, right ouer the Seat of the Judges,

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Judge, a Horse-shoe of Iron curiously wrought, containing five foot and a halfe in length, and the bredd thereto proportionably is fixed. The Castle hath beeene strong, but now is decayed, the Church faire, and the Towne spacious; whose degree of Longitude is 19. 46. scruples, and the North-poles elevation in Latitude 53. degrees and 7. minutes.

(8) Let it not seeme offensur, that I (to fill vp this little Shire,) haue inserted the seate of a Towne not sited in this County: for besides the conuenienty of place, the circuit and beautie, but especially it being for a time an Vniuersitie, did moue much; yea, and the first in this lland, if John Hardings Anchor faile him not, that will haue Bladud to bring from *Athens* certaine Philosophers, whom here he seated, and made publike profession of the Liberall Sciences, where (as he saith) a great number of Scholars studied the Arts, and so continued an Virtuuersitie vnto the coming of *Augustine*, at which time the Bishop of *Rome* interdicted it; for certaine Heresies sprung vp among the *Bretones* and *Saxons*. But most true it is, that in the Raigne of King *Edward* the third, vpon debate falling betwixt the Southerne and Northerne Students at *Oxford*, many Schoole-men withdrew themselves higher, and a while professed, and named a College, according to one in *Oxford*, *Brazen-nose*, which retaineth that name vnto this day. This was so great a skarre vnto the other, that when they were recalled by Proclamation to *Oxford*, it was prouided by Oath, that no Student in *Oxford* shold publikely profess or reade the Arts at *Stanford*, to the prejudice of *Oxford*.

(9) As this Shire is the least in circuit, so is it with the fewest Market-Townes replenished, ha-ning onely two. And from Societie that feed vpon the labours of others, was this Land the freest: for besides *Riball*, where *Tibba* the *Prisoners* Goddesse was worshipped for a Saint, when Superstition had well-neete put Gods true honour out of place, I finde very few, neither with moce Castles strengthened then that at *Okham*, whose ruines shew that a Castle hath beeene there.

Dividit it is into fift Hundreds, and therein are planted fortie eight Parish-Churches,

LEICESTER-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXX.

LEICESTER-SHIRE, lying bordered vpon the North with *Nottingham-shire*; vpon the East, with *Lincolne and Ryeland*; vpon the South with *Northampton shire*; and vpon the West with *Watling-street-way* is parted from *Warwick shire*; the rest being bounded with the confines of *Darby*, is a Country Champion, abounding in corne, but spary of woods, especially in the South and East parts, which are supplied with pit-coales plenteously gotten in the North of this Prouince, and with abundance of Cattle bred in the hilles beyond the Riuere *Wreak*, which is nothing so well inhabited as the rest.

(2) The Ayre is gentle, milde, and temperate, and giueth appetite both to labour and rest: wholesome it is, and draweth mans life to a long age, and that much without sicknesse; at *Carleton* onely some defect of pronunciation appeareth in their speech.

(3) The soile thus consisting, the commodities are raised accordingly of Corne, Cattle, and Coales; and in the Rockes neere *Bauer* are sometimes found the *Astroites*, the Starre-like precious Stone.

(4) The ancient people that inhabited this Countie, were the *Coritani*, who were spread further into other Shires, but after that the *Romanus* had left the Land to it selfe, this with many more fell to be vnder the possession and government of the *Mercians*, and their Kings, from whom the Englishe enioyeth it at this day.

(5) In Circular-wise (almost) the compasse of this Shire is drawne indifferently spacious, but not very thicke of Inclosures, being from East to West in the broadest part not fully 30. miles, and from

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from North to South but 24. the whole circumference about 196. miles; whose principall Citie is set, as the Center, almost in the midst; from whom the Pole is elevated 93. degrees and 4 minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude, 19. degrees, 22. minutes.

(6) From this Towne the Shire hath the name, though the name of her selfe is diversly written, as *Legeceſſria*, *Legora*, *Legeceſter*: by *Ninius*, *Caer-Leron*; by *Mattheu of Westminster* (if we doe not mistake him) *Wirall*; and now lastly, *Leicester*: ancient enough if King *Leir* was her builder, eight hundred fortie and fourte yeares before the birth of our Saviour, wherein he placed a Flamme to serue in the Temple of *Ianus*, by himselfe there erected, and where he was buried, if *Jeffery ap Arthur* say true: but now certaine it is, that *Ethelred the Mercian* Monarch made it an Episcopall See, in the yeare of Christ Iesus 680. wherein *Sexwulph* of his election became the first Bishop: which shortly after was thence translated, and therewith the beautie of the Towne began to decay; vpon whose desolations that erectifying Lady *Edelfled* cast her eyes of compassion, and both reedified the buildings, and compassed it about with a strong wall, where, in short time the Cities trade so increased, that *Mattheu Paris* in his lesser Story reporteth as followeth; *Lege-cestor* (saith he) is a right wealthy Citie, and notably defended; and had the wall a sure foundation, were inferior to no Citie wheresoever. But this pride of prosperitie long lasted not vnder the Normans, for it was sore opprested with a world of calamities, when *Robert Bossu* the Crouch-backe Earle of that Province, rebelled against his Soueraigne Lord King *Henry* the second: whereof heare the same Author Paris speake: *Throughs the obſtinate ſubbornneſſe of Earle Robert* (saith he) *the noble Citie Leicelſter was besieged and thrownne downe by King Henry*, and the wall that seemed indiſſoluble, was utterly razed, euen to the ground. The peeces of whose fragments so fallen downe, remained in his dayes like to hard rockes, through the strength of the Morter cementing whole lumpes together: and at the Kings command the Citie was fet on fire and burnt, the Castle razed, and a heauie imposition laid vpon the Citizens, who with great

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great summes of money bought their owne Banishments : but were so vsed in their departure, that for extreme feare many of them tooke Sanctuary, both at S. Edmunds and S. Albanes. In reparatione of these mischieses, the Author thereof, Earle Robert, built the Monastery of S. Mary de Pra-
m, wherein himselfe became a Canon regular, and for fiftene yeares continuance in sad lamentis serued God in continuall prayers. With the like deuotion, Henry the first Duke of Lancaster built an Hospitall for an hundred and ten poore people, with a Collegiate Church, a Deane, twelue Canons Prebendaries, as many Vicars, sufficently prouided for with reuenewes ; wherein himselfe lyeth buryed : and it was the greatest ornament of that Citie, vntill the hand of King Henry the 8. lay ouer-heauie vpon all the like foundations, and laid their aspired tops at his owne feete.

The fortunes of ano'her Crouch-backe (King Richard the Vsurper) were no lesse remarkable in this Citie then the former Robt was, both of them in like degree of dishonourable course of life, though of different issue at their deaths, the one dying penitent and of devout esteeme, the other leauing the stench of Tyranny to all following ages ; who from this Citie setting forth in one day with great pompe, and in Battle array, to keepe the Crowne sure vpon his owne Helmet, in a sore fought field, yeelded both it and his life, vnto the head and hands of Henry of Richmond his Conquerour : and the next day was brought backe, like a Hogge, naked and torn, and with contempt, without teares obscurely buried in the Gray-Fryers of this Citie, whose suppression hath suppressed the plot-place of his graue, and onely the stone-chest wherein he was laid (a drinking-trough now for horses in a common Inne) retaineth the memory of that great Monarchs Funerall : and so did a stone in the Church and Chappell of S. Maries, inclose the corpe of the proud and pontificall Cardinall Wolsey, who had prepared for himselfe, as was said, a farre more richer Monument.

(7) Otherplaces worthy of remembrance in this Shire were these : In the West, where a high Croesse was erected, in former times stood the faire Citie Cleysser, the Romanus BENQNBS, where

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where their Legions lay, and where their two principall wayes crossed each other, as the Inhabitants report; *Loughborow* in the North-verge, was (as *Marianus* affirmeth) taken from the *Britaines* by *Cuthwolfe* their King, about the yeare of Christ 572.

At *Redmore*, neere *Bosworth*, Westward in this Countie, the Kingdome of *England* lay in hazard of one Battle, when King *Richards* Field was fought, where the Land at once was freed from a Tyrant and a wicked Vsurper. Neither may we passe *Lutterworth*, as the least in account, where the famous *John Wickliffe*, *Englands* Morning-starre, dispersed the clouds of all Papisticall darknesse, by preaching the Gospell in that his charge; and stile of his pen, so piercing in power, that the man of Sinne euer since hath beene better knowyne to the world.

(8) Religious houses by Princes erected, and by them deuoted to God and his seruice, the chiefeſt in this Shire were at *Leicester*, *Grace-Dieu*, *Kerby Bellers*, and at *Burton* a Spittle for *Lazars*, a diſease then newly approched in this Land; for the erection whereof a common contribution was gathered thorow the Realme: the Patients in this place were not ſo much deformed in ſkin, as the oþer were in the defects for the ſoule; whose skirts being turned vp to the ficht of the world, their ſhames were diſcouered, and thofe houses diſſolved, that had long maintained ſuch Idolatrous finnes.

(9) This Shires diuision is into ſix Hundreds, and in them are ſeated twelue Market-Townes for commerce, and containeth in her circuit two hundred Parish-Churches.

PARKE

OFF

YORKE

SHIRE

LINCOLNE
SHIRE.

The Scale of
Miles

Oyc fl

Hackett

Wilt

Barton

Habrough

Haulton

Habrough

The Sprune head

Clee THE GERMANE

Brothgates

Bramton

Stokerton

Middleham

Lyndcote

Stowton

Glenha

Thong Caster

East Saltfleachy

Mablethorpe

Litburgh

Stowton

Lincolne

Westerby

Hawky

Thedale

Truslhorpe

Conches

Munby Chap.

Lanb

Clifton

Salisbury

Westerby

Sugreford

Westerby

Dalby

Skages

Clifton

Bancham

Westerby

Tupton

Westerby

Buller

Spillib

Frisley

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Freston

Port

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

Westerby

The Wash

No

Westerby

1 MILE

2 MILES

3 MILES

4 MILES

31

L I N C O L N - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R X X X I .

THe County of Lincoln, by the Normans called *Nirolshire*, is confined on the North with *Humber*, on the East with the *German Ocean*, vpon the South is parted from *Cambridge* and *Newhampton-shire* by the River *Nene*; and on the West from *Nottingham* and *York-shires* by *Dane* and *Trent*.

(2) The length of this Province extended from *Burys* vpon *Humber* in the North, vnto *Stanford* vpon the River *Nene* in the South, are miles by our English measure fiftie five, and the bredth thereof from *Newton* in the West, stretched vnto *Winibury* vpon her East Sea containeth thirtie five. The whole in circumference about one hundred and eightie miles.

(3) The Ayre vpon the East and South part is both thicke and foggy, by reason of the Fennes and vnsolute grounds, but thec withall very moderate and pleasing. Her graduation being remoued from the *Aequator* to the degree of 53. and the windes that are sent of her still working Seas, doe disperse those vapours from all power of hurt.

(4) The forme of this County doth somewhat resemble the body of a Lute, whose East coasts lye bowe-like into the *German Ocean*, all along pestered with inlets of salt waters and lands, which are neither firme nor safe for travellers, as those in the South proued vnto King *John*, who marching North-ward from *Northfolke*, against his disloyall Barons, vpon those washes lost all his munition and carriage by the sodaine returne of the Sea, and losse of the lands.

(5) Her Soile vpon the West and North is abundantly fertile, pleasant, and chearefull, fit for pasture, arable and meadowing-ground; the East and South fenny and brackish, and fit for Coates.

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barren; but for fowle and fish exceeding any other in the Realme; wherein, at some times and season of the yeare, hath beeene taken in nets, in *August*, at one draught, aboue three thousand Mallards, and other Fowles of the like kinde.

(6) The Shires commodities consist chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Fish, Fowle, Flax and Alabaster; as also in a Plaister much esteemed of by the *Romanes* for their workes of Imagery; and whereof *Plinie* in his *Naturall History* maketh mention. And the *Astroites*, a precious stone, Star-like, pointed with five beames or rayes, anciently esteemed for their vertue in victories, vpon the South-west of this County neere *Bever* are found: not farre thence in our Fathers memory, at *Harlaxton* was ploughed vp a brasen vessell, wherein was inclosed a golden Helmet of an ancient fashion, set with precious stones, which was presented to *Kashben of Spaine*, Wife and Dowager to King *Henry the eighth*.

(7) This Shire triumpheth in the births of *Beauclerk*, King *Henry the first*, whom *Selby* brought forth, and of King *Henry the fourth*, at *Bullingbrooke* borne: but may as iustly lament for the death of King *John*, herein poysoned by *Simon a Monke of Swynfled Abby*; and of Queen *Eleanor*, wife to King *Edward the first*, the mirrour of wedlocke, and loue to the Commons, who at *Hardby*, neere *Bullingbrooke*, his birth-place, ended her life.

(8) Trade and commerce for prouision of life is vented thorow thirtie one Market-Townes in this Shire, wherof *Lincolne* the Countys name is chiefe, by *Ptolemie* and *Antonine* called *Lindum*, by *Beda Lindis-collina*, and bythe *Normans*, *Nichol*. Very ancient it is, and hath beeene more magnificall, as by her many ouerturned ruines doth appeare, and farre more populous, as by *Domesdayes* Booke is seene, where it is recorded that this Citie contained a thousand and seauen Mansions, and nine hundred Burgesses, with twelue Lage-men, hauing Sac and Soc. And in the *Normans* time, saith *Malmesbury*, it was one of the best peopled Cities of *England*, being a place for traffike of Merchants.

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dize for all comerce by Land or Sea. Herein King Edward the third ordained his Staple for the Mart of Wools, Leather, and Lead; and no lesse then fiftie Parish-Churches did beautifie the same: but now containeth onely fiftene besides the Cathedrall. Some ruines yet remaines both of *Friaries* and *Nunneries*, who lye now buried in their owne ashes, and the Citie conquered not by warr, but by time and very age: and yet hath she not escaped the calamitie of sword, as in the time of the *Saxons*; whence *Arthur* enforced their Host: the like also did *Edmond* to the destroying *Danes*; and by the *Normans* it suffered some damage, where King *Stephen* was vanquished and taken prisoner; and againe, by the third *Henry*, that assaulted and wan it from his rebellious *Barons*. By fire likewise it was sore defaced, wherein not onely the buildings were consumed, but withall many men and women in the violence thereof perished: as also by an Earthquake her foundation was much weakened and shaken, wherein the faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to the Virgin of Virgins, was rent in peeces. The gouernment of this Citie is committed yearly to a Maior, two Sherifffes, twelve Aldermen in Scarlet, a Sword, a Hat of Estate, a Recorder, Sword-bearer, and foure Sergeants with Maces: whose situation on a steepe hill standeth, for Longitude in the degree 50. 10. scruples, the Pole eleuated for Latitude from the degree 53. and 50. scruples.

(9) Much hath beene the denotion of Princes in building religious houses in this Countie, as at *Crowland*, *Lincolne*, *Markby*, *Leyborne*, *Grenfeld*, *Alusingham*, *Newnersby*, *Grymmysby*, *Newsted*, *Elsham*, *Staynsfeld*, *Sykhull*, *Turkesley*, *Brygerd*, *Thorneholme*, *Nuncotton*, *Fosse*, *Heyings*, *Axholme Ile*, *Goykewell*, *S. Michaels neare Stamford*, *Swynshead*, *Spalding*, *Kirkefted*, &c.

(10) Commotions in this Shire were raysed the eight and twentieth of King *Henry the Eighth*, where twentie thousand making insurrection, violently sware certaine Lords and Gentlemen to their Articles. But no sooner they heard of the Kings power comming, but that they dispersed themselves,

LINCOLN-SHIRE.

schutes, and sued for pardon. And againe in the third year of King Edward the Sixt, in case of lat-
closenesse, Lincoln, rose in seditious manner, as did they of Cornwall, Denme-shire, York-shire, and Nor-
folk; but after some slaughters of their chiefe men, were reduced to former obedience.

The Shires diuision is into three principall parts, viz. *Lindsey*, *Kesteven*, and *Holland*. *Lindsey* is
subdiuided into seaueneeene Hundreds, *Kesteven* into eleven, and *Holland* into three, containing in
all thirtie one, wherein are situated thirtie Market-Townes, and sixe hundred thirty Parish-Chur-
ches.

NOTTINGHAM SHIRE

PARISH
OF YORK
SHIRE

PARTE OF
Cednor
DARBY

SHIRE



1 5 5
2 4 6
The Scale of Miles.

三

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NO T T I N G H A M - S H I R E (from *Nottingham* her chiefest Towne hath the name; and that, somewhat softned from the ~~Scrooge~~ Snoddenzaham, for the many Dennes or Caues wrought in her Rocks and vnder ground) lyeth bordered vpon the North & North-west with *York-shire*; vpon the East a good distance by *Trent* is parted from, and with *Lincolnshire* altogether confind: the South with *Leicester-shire*; and the West by the River *Erewash* is seperated from *Darby-shire*.

(2) For forme long and Ouall-wise, doubling in length twice her bredth, whose extremes are thus extended and distance obserued: From *Fimingley North* to *Stansford* in the South, are thirtie eight *English* miles; her West part from *Tenysall* to *Bessborp* in the East, are little more then nine-teeue; whose circumference draweth much vpon one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Ayre is good, wholesome and delectable: the Soile is rich, sandy and clayie, as by the names of that Countys diuisions may appeare: and surely for Corne and Grassie so fruitfull, that it secondeith any other in the Realme: and for Water, Woods, and Canell Coales abundamly storr'd.

(4) Thesein groweth a Stone softer then *Alabaster*, but being burnt maketh a plaister harder then that of *Paris*: wherewith they flower their vpper roomes; for berwixe the Ioysts they lay one-ly long Bulrushes, and thereon spread this Plaister, which being throughly dry becomes molt solide and hard, sothat it seemeth rather to be firme stone then mortar, and is trod vpon without all danger.

In

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

In the West neere Worksop groweth plentie of Liquorice, very delicious and good.

(5) More South in this Shire, at Stoke, in the Raigne of King Henry the seauenth, a great battle was fought by John De-la-Pole Earle of Lincolne, which Richard the Vsurper had declared his heire apparent; but Richard losing his life, and De-la-Pole his hopes, in seeking here to set vp a Lambert, fell downe himselfe: and at Newarke after many troubles King John got his peace with the end of his life.

(6) Trade and commerce for the Counties prouision is frequented in eight Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof Nottingham is both the greatest and best: a Towne seated most pleasant and delicate vpon a high hill, tor buildings stately, and number of faire streets, surpassing and surmounting many other Cities, and for a spacious and most faire Market-place, doth compare with the best. Many strange Vaults hewed out of the Rockes, in this Towne are stene; and those vnder the Castle of an especiall note, one for the story of Christ's Passion engrauen in the Walls, and cut by the hand of David the second King of Scotts, whilst he was therein detained prisoner. Another wherein Lord Mortimer was surprised in the non-age of King Edward the Third, ever since bearing the name of Mortimers Hole, theſe haue their ſtaires and ſeverall roome made artificially euen out of the Rockes: as also in that hill are dwelling houses, with winding ſtaires, windowes, chimneys, and roome aboue roome, wrought all out of the ſolide Rocke. The Castle is strong, and was kept by the Danes againſt Burhred, Eiſelred, and Elfred, the Mercian, and Weſt-Saxon Kings, who together laid their ſiege againſt it: and for the further strength of the Towne, King Edward, ſurnamed the Elder, walled it about, whereof ſome part as yet remains, from the Castle to the West-gate, and thence the foundation may be perceived to the North; where in the midſt of the way ranging with this banke, stands a gate of Stone, and the ſame tract paſſing along the North part may well be perceiued;

NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.

perceived: the rest to the River, and thence to the Castle are built upon, and thereby hid from sight; whose circuit, as I took it, extendeth two thousand one hundred and twentie pases.

(7.) In the Warres betwixt Stephen and Matilda Empresse, by Robert Earle of Gloucester these Walls were cast downe, when also the Towne it selfe suffered the calamite of fire: but recovered to her former estate, both since increased in beautie and wealth, and at this day is governed by a Maior and sixe Aldermen, cladan Scarler, two Sherifffes, two Chamberlaines, a Towne-clerke, and sixe Sergeants with Maces, their Attenders: whose position hath the Pole eleuated fiftie threescore degrees, 25. minutes in Latitude, and hath the Meridian nine degrees and 25. minutes. This Towne hath beene honoured by these Princes visits, and these Princes dignified with the Earledome of Nottingham, whose leuall Armes and Names are in the great Map expressed.

Religious houses that have beeene erected and now suppressed in the compasse of this Countie, chieflie were Newell, Lenau, Shelsford, Snobwell, Thurgarton, Blith, Willbeck and Redford; in Nottingham the White and Gray Fryers, besides a little Chappell dedicated to Saint John. All which shew the devotione of those former times: which their remembrance may moue, if not condemne vs, that haue more knowledge, but farre lesse pietie.

The Shires division is principally into two: which the Inhabitants terme the Sand and the Clay; but for Tax to the Crowne, or service for State, is parted into eight Wapentakes or Hundreds, wherein are scold 168 Parochial Churches.

DARBY-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DARBY-SHIRE, lyeth inclosed vpon her North parts with Yorke-shire; vpon the East with Nottingham-shire; vpon the South with Leicester-shire; and vpon the West is parted with the Rivers *Dove* and *Goyt* from Stafford and Chesse-shires.

(3) It is in forme somewhat triangle, though not of any equall distance, growing from her narrow South-point still wider, and in the North is at the broadest: for from *Seretton* neere the head of *Mewe*, to *New-Chapell* seated neere the head of *Derwent*, the two extremes from North to South are thirtie eight miles: but from the *Shire-Oakes* vnto the meeting of *Mersey* and *Goyt*, the broadest part of all this Shire, is not fully twentie nine; the whole in circumference extendeth to an hundred and thirtie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull: the soile is rich, especially in her South and East parts: but in the North and West is hilly, with a blacke and mossie ground, both of them fast-handed, to the *Ploughers* paines, though very liberall in her other gifts: whose natures thus dissenting, the River *Derwent* doth diuide alunder, that taketh course thorow the heart or midst of this Countie.

(4) The ancient people that possessed these parts in the times of the Romans assaults, were the *Critani*, whom *Ptolemie* disperseth thorow Northampton-shire, Leicester, Rusland, Lincoln, Nottingham, and this Shire, who were all of them subdued by *P. Ostorius Scapula*, Lieutenant in this Province for *Claudius* the Emperour. But Romes Empire failing in Britaine, by the intestine Warres among themselves, the *SAXONS* (a more sauge and fearefull Nation) soone brought it vnder their subjection,

D A R B Y - S H I R E.

iction, and made this a Prouince vnto their Mercian Kingdome, whom the *Wlf-Saxons* first wonne
and againe lost to the *Normans*.

(5) It is stored with many Commodities, and them of much worth; for besides Woods and Cattle, Sheepe and Corne, euyer where ouer-spreyding the face of this Countie, the *Mill-stone*, *Cry-stall*, and *Allablaſter*, the Mines of *Pit-coale*, *Iron*, and *Lead*, are of great price: whereof the latter is mentioned in *Elinie*, who writheth, that in *Bratianie*, in the *very crust of the ground*, without any dyppe digging, is gotten so great stow of *Lead*, that there is a *Law* expressly made of purpose forbidding men to make more then to a certayne stow. Whose ſtones are pleateouly gotten in thofe Mountaines, and melted into *Sowes*, to no ſmall profit of the Countrey. There is found also in certayne veines of the earth, *Sibinium*, which the *Apothecaries* call *Antimonium*, and the *Alchymists* hold in great eſteeme.

(6) Places for commerce, or memorable note, the firſt is *Derby*, the *Shire-Towne*, called by the *Danes* *Derwaby*, ſeated vpon the *West banke* of *Derwent*, where alſo a ſmall Brooke riſing *Westward*, runneth thorow the Towne vnder nine Bridges, before it meets with her farre greater River *Derwent*, which preſently it doth, after ſhe hath paſſed *Tenant Bridge* in the *South-East* of the Towne. But a Bridge of more beautie, builte all of *Free-stone*, is paſſed ouer *Derwent* in the *North-East* of the Towne, whereon ſtandeth a faire ſtone Chapell, and both of them bearing the names of *S. Maries*: five other Churcheſ are in this Towne, the chiefelſt whereof is called *Alballowes*, whose Steeple or Bell-Tower being both beauitfull and high, was builte onely at the charges of young men and maidis, as is wiueniſed by the iſcription cut in the ſame vpon every ſquare of the Steeple. Among the miſerable deſolations of the *Danes*, this Towne bare a part, but by *Lady Ethelfleda* was againe repaired, and is at this day incorporated with the yearly government of two *Bailiffes*, elect out of twentie-fourre bretheren, beſides as many *Burgeſſes* of Common Counſell, a *Rewarde*, *Towne-clarks*, and two *Sergeants with Mace*: whose Graduation is obſerved from the *Equator* to be 53. degrees 25. ſcruples, and from the firſt point in the *West*, 19. degrees 2. ſcruples.

(7) Little

D A R B Y - S H I R E.

(7) Little-Chester (by the Romish Mony there daily found.) seemeth to haue beeene ancient, and that a Colonie of the Roman Soldiers there lay. Yet of farre greater fame was *Reyndumum*, now *Ripon*, where *Eisbeld* the ninth King of the *Mercians*, and fifteenth Monarch of the *Englishmen*, slaine at *Sergewald* by the treason of his Subiects, was interred: and whence *Burthred*, the last King of that people, was expulsed with his Queen *Eiselswith*, by the rage of the *Danes*, after twentie two yeares raigne. But with a more pleasing eye we may behold *Melborne*, the memoriall of *Englishmens* great valour, where in that Castle was kept Prisoner *John Duke of Bourbon*, taken captive in the Battle of *Ajincourt*, and therewith detained the space of nineteen yeares.

(8) Things of stranger note are the hot Water-springs, bursting forth of the ground at *Buxton*, where out of the Rocke within the compasse of eight yards, nine springs arise, eight of them warme, but the ninth very cold. These run from vnder a faire square building of free-stone, and about three-score paces off, receive another hot spring from a Well, inclosed with foure flat stones, called *Saint Annes*; neere vnto which, another very cold spring bubbled vp. The report goeth among the by-dwellers, that great cures by these waters haue beeene done: but daily experience sheweth, that they are good for the stomacke and sinewes, and very pleasant to bathe the body in. Not farre thence is *Elden-hole*, whereof strange things haue beeene told, and this is confidently affirmed, the waters that trickele from the top of that Cau(e) (which indeed is very spacious, but of a low and narrow entrance) doe congeale into stone, and hang as ickles in the roofo. Some of them were shewed at my being there, which like vnto such as the frost congealeth, were hollow within, and grew Taper-wise towards their points, very white, and somewhat Crystall-like. And seauen miles thence, vpon a mounted hill, standeth a Castle, vnder which there is a hole or Cau(e) in the ground of a marueilous capacite, which is commonly called *The Devils Arse in the Peake*, whereto *Geruase of Tilbury* hath told many pretie tales, and others doe make it one of the wonders of our Land.

(9) As

D A R B Y - S H I R E .

(9) As in other Countys the deuotions of the religious haue beeene made apparent in the erection
of places for Gods peculiar seruice; so in this haue beeene founded eight of that nature, which
were *Date*, *Derclere*, *Darby*, *Repton*, *Beechis*, *Gratley*, *Fawerwell*, and *Pellewes*; whose peace and plen-
tie stood seare from all danger, till the blustering windes arising in the Raigne of King Harry the
eight, blew off the pinnacles of their beautious buildings, and shooke asunder the stynes of thise
Foundations which never are like againe to be laid.

(10) This Shire is diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherin haue beeene seated seauen Castles, and
is still treaded with eight Market-Towacs, and replenished with one Hundred and sixe Parish-Chur-
ches.

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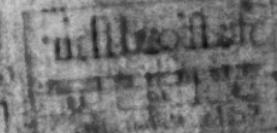
E R I R T

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E R I R T

E R I R T



C E S:
T R I A E
P A R S.

S A L O:
P I A E
P A R S.

Septentrio.



Staffordshir

5	10	15
Scita Milliarium.		

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXIIII.

TAFFORD-SHIRE, whose situation is much about the middle of *England*, meeteth vpon the North with *Cheffe-shire* and *Darby*, and that in a Triangle point, where three stones are pitched for the bounds of these Shires; it is parted from *Darby shire* on the East with *Dome* and with *Tren*; the South is confined with *Warwiche* and *Worcester-shires*, and the West butteth against the Countie of *Shrop-shire*.

(2) The forme thereof is somewhat *Loreng-like*, that is, sharpe at both ends, and broadell in the midſt. The length extending from North to South, is by measure ſoreie fourre miles; and the bredth from East to West, twentyfeauen miles; the whole in circumference one hundred and fortie miles.

(3) The ayre is good and very healthfull, though ouer-sharpe in her North and Merrieland, where the ſnow lyeth long, and the windē bloweth cold.

(4) The Soile in that part is barren of Corne, because her hilles and Mores are no friends vnto Tillage: the middle is more leuell, but therewithall wooddie, as well witnesſeth that great one, called the *Cank*. But the South is moſt plentuous in Corne and Paſturage.

(5) Her ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVII, whom *Ptolemy* placeth in the Tract that containeth *Shrop-shire*, *Worcester-shire*, *Cheffe-shire*, and this: all which were poſſeſſed by the Meria-Saxons when their *Hepatry* flouriſhed. And *Tamworth* in this Shire was then held their Kings Court. The *Danes* after them often aflayed herein to haue ſeated, as witnesſeth *Tennall*, then *Tennall*, by interpretation, *The habitation of Pagans*, iuerbruied with their bloud by King *Eadward* the ri-

S T A F F O R D - S H I R E.

der. But the Inhabitants of this Prouince bedearemes *The midland Englishmen*, because to his seeming it lay in the heart of the Land, which when the Normans had made Conquest of all, many of them set downe their rest here, whose posterite at this day are fairely and further branched into other parts.

(6) The Commodities of this Countie consist chiefly in Corne, Cattle, Alabaster, Woods, and Iron, (if the one proue not the destruction of the other) Pit-coale, Flesh and Fish, whereof the Riuer *Trent* is said to swarne: and others arising and running thorow this Shire, doe so batten the ground, that the Meadowes even in the midst of Winter grow greene; such are *Dove*, *Manifold*, *Churnet*, *Hansye*, *Tenden*, *Tean*, *Blist*, *Trent*, *Tyne*, and *Sowe*; whereof *Trent* is not onely the principall, but in esteeme accounted the third of this Land.

(7) Stafford the Shire-Towne, anciently *Berkeley*, from *Berstein*, a reputed holy man that therein lead an Hermits life, was built by King *Edward* the elder, incorporated by King *John*, and vpon the East and South parts was walled and trenched by the Barons of the place; the rest from East to North was secured by a large Poole of water, which now is become faire Meadow grounds. The tract and circuit of these walles extended to twelue hundred and fortie pases, thorow which foure Gates into the foure windshauie passage, the Riuer *Sowe* running on the South and West of the Towne. King *Edward* the sixt did incorporate the *Burgesses*, and gaue them a perpetuall succession, whose gouernment is vnder two *Bailiffes* yearly elected out of one and twentie *Assistants*, called the *Common Counsell*, a *Recorder*, whereof the Dukes of *Buckingham* haue borne the Office, and as yet is kept a Court of Record, wherein they hold Plea without limitation of summe; a *Towne-Clerke* also, (from whose Pen I received these Instructions) and to attend them two *Sergeants* at Mace. This Towne is sited in the degree of Latitude 53. 20. scruples, and of Longitude 18. and 40. scruples.

(8) But

STAFFORD-SHIRE.

(8) But *Leichfield*, more large, and of farre greater fame, is much her ancient, knowne vnto Beda by the name of *Lividfeld*, which *Roffe* doth interpret to be *The field of dead bodies*, for the number of Saints vnder the rage of *Dioclesian* there slaine: vpon which cause the *Citie* beareth fother Armes an Eschocheon of *Landskip*, with diuers *Martyrs* in diuers manner massacred. Here *Oswin* King of *Northumberland* ouer- comming the *Pagan-Mercians*, built a Church and made it the See of *Duina* the Bishop; whose successors growne rich, with golden reasons so ouercame King *Offa*, and he *Adrian the Pope*, that an Archiepiscopall Pale was granted Bishop *Eadulph*, to the great disgrace of *Lambers* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. In this Church were interred the bodies of *Wulfbere* and *Celred*, both of them Kings of the *Mercians*. But when the mindes of men were set altogether vpon gorgeous building, this old foundation was new reared by *Roger Clinton*, Bishop of this See, and dedicated to the *Virgyn Mary* and *Saint Chad*, and the Clole invallled by *Bishop Langton*. The government of this *Citie* is by two *Bailiffes* and one *Sheriffe*, yearly chosen out of twentie-fourre *Burgesse*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and two *Sergeants*; their *Anendans*.

(9) Houses of Religion erected in this Shire, were at *Leichfield*, *Stafford*, *De la Croffe*, *Crundell*, *Trensham*, *Burton*, *Tamworth*, and *Wolver-hampton*. Thele *Vastaries* abusing their *Founders* true pieties, and heaping vp riches with disdaine of the *Laitie*, laid themselves open as markete to be shot at; whcm the hand of the skilfull soone hit and quite piercled, vnder the syme of King *Henry the eight*, who with such Reuenewes in most places relieved the poore and the *Orphane*, with Schooles and maintenance for the training vp of youth: a worke no doubt more acceptable to God, and of more charitable vse to the Land.

(10) With 13. Castles this Countie hath beeene strengthened, and in thicke Market-Towres her Commodities traded, being diuided into five Hundreds, and of them fiftie or hextie and thirtie Parish-Churches.



S H R O P - S H I R E.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SH R O P - S H I R E, is both large in circuit, well peopled, and very fruitfull for life. It lieth circumscribed vpon the North with the County Palatine of Cheshire; vpon the East altogether with Stafford-shire; vpon the South with Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor-shires; and vpon the West with Montgomery and Denbigh.

(2) The forme thereof is almost circular or round, whose length from Weston below Llan-lane South, to Ouer neare vnto the River Teme in the North, is thirtie fourre miles: the broadest part is from Tong in the East, to Oswestrie sited at the head of Morda in the West, twentie and five miles; the whole in circuit about, extending to one hundred thirtie and fourre miles.

(3) Wholesome is the Aire, delectable and good, yelding the Spring and the Autumn, Seede time and Harvest, in a temperate condition, and affoordeth heale to the Inhabitants in all seasons of the yeare.

(4) The soile is rich, and standeth most vpon a reddish Clay, abounding in Wheat and Barley, Pit-coales, Iron, and Woods; which two last continue not long in league together. It hath Rivers that make fruitfull the Land, and in their waters containe great store of fresh fish, whereof Severne is the chiefe, and second in the Realme, whose stremme cutteth this Countie in the middest, and with many windings sporteth her selfe forward, leauing both pastures and meadowes bedched with flowers and greene colours, which every where she bestoweth vpon such her attendants.

(5) This River was once the bounds of the North-Britaines, and diuided their possession from the Land of the Saxons, vntill of latter times theirs began to decay, and the Welsh to increase, who enlarged

S H R O P S H I R E. H 2

enlarged their lists to the River *Dee*. So formerly had it separated the *Ordouices* from the *Cornovii*, those ancient Inhabitants mentioned by *Ptolemie*. The *Ordouices* vnder *Caratachus* purchased great honour, whilst he a Prince of the *Silures* remoued his warres thence among them, where a while he maintained the *Britaines* libertie with valour and courage, in despight of the *Romans*. His Fort is yet witnessse of his vnsfortunate fight, seated neare *Claun Castle*, at the confluence of that River with *Teme*, where (in remembrance of him) the place is yet called *Caer-Caradoc*, a Fort of his, wonne by *P. Ossorus* Lieutenant of the *Romans*, about the year of grace 53. The *Cornovii* were starded vpon the North of *Senerne*, and branched into other Countys, of whom we haue said.

(6) But when the strength of the *Romans* was too weake to support their owne Empire, and *Bri-*
tan emptied of her Souldiers to resist, the *Saxons* set foot in this most faire soile, and made it a part
of their *Mercian Kingdome*: their line likewise issued to the last period, and the *Normans* beginning
where these *Saxons* left, the *Welshmen* tooke aduantage of all present occasions, and brake ouer *Se-*
nerne vnto the River *Dee*; to recover which, the *Normans* first Kings often assyed, and *Henry* the
second with such danger of life, that at the siege of *Bridge-north* he had beene slaine, had not Sir
Hubert Synder receiued the arrow aimed at him, in stepping betwixt that Shaft and his Soueraigne,
and therewith was shot thorow vnto death. In the like danger stood *Henry* Prince of *Scotland*, who
in the strait siege of *Lydlew*, begirt by King *Stephen*, had beene plucked from his saddle with an iron
ooke from the wall, had not *Stephen* pretlyn rescued him, A^{vo} 1139.

(7) This then being the *Marches of Englad and Wales*, was sore afflicted by bloody broiles,
which caused many of their Townes to be strongly walled, and thirtie two Castles to be strongly
built: lastly, into this Countie the most wise King *Henry* the seauenth sent his eldest sonne Prince
Arthur, to be resident at *Ludlow*, where that faire Castle became a most famous Princes Court.
And here King *Henry* the eight ordained the Counsell of the *Marches*, consisting of a Lord Presi-
dent,

S H R O P - S H I R E.

dent, as many Counsellers as the Prince shall please, a Secretary, an Attorney, a Solicitor, and four Justices of the Counties in *Wales*, in whose Court were pleaded the causes depending and tearmely tried for the most part in presence of that honourable President.

(8) But the Shire-Towne *Shrewesbury*, for circuit, trade, and wealth, doth farre exceed this, and is inferiour to few of our Cities; her buildings faire, her streets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the most part in the staple commodities of Cloth and Freesles; her walls strong, and of a large compasse, extending to leauenteene hundred pases about, besides another Bulwarke ranging from the Castle, downe vnto, and in part along the side of *Severne*; thorow which there are three entrances into the Towne, East & West ouer by two faire stone-bridges with Towers, Gates, and Barres, and the third into the North, no lesse strong then them, ouer which is mounted a large Castle, whose gaping chinkes doe doubtlesse threaten her fall. This Towne is governed by two Bailifffes, yearlye elected out of twentie-fourre Burgesies, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and Chamberlaine, with three Sergeants at Mace : the Pole being raised hence from the degrees of Latitude 53. 16. minutes, and from West in Longitude 17. degrees 27. minutes.

(9) Yea, and ancienter Cities haue beeene set in this Shire: such was *Roxulter*, or *Worcester*, low-er vpon *Severne*, that had beeene *Vriconium*, the chiefest Citie of the *Cornovii*; *Ysconia*, now *Okeystate*, neere vnto the *Wrekin*: and vnder *Red-Castle* the ruines of a Citie, whom the vulgar report to haue beeene famous in *Arthurs* dayes: but the peeces of *Romish* *Coins* in these three doe well assure vs that therein their Legions lodged; as many other Trenches are signes of warre and of bloud. But as swords haue beeene stirring in most parts of this Prouince, so Brads haue beeene bid for the preservation of the whole, and places erected for the maintenance of Votaries, in whom at that time was imputed great holiness: in *Shrewesbury* many, at *Conimere*, *Stowe*, *Dudley*, *Bromsfeld*, *Pignore*, *H-*
...

SHROP-SHIRE.

now, *Lyllehill*, *Bildest*, *Bishops-castle*, and *Wroolsh*, (where in the Raigne of *Richard the second*, was likewise a rich Mine of Copper.) But the same blatts that blew downe the buds of such plants, scattered also the fruits from the faire trees, which never since bare the like, nor is likely any more to doe.

That onely which is rare in this Province, is a Well at *Pickford* in a pasture mans yard, whereupon floweth a chiche skum of liquid Bitumen, which being cleare off to day, will gather the like againe on the morrow: not much unlike to the Lake in the Land of *laur*.

This Shire is diuided into fifteene Hundreds, wherein are seated fourteene Market-Towns; and hath in it one hundred and seaventeen Churches for Gods sacred and divine Service.



The Countie Palatine of C H E S T E R.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

C H E S T E R - S H I R E ; the Countie Palatine of Chester, is parted vpon the North from Lancashire with the River Mersey; vpon the East by Mercia, Grit, and the Dene, is separated from Darby and Stafford-shires; vpon the South toucheth the Counties of Shrop-shire and Flint; and vpon the West with Dee is parted from Denbigh shire.

(2) The forme of this Countie doth much relemble the right wing of an Eagle, spreading it selfe from Wirral, and as it were with her pinion, or first feather, toucheth Yorke shire, betwixt which extremes, in following the windings of the Shires diuiders from East to West, are 47 miles: and from North to South twentie-sixe miles. The whole circumference about one hundred fortie two miles.

(3) If the affection to my naturall producer blind not the judgement of this my suruey, for aire and soile it equalls the best, and farre exceeds her neighbours the next Counties: for although the Climate be cold, and toucheth the degree of Latitude 54. yet the warmth from the Iris. Seas melteth the Snow, and dissolueth the Ice sooner there then in those parts that are further off; and so wholesome for life, that the Inhabitants generally attaine to many yeares.

(4) The Soile is fat, fruitfull, and rich, yeelding abundanely both profit and pleasures for man. The Champion grounds make glad the hearts of their Tillers: the Meadowes imbrodered with divers sweet smelling flowers; and the Pasture makes the Kines vdders to strout to the paile, from whom and wherein the best Cheeze of all Europe is made.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants were the CORNAVI, who with Warwicke-shire, Worcester-shire, Stafford-

THE COVNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER

Stafford-shire, and Shrop-shire, spread themselues further into this Countie, as in Ptolemie is placed; and the *Cangi* likewise if they be the *Cangi*, whose remembrance was found vpon the shore of this Shire, on the surface of certaine pieces of Lead, in this manner inscribed; I M P. D O M I T. A V G.
C E R. D E C S A N G. These *Cangi* were subdued by *P. Osterius Scapula*, immediately before his great victory against *Caractacus*, where, in the mouth of *Deva* he built a *Fortresse* at the backe of the *Ordovices*, to restraine their power, which was great in those parts, in the raigne of *Vespasian* the Emperour. But after the departure of the *Romanes*, this Prouince became a portion of the *Saxon* *Mercians* Kingdome: notwithstanding (saith *Ran Bigden*) the Citie it selfe was held by the *Britaines* vntill all fell into the Monarchy of *Egbert*.

¶ Of the dispositions of the since Inhabitants heare *Lutian the Manke* (who liued preselye after the Conquest) spake; *They are found* (saith he) *to differ from the rest of the English, partly better, and partly equal. In feasting they are friendly, as meat chearefull, in entertainment liberal, some angry, and some pacified, lauish in word, impatiens of seruitude, mercifull to the afflicted, compassionate to the poore, kinde to their kindred, sparay of labour, void of dissimulation, not greedie in eating, and far from dangerous practises.*

And let me adde thus much, which *Lutian* could not; namely, that this Shire hath never beene stained with the blot of rebellion, but ever stood true to their King and his Crowne: whose loyaltie *Richard* the seconde so farre found and esteemed, that he held his person most safe among them, and by authoritie of Parliament made the Countie to be a *Principalacie*, and stiled himselfe *Prince of Chester*.

King *Henry* the third gaue it to his eldest sonne *Prince Edward*, against whom *Llewlyn* Prince of Wales gathered a mightie Band, and with them did the Countie much harme, evn vnto the Cities gates. With the like scarre-fires it had oft times beeне affrighted, which they lastly defenced with

THE COVNTRY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

a Wall made of the Welsh-mens heads, on the South side of Dee in Hanbridge.

The Shire may well be said to be a *Seed-plot* of *Genititure*, and the producer of many most ancient and worthy Families; neither hath any brought more men of valour into the Field, then Chester-shire hath done, who by a generall speech, are to this day called *The chiefe of men*; and for *Natures endowments* (besides their noblenesse of mindes) may compare with any other Nation in the world; their limmes straight and well-composed, their complexions faire, with a chearefull countenance; and the Women for grace, feature, and beautie, inferiour vnto none.

(6) The Commodities of this Prouince (by the report of *Ranulphus the Monke of Chester*) are chiefly *Corne, Cattle, Fish, Fowle, Salt, Mines, Metals, Meares, and Rivers*, whereof the bankes of *Dee* in her West, and the *Vale-Royall* in her midst, for fruitfulness of pasturage equals any other in the Land, either in graine or gaine from the Cow.

(7) These, with all other prouision for life, are traded thorow thirteene Market-Townes in this Shire, whereof *Chester* is the fairest, from whom the Shire hath the name. A Citie raised from the Fort of *Ostorius*, Lieutenant of Britaine for *Claudius the Emperour*, whither the twentieth Legion (named *Victoris*) were sent by *Galba* to restraine the *Britanes*: but growne themselues out of order, *Iulius Agricola* was appointed their Generall by *Vespasian*, as appeareth by Monies then minted, and there found; and from them (no doubt) by the *Britaines* the place was called *Caer Legion*, by *Ptolemy*, *Dennana*; by *Antonine*, *Deva*; and now by vs *West-Chester*; but *Henry Bradshawe* will haue it built before *Bruise*, by the Giant *Leon Gauer*, a man beyond the Moone, and called by *Marius* the vanquisher of the *Picts*.

Out *Deua* or *Dee* a faire stone-bridge leadeth, built vpon eight Arches, at either end whereof is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadren-wise the wals do incaspacie the Citie, high and strongly built, with foure faire Gates, opening into the foure windes, besides three Posternes, and seauen Watch-

THE COVNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER.

Watch-Towers, extending in compasse one thousand nine hundred and fortie paces.

On the South of this Citie is mounted a strong and stately Castle, round in forme, and the base Court likewise inclosed with a circular wwall. In the North is the Minster, first built by Earle *Leofric* to the honour of S. *Werbunga* the Virgin, and after most sumptuously repaired by *Hugb* the first Earle of Chester of the Normans, now the Cathedrall of the Bishops See. Therein lyeth interred (as report doth relate) the body of *Henry* the fourth, Emperour of *Almane*, who leauing his Imperiall Estate, lead lastly therein an Hermites life.

This Citie hath formerly beeene sore defaced; first by *Egfrid* King of Noribumberland, where he slew twelue hundred Christian Monkes, resorted thither from *Baugor* to pray. Againe by the *Danes* it was sore defaced, when their destroying feete had trampled downe the beautie of the Land. But was againe rebuilt by *Edelfleada* the *Mercian Lady*, who in this Countie, and Forrest of *Delamer*, built two fine Cities, nothing of them now remaining, besides the *Chamber* in the *Forrest*.

Chester in the dayes of King *Edgar* was in most flourishing estate, wherein he had the homage of eight other Kings, who rowed his *Barge* from S. *Iohns* to his *Pallace*, himselfe holding the *Helme*, as their supreme.

This Citie was made a County incorporate of it selfe by King *Henry* the Seauenith, and is yesterye governed by a *Maior*, with Sword and Mace borne before him in State, two *Sheriffes*, twentie-fourre *Aldermen*, a *Recorder*, a *Towne-Clerke*, and a *Sergeant of Peace*, fourre *Sergeants*, and sixe *Yomen*.

It hath beeene accounted the Key into *Ireland*, and great pitie it is that the Port should decay as it daily doth, the Sea being stopped to scour the River by a Causy that thwarteth *Devon* at her bridge. Within the wals of this Citie are eight Parish-Churches, S. *Iohns* the greater and lesser: in the Suburbs are the *White-Fryers*, *Blacke-Fryers*, and *Nunstry* now suppressed. From which Citie the Pole
L.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF CHESTER

is elevated vnto the degree 53. 58. minutes of Latitude, and from the first point of the Well in Longitude vnto the 17. degree and 18. minutes.

(8.) The Earledome whereof was poissed from the Conquerour, till it fell lastly to the Crown, the last of whom (thought not with the least hopes) is Prince Henry, who to the Titles of Prince of Wales, and Duke of Cornwal, hath by Succession and right of Inheritance, the Earledome of Cheswr annexed to his other most happy Stiles: Upon whose person I pray that the Angels of Jacobs God may ever attend, to his great glory, and Great Britaines happiness.

(9.) If I should vrge credit vnto the report of certaine Trees, floating in Bagmire, onely against the deaths of the Heyres of the Breffons thereby seated, and after to sink vntill the next like occasion: or inforce for truth the Prophecie which Leyland in a Poeticall fury forespake of Beeston Castle, highly mounted ypon a steepe hill: I should forget my selfe and wanted opinion, that canhardly belieue any such vaine predictions, though they be told from the mouthes of credit, as Bagmire Trees are, or learned Leyland for Beeston, who thus writheth:

*The day will come when it againe shall mount his head aloft,
If I a Prophet may be heard from Seers that say so oft.*

With eight other Castles this Shire hath beene strengthened, which were Ould-Castle, Shrewsbury, Shrewsbry, Chiffor, Ponleopard, Dunham, Fradisham, and Hauden; and by the Prayers (as then was taughtr) of eight religious houses therein seated, preseruened; which by King Henry the eight were suppressed: namely, Stanlowe, Ilfricke, Moxfield, Norton, Bumbery, Cumbermer, Rul. heath, and Vale-Royall, besides the White and Blache Fryers, and the Nunserry in Chester.

This Countys diuision is into seauen Hundreds, wherein are seated thirteene Market-Townes, eightie-sixt Parish-Churches, and thirtie eight Chappells of ease.



LANC A - SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THe Countie Palatine of *Lancaster* (famous for the foure *Henries*, the fourth, fift, sixt, and seauenth, Kings of *England*, derived from *John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster*) is vpon the South confind and parted by the Riuere *Mersey*, from the Countie Palatine of *Chester*; the faire Countie of *Darby-shire* bordering vpon the East; the large Country of *Yorkshire*, together with *W.merland* and *Cumberland*, being her kinde neighbours vpon the North, and the Sea called *Mare Hibernicum* embracing her vpon the West.

(2) The forme thereof is long, for it is so inclosed betweene *Yorke shire* on the East side, and the *Irish Sea* on the West, that where it boundeth vpon (*Cheshire* on the South-side, it is broader, and by little and little more Northward it goeth (confining vpon *Westmerland*) the more narrow it groweth. It containeth in length from *Braebey* Northward, to *Halwood* South-ward, fiftie leauen miles; from *Denton* in the East, to *Formby* by *Almouth* in the West, thirtie one; and the whole circumference in compass, one hundred three-score and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is tribute and piercing, not troubled with grosse vapours or foggy mistes, by reason whereof the people of that Country live long and healthfully, and are not subject to strange and vnyknowne diseasys.

(4) The Soile for the generalitie is not very fruitfull, yet it produceth such numbers of Cattle, of such large proportion, and such goodly heads, and hones, as the whole Kingdome of *Spaine* doth scarce the like. It is a Country replenished with all necessaries for the vse of man, yeelding without any great labour, the commodities of *Carne*, *Flaxe*, *Grauke*, *Coales*, and such like. The Sea

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Sea also adding her blessing to the Land, that the people of that Province want nothing that serues either for the sustenance of nature, or the safetie of appetite. They are plentifull furnished with all sorts of Fish, Flesh, and Fowles. Their principall fuel is Coale and Turffe, which they haue in great abundance, the Gentlemen reseruing their woods very carefully, as a beautie and principall ornament to their Mannors and houses. And though it be farre from *London* (the capitall Citie of this Kingdome) yet doth it every yeare furnish her and many other parts of the Land besides, with many thousands of Cattle (bred in this Country) giuing thereby and otherwayes a firme testimony to the world, of the blessed abundance that it hath pleased God to enrich this noble Dukedom withall.

(5) This Countys ancient Inhabitantes were the *Brigantes*, of whom there is more mention in the description of *Yorkshire*, who by *Claudius* the Emperour were brought vnder the *Roman* subiectiōn, that so held and made it their Seat, secured by their Garrisons, as hath beene gathered as well by many inscriptions found in walles and ancient monuments fixed in stones, as by certaine Altars erected in fauour of their Emperours. After the *Romans*, the *Saxons* brought it vnder their protection, and held it for a part of their *Northumbrian* Kingdome, till it was first made subiugate to the invasion of the *Danes*, and then conquered by the victorious *Normans*, whose posterities from thence are branched further into *England*.

(6) Places of antiquitie or memorable note are these: the Towne of *Manchester* (so famous, as well for the Market-place, Church, and Colledge, as for the resort vnto it for clothing) was called *Mancunium* by *Antonius* the Emperour, and was made a Fort and Station of the *Romans*.

Ribblester (which taketh the name from *Rhibell*, a little Riuver neere *Clithero*) though it be a small Towne, yet by tradition hath beene called the richest Towne in Christendome, and reported to have beene the Seat of the *Romans*, which the many Monuments of their Antiquities, Statues, pre-

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ces of Coine, and other severall inscriptions, digd vp from time to time by the Inhabitants, may give vs sufficient perswasion to beleuee.

But the Shire-Towne is *Lancaster*, more pleasant in situation, then rich of Inhabitantes, buil on the South of the Riuier *Lon*, and is the same *Longouicum*, where^c (as we finde in the *Notice Provinces*) a company of the *Longonicarians* vnder the Lieutenant Generall of *Britaine* lay. The beaurie of this Towne is in the Church, Castle, and Bridge: her streets many, and stretched fatre in length. Vnto this Towne King *Edward* the third granted a Maior and two Bailiffes, which to this day are elected out of twelue Brethren, assisted by twentie-fourt Burgesse, by whom it is yearlye gouerned, with the supply of two Chamberlaines, a Recorder, Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace. The elevation of who^r Pole is in the degree of Latitude 54° and 58° scruples, and her Longitude remoued from the first West point vnto the degree 17° and 40° scruples.

(7) This Country in diuers places suffreth the force of many flowing Tides of the Sea, by which (after a sort) it doth violently rent alunder one part of the Shire from the other: as in *Furness*, where the Oceane being displeased that the shore should from thence shooe a maine way into the West, hath not oblidgately ceased from time to time to flash and mangle it, and with his fell irruptions and boylterous Tides to deuoure it.

Another thing there is, not vnworthy to be recommended to memory, that in this Shire, not far from *Furnesse Fells*, the greatest standing water in all *England* (called *Winander-Mere*) lieth, stretched out for the space of ten miles, of wonderfull depth, and all paued with stone in the bottome: and along the Sea-side in many places may be seene heapes of sand, vpon which the people poure water, vntill it recover a saltish humour, which they afterwards boile with Turffes, till it become white salt.

(8) This Country, as it is thus on the one side freed by the naturall resistance of the Sea from the

LANCA-SHIRE.

the force of Invasions, so is it strengthned on the other by many Castles and fortified places, that take away the opportunitie of making Roades and Incursions in the Country. And as it was with the first that felt the fury of the *Saxons* crueltie, so was it the last and longest that was subdued under the *West-Saxons* Monarchie.

(9) In this Province our noble *Aribur* (who died laden with many trophies of honour) is reported by *Ninian* to have put the *Saxons* to flight in a memorable battle neare *Duglaſſe*, a little Brooke not farre from the Towne of *Wiggin*. But the attempts of warre, as they are severall, so they are vncertaine: for they made not Duke *Wade* happy in his successe, but returned him an unfortunate vntreſperer in the Battle which he gaue to *Arduiſt* King of *Northumberland*, at *Billingbo*, in the yeare 798. So were the events vncertaine in the *Ciuitiall Warres* of *Yorke* and *Lancaster*: for by them was bred and brought forth that bloody diuision and fatall strife of the Noble Housles, that with variable successe to both parties (for many years together) moleſted the peace and quiet of the Land, and defiled the earth with bloud, in ſuch violent manner, that it exceeded the horrore of thofe *Ciuitiall Warres* in *Rome*, that were betwixt *Marius* and *Sextus*, *Pompey* and *Caſar*, *Oſtianus* and *Antony*; or that of the two renowned Housles *Valoys* and *Burbon*, that a long time troubled the State of *France*: for in the diuision of thofe two Princeley Families there were thirtēene Fields ſought, and three Kings of *Eng-land*, one Prince of *Wales*, twelve Dukes, one Marques, eightene Earles, one Vicount, and three and twentie Barons, beſides Knights and Gentlemen, lost their liues in the ſame. Yet at laſt, by the happy marriage of *Henry* the ſeventh, King of *England*, next heire to the House of *Lancaster*, with *Elizabith* daughter and heire to *Edward* the Fourth, of the House of *Yorke*, the white and red Roses were conioyned, in the happy uniting of thofe two diuided Families, from whence ouer thrice renouned Soueraigne Lord King *James*, by faire ſequence and ſucceſſion, doth worthily enioy the Diademē: by the benefit of whose happy government, this Ciuitie Palatine of *Lancaster* is prosperous
(10)

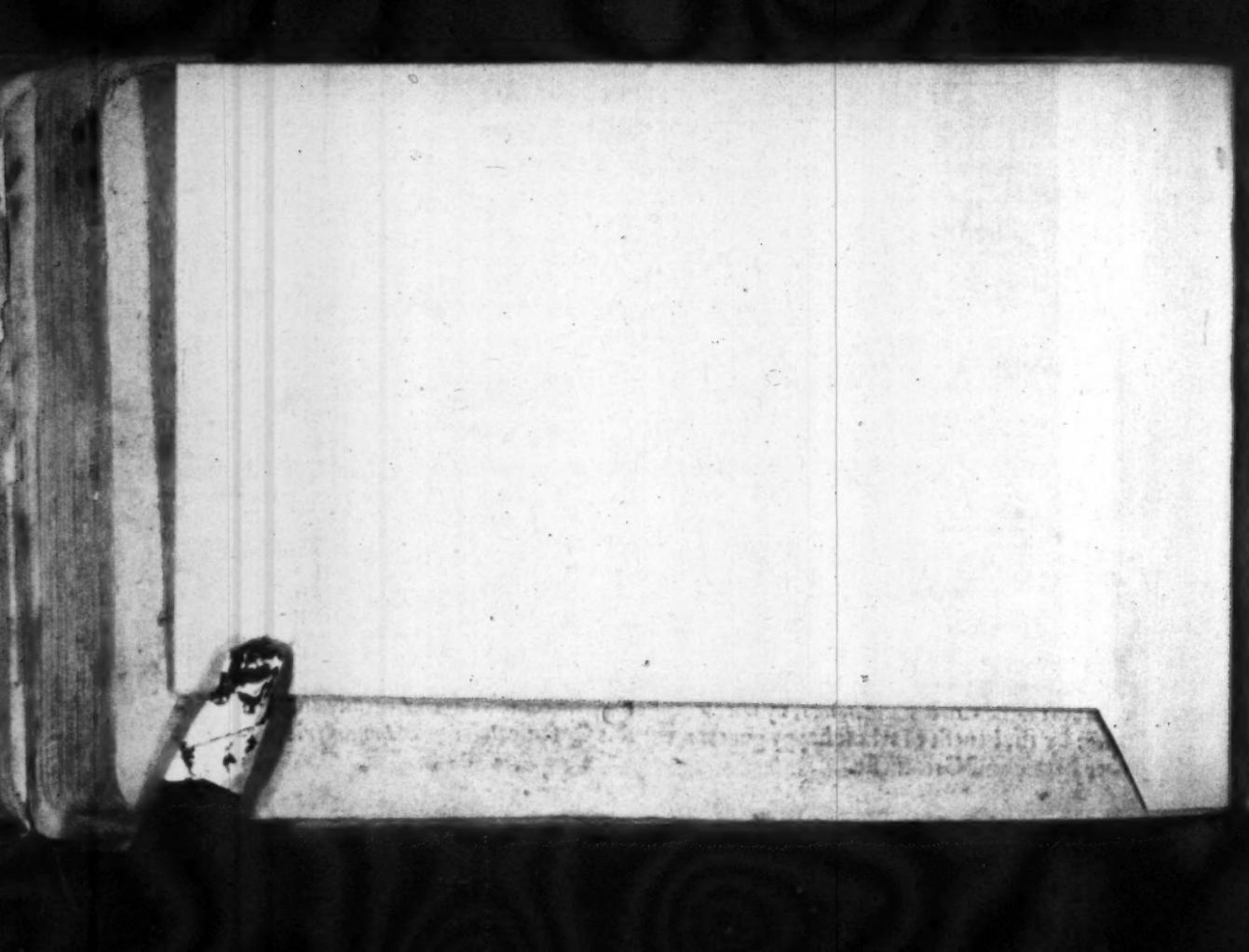
L A N C A - S H I R E.

(10) I finde the remembrance of soure religious houses that have beene foundēd within this Countie (and since suppressed) both faire for structure and building, and rich for seat and situation: namely, *Burflagb, Whalley, Holland, and Penwortham*. It is diuided into sixe Hundreds, besides *Furnessesse Felles* and *Lancasters Liberties*, that lie in the North part. It is beautified with 15 Market-Townes, both faire for situation and building, and famous for the concourse of people for buying and selling. It hath twentie-sixe Parishes, besides Chappells, (in which they duly frequent to divine Service) and those populous, as in no part of the Land more.

W'EST
M'OR
LAND.
PIRS
WE
THE
SILVER
STONE
RECEP'TUM
KIRBYDAULDALE
LUGDUNA
AUFICIA
SCIE
RATHMILL
CHURCH
SLAD
BRAE
LANCAS
TRIE
PIRS
Hibble f'm.

DVNELMENSIS
EPISCOPATVS





YORKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

AS the courses and confluence of grete Riuers are for the most part fresh in memory, though their heads and fountaines lie commonly vnde knowne: so the latter knowledge of great Regions, are not traduced to oblivion, though perhaps their first originals be obscure, by reason of Antiquitie, and the many revolutions of times and ages. In the delineation therefore of this great Province of *Yorke-shire*, I will not infall vpon the narration of matters neare vnto vs; but succinctly run over such as are more remote; yet neither so sparingly, as I may lame to diminish from the dignitie of so worthy a Country; nor so prodigally, as to spend time in the superfluous praising of that which never any (asyet) dispraised. And although perhaps it may seeme a labour vnnecessary, to make relation of ancient remembrances, either of the Name or Nature of this Nation, especially looking into the difference of Time it selfe (which in every age bringeth forth diverse effects) and the dispositions of men, that for the most part take lesse pleasure in them, then in divulging the occurrents of their owne times: yet I hold it not vnfit to begin there, from whence the first certaine direction is given to proceede; for (even of these ancient things) there may be good vse made, either by imitation, or way of comparison, as neither the reperition, nor the repetition thereof shall be accounted impertinent.

(3) You shall therefore understand: That the Countie of *Yorke* was in the Saxon-tongue called *Eboea-ycyme*, and now commonly *Yorkshire*, farre greater and more numerous in the Circum of her miles, then any Shire of *England*. Shee is much bound to the singular lone and motherly care of Nature, in placing her under so temperate a clime, that in every measure shee is indifferently fruitfull.

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Most part of her be stony, and a sandy barren ground: another is fertile and richly adorned with Corne-fields. If you here finde it naked, and destitute of Woods, you shall see it there shadowed with Forrests full of trees, that haue very thick boughs, sending forth many fruitfull and profitable branches. If one place of it be Moorish, Minie, and unpleasante; another makes a free tender of delight, and presents it selfe to the eye, full of beautie and contentive varietie.

(3) The Bishopricke of *Durham* fronts her on the North-side, and is seperated by a continued course of the River *Tees*. The Germaine Sea lieth sore vpon her East side, beating the shores with her boisterous waues and billowes. The West part is bounded with *Lancashire*, and *Westmerland*. The South-side hath *Cheshire* and *Derbeshire* (friendly Neighbours vnto her) with the which she is first inclosed: then with *Nestlingham* and with *Lincolne-shires*: after diuided with that famous Arme of the Sea *Humber*: Into which all the Rivers that water this Country, emptie themselves, and pay their ordinary Tributes, as into the common receptacle and store-house of *Neptrum*, for all the watery Pensions of this Province.

(4) This whsole Shire (being of it selfe so spacious) for the more easie and better ordering of her ciuill government, is diuided into three parts: which according to three quarters of the world, are called *The West-Riding*, *The East-Riding*, and *The North-Riding*. *West-Riding* is for a good space compassed with the River *Ouse*, with the bounds of *Lancashire*, and with the South limits of the Shire, and beareth towards the West and South. *East-Riding* bends it selfe to the Ocean, with the which, and with the River *Derwent* she is inclosed, and lookes into that part where the Sunne rising, and shewing forth his beames, makes the world both glad and glorious in his brightenesse. *North-Riding* extends it selfe *Northward*, hemde in as it were, with the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and a long race of the River *Ouse*. The length of this Shire, extended from *Harribald* in the South, to the mouth of *Tees* in the North, are neare vnto seauen miles, the breadth from *Flambrough-head* to *Horn-castle* vpon the River

Y O R K E S H I R E.

River *Bun*, is foure score miles; the whole Circumference is three hundred and eight miles.

(5) The Soile of this County for the generalitie is reasonable fertile, and yeeldeth sufficiencie of Corne and Cattle within it selfe. One part whereof is particularly made famous by a Quarry of Stone, out of which the stones newly hewen be very soft, but season'd with wind and weather of themselues doe naturally become exceeding hard and solide. Another, by a kind of *Limestone* of it consisteth, which being burnt, and conveyed into the other parts of the Country, which are hilly and somewhat cold, serue to manure and enrich their Corne-fields.

(6) That the *Roman* flourishing in military proweesse, made their severall stations in this Country, is made manifest by their Monuments, by many Inscriptions fastned in the walles of Churches, by many Columnes engrauen with *Roman* works found lying in Church-yards, by many vseane Altars digd vp that were erected (as it shoulde seeme) to their Tutelar Gods (for they had locall and peculiar Topicke Gods, whom they honoured as Keepers and Guardians of some particular places of the Country) as also by a kinde of Brickes which they vsed: for the *Roman* in time of peace, to auoid and withstand idlenesse, (as an enemy to vertuous and valorous enterprises) full exercised their Legions and Cohorts in casting of ditches, making of High-wayes, building of Bridges, and making of Brickes, which hauing sithence bin found, and from time to time digd out of the ground, proue the Antiquitie of the place by the *Romane* Inscriptions vpon them.

(7) No lesse argument of the pietie hereof, are the many Monasteries, Abbes and Religious houses that haue beene placed in this Country; which whilst they retained their owne state and magnificence, were great ornaments vnto it: but since their dissolution, and that the teeth of Time (which devours all things) haue eaten into them, they are become like dead carcasses, leaving onely some poore ruines and remaines aliue, as reliques to posterite, to shew of what beautie and mai-
gnitude they haue beeene. Such was the Abbey of *Whitby*, founded by Lady *Hilda*, daughter of the
grand-

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grand-childe unto King *Edwina*. Such was the Abbey built by *Bolton*, which is now so razed and laid leuell with the earth, as that at this time it affords no appearance of the former dignitie. Such was *Kirkstall* Abbey, of no small account in time past, founded in the yeare of Christ 1147. Such was the renowned Abbey called *S. Maries in Yorke*, built and endowed with rich-livings by *Alan* the third Earle of little *Britaine* in *America*; but since converted into the Princes house, and is called *The Mennour*. Such the wealthy Abbey of *Fountaines*, built by *Thurstan* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*. Such was the famous Monastery founded in the Primitive Church of the *East-Saxons*, by *Wilfrid* Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, and enlarged (being fallen downe and decayed) by *Odo* Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*. Such was *Bru*, a religious house of *Chanons*. Such that faire Abbey built by King *William* the Conquerour at *Silby* (where his Sonne *Henry* the first was borne) in memory of Saint *German*, who happily confuted that contagious *Pelagian* Heresie, which oftentimes grew to Serpentine head in *Britaine*.

These places for Religion erected, with many more within this Provinciall Circuit, and consecrated vnto holy purples, shew the antiquitie, and how they haue beeene sought vnto by confluences of Pilgrimes in their manner of deuotions: The midſt of which ſuperstitious obscurties, are ſince cleared by the pure light of the Goffell reuealed, and the skirts of Idolatry vnfolded to her owne shame and ignominie: And they made ſubiect to the diſolution of Times, ſeruing onely as antique Monuments and remembrances to the memory of ſucceeding Ages.

(8) Many places of this Prounce are famouſe as well by Name, being naturally fortunate in their ſituation, as for ſome other accidental happiness befallen vnto them. *Hallifax*, famous, as well for that *Iohannes de sacro Bosco*, Author of the Sphere, was borne there, and for the Law it hath againſt stealing, and for the greatneſſe of the Parish, which reckoneth in it eleuen Chappells, whereof two be Parish-Chappells, and in them to the number of twelve thouſand people.

In former times it was called *Horten*, and touching the alteration of the name, this pretty ſtory is related

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related of it : namely, That a Clerke (for so they call him) being farre in loue with a maid, and by no meanes either of long prayses or large promises, able to gaine like affection at her hands, when he saw his hopes frustrate, and that he was not like to haue his purpose of her, turned his loue intoraze, and cut off the maides head, which being afterwards hung vpon an Ewe tree, common people counted it as an hallowed relique till it was rotten : And afterwards (such was the credulitie of that time) it maintained the opinion of reverence and Religion still : for the people resorted thither on pilgrimage, and perswaded themselves, that the little veynes that spread out betwene the Barke and Bodie of the Ewe tree like fine threds, were the very haires of the maids head. Hereupon it was called by this name *Halifax*, or *Haly-fax*, that is, *Holy-Hayre*.

Ponfret is famous for the Site, as being seated in a place so pleasant, that it brings forth *Ligerites* and great plentie of *Skirriworts*, but it is infamous for the murther and bloodshed of *Princke*: The Castle whereof was built by *Hildebert Lacy*, a Norman, to whom *William the Conquerour* gave this Towne, after *Atrick the Saxon* was thrust out of it.

(9) But I will forbeare to be prolix or tedious in the particular memoriation of places in a Province so spacious, and onely make a compendious relation of *Yorke*, the second Cittie of *England*, in Latine called *Eboracum* and *Eburacum*, by *Ptolemy*, *Brigantium* (the chiefe Cittie of the *Brigantes*) by *Ninian*, *Caer Ebrae*, by the *Britaines*, *Caer Effros*. The *British History* reports that it tooke the name of *Ebrae* that founded it ; but some others are of opinion, that *Eburacum* hath no other derivation than from the River *Ouse* running thorow it : It ouer-masters all the other places of this Country for fairenesse, and is a singular ornament & safegard to all the North-parts. A pleasant place, large, and full of magnificence, rich, populous, and not onely strengthened with fortifications, but adorneed with beautifull buildings, as well priuate as publike. For the greater dignitie therofe was made an *Episcopall See* by *Constantius*, and a *Metropolitane Cittie* by a *Pallient* who is from *Humarius*.
Egberit

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Egbert Arch-bishop of *Yorke*, who flourished about the yeare seauen hundred fortie, erected in its most famous Library. *Richard* the third repaired the Cattle thereof being ruinous, and King *Henry* the eight appointed a Counsell in the same, to decide and determine all the causes and Controueries of the North parts, according to equitie and conscience : which Counsell consisteth of a Lord President, certaine Counsellors at the Princes pleasure, a Secretarie, and other Vnder-Officers.

The originall of this Citie cannot be teache out but from the *Romanes*, seeing the *Britaines* before the *Romanes* came, had no other Townes then Woods fenced with Trenches and Rampiers, as *Cæsar* and *Strabo* doe testifie. And that it was a Colony of the *Romanes*, appeares both by the authoritie of *Ptolemy* and *Antonine*, and by many ancient Inscriptions that haue beene found there. In this Citie the Emperour *Seuerus* had his Palace, and here gaue vp his last breath; which ministers occasion to shew the ancient custome of the *Romanes*, in the military manner of their burials.

His body was earied forth here by the Souldiers to the Fanerall fire, and committed to the flames, honoured with the Jults and Turnaments both of the Souldiers and of his owne sonnes: His ashes bestowed in a little golden pot or vessell of the Porphyrat stone, were carryed to *Ronne*, and shrinde there in the monument of the *Antonines*. In this Citie (as *Spartianus* makerth mention) was the Temple of the Goddesse *Bellona*; to which *Seuerus* (being come thither purposing to offer sacrifice) was erroneously led by a rusticall *Augur*.

Here *Fl. Valerius Constantinus*, surnamed *Chlorus* (an Emperour of excellent vertue and Christian pietie) ended his life, and was Deified as appears by ancient Coynes: and his sonne *Constantinus* being present at his Fathers death, forthwith proclaimed Emperour; from whence it may be gathered of what great estimation *Yorke* was in those dayes, when the *Roman* Emperours Court was held in it. This Citie flourished a long time vnder the *English-Saxons* Dominion, till the *Danes* like a mighty storme, thundering from out the North-East, destroyed it, and distained it with the bloud of many slaughtered

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slaughtered persons, and wan it from *O/bright* and *Ella* Kings of Northumberland, who were both slain in their pursuite of the *Danes*; which *Acline* in his Epistle to *Egbert* King of Northumberland, seemed to prelge before, when he said; *What signifieth that raining downe of bloud in S. Peters Church of Yorke, even in a faire day, and descending in so violent and threatening a manner from the top of theroset may it not be thoughts that bloud is comming vpon the Land from the North parts?*

Howbeit, *Acline* had recovered it from the Danish subiection, and quite overthrew the Castle, with the which they had fortifyed it; yet was it not (for all this) so freed from warres, but that it was subiect to the Times fatally next following. Nevertheless, in the *Conquerours* time when (after many woefull overthrowes and troublesome stormes) it had a pleasant calme of ensuing peace, it rose againe of it selfe, and flourished afresh, having still the helping hand both of Nobility and Gentry, to recover the former dignitie, and bring it to the perfection it hath: The Citizens fenced it round with new wals, and many towvers and bulwarkes, and ordaining good and wholesome lawes for the gouernment of the same. Which at this day are executed at the command of a Lord Maior, who hath the assistance of twelve Aldermen, many Chamberlaines, a Recorder, a Towne-Clerke, sixe Sergeants at Mace, and two Esquires, which are, a Sword-bearer, and the Common Serjeant, who with a great Mace goeth on the left hand of the Sword. The Longitude of this Cittie, according to *Mercator* account, is 19. degrees, and 35. scruples: the Latitude 54. degrees and fortie scruples.

(10) Many occurrents present themselves with sufficient matter of enlargement to this discourse, yet none of more worthy consequence then were those few: all Battles, fought within the compasse of this Countie, wherein Fortune had her pleasure as well as in the prooife of her loue, as in the pursuit of her tyranny; sometime sending the fruits of sweete peace vnto her, and otherwhiles suffering her to taste the sorenesse of warre.

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The *Ceniborough* (in the Britaine tongue *Cær Conan*) was a great battele fought by *Hengis*, Captaine of the English-Saxons, after he had retyred himselfe thither for his safetie, his men being fled and scattered, and himselfe discomfited by *Ardelius Ambrosius*; yet within few dayes after he brought forth his men to batell against the Britaines that pursued him, where the field was bloudy both to him and his; for many of his men were cut in piecess, and he himselfe had his head chopt off, as the *British History* saith; which the *Chronicles of the English-Saxons* deny, reporting that he dyed in peace, being surcharged and ouer-worne with the troublesome toyles and trauelcs of warre.

Neere unto *Kirkball*, *Oswic* King of *Northumberland* put *Penda* the *Mercian* to flight: the place wherein the Battele was toynd, the Writers call *Wimuid Field*, giuing it the name by the victory. And the little Region aboue it (in times past called by an old name *Emet*) was conquered by *Eadwin* King of *Northumberland*, the sonne of *Asla*, after he had expellid *Cereticus* a *British* King, in the year of Christ, 620.

At *Cessford* (called by *Antonine Legolium* and *Legetium*) the *Citizens of Yorke* slew many of King *Eubelred's* Army, and had a great hand againt him, in so much as he that before satte in his throne of Maiestie, was on a sodaine daunted, and ready to offer submission.

But the most worthy of memory, was that Field fought on *Palk-Sunday*, 1461. in the quarrell of *Lancaster* and *York*, where England never saw more puissant Forces both of Gentry and Nobilitie: for there were in the field at one time (partakers on both sides) to the number of one hundred thousand fighting men. When the fight had continued doubtfull a great part of the day, the *Lancastrians* not able longer to abide the violence of their enemies, turned backe and fled amaine, and such as tooke part with *York*, followed them so hotly in chase, and kild such a number of Noble and Gentlemen, that thirtie thousand *Englishmen* were that day left dead in the field.

(11) Let vs now loose the point of this compasse, and saile into some other parts of this Province,

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to finde out matter of other memorable moment. Vnder *Knowbrough* there is a Well called Drapping-Well, in which the waters spring not out of the veynes of the earth, but distill and trickle downe from the rockes that hang ouer it: It is of this vertue and efficacie, that it turnes wood into stome: for what wood soever is put into it, will be shortly couered ouer with a stony bakte, and be turned into stone, as hath beeene often obserued.

At *Giggeswiche* also about a mile from *Sessile* (a Market-Towne) there are certaine small springs: not distant a quarts cast from one another: the middlemost of which doth at every quarter of an hour ebbe and flow about the height of a quarter of a yard when it is highest, and at the ebbe falleth so low, that it is not an inch deepe with water. Of no lesse worthynesse to be remembred is *St. Wilfrids Needle*, a place very famous in times past for the narrow hole in the close vaulted roome vnder the ground, by which wemens honesties were wont to be tryed: for such as were chaste passed through with much facilitie, but as many as had plaid false, were miraculously held fast, and could not creepe through. *Believe if you list.*

The credible report of a Lampe found burning (even in our Fathers remembrance, when Abbes were pulled downe and suppressed) in the Sepulchre of *Constansius*, within a certaine vault or little Chappell vnder the ground, wherein he was supposed to haue beeene buried, might beget much wonder and admiration, but that *L. Virg* confirmeth that in ancient times they had a custome to preceate light in Sepulchres, by an artificiall resoluing of gold into a liquid and iusty substance, which should continue burning a long time, and for many ages together.

(12) This *Yorkshire* picture I will draw to no more length, least I be condemned with the *Spaniſher*, for insiting in the praise of *Hercules*, when no man opposed himselfe in his discommendation. This Country of it selfe is so beautifull in her owne naturall colours, that (without much helpe,) she presents delightfull varieties both to the sight and other senses.



THE BISHOPRICKE OF DURHAM.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

The Bishoprype of Durham, containeth three parts, and Towne-shipe that lie betwix the River *Tees* and *Derwent*, and all along the German-Sea. It is neigheured on the North with *Northumberland*, and their Inuidications parted by the River *Wear*; her West is touched by *Cumberland*, *Westmierland*, and from *Stainmore* dimidiate betwix *River Tees*, and by the same water on her South; from *Tynemouth* enterato the Sea, and the East dealtogether coasted by the German-Sea.

(1.) The forme thereof is triangular, and did not much differre, for from her South-East, whereto the West-point, are about thirtie miles, from thence to her North-east and Towne-shipe are likewise as many, and her base along the Sea, there are twentie-nine miles; the whole in Circumference, about one hundred and three miles.

(2.) The ayre is sharpe and very piercing, and wold be more, were it not that the vapours from the German-Sea did helpe much to dissolve her ice and snow; and the store of boales therin growing and gotten, doe warme the body, and keepe backe the cold; which is well, besides their oþer vise, doth yeeld great commodities into this Province, by trade throuer into other parts.

(3.) For Soile, is confitche much alike of Pastures, stable, and barren groundes: the East is the richest and most champion, the South more moorish, but well inhabited; her West all rockis without either grasse or graines, notwithstanding recompenceth her possesors with a great gaine, both in rearing vp Cattle, and bringing forth the wals of almes: Quantite is plentilly stored, and growth soncerte to the upper face of the earth, that in the winterayre, when shales doe raine

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up the same. Some hold their substance to be a clammy kinde of clay hardned with heat abounding in the earth, and so becomming concocted, is nothing else but *Bitumen*: for prooife whereof, these Coales haue both the like smell and operation of *Bitumen*: for being sprinkled with water, they burne more vehemently, but with oyle are quite extinguished and put out.

(5.) The ancient Inhabitans knowne vnto *Ptolemye*, were the *Brigantes*, of whom we haue spoken in the Generall of *Yorkshire*, they being subdued by the *Romans*; after whom the *Saxons* made it a part of their *Northumberlands Kingdome*; at first a Province belonging to the *Deiriens*, and enjoyed by *Ellis* their first King; afterwards invaded by the *Danes*, and lastly possessed by the *Normans*: whose site being so neare vnto *Scotland*, hath many times felt their fury, and hath beeene as a Buckler betwixt them and the *English*; for which cause, the Inhabitants haue certaine freedoms, and are not charged with service as other Countie are, so that this with *Westmorland*, *Cumberland*, and *Northumberland*, are not diuided into hundreds in those Parliament Rosles whence I had the rest: which want I must leaue for others to supply.

(6.) Ouer this Countie, the Bishops thereof haue had the Royalties of Princes, and the Inhabitans haue pleaded priuiledge not to passe in seruice of warre ouer the Riuers of *Tees* or *Tyne*; whose charge (as they haue alledged) was to keepe and defend the corps of S. *Cuthbert* their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselues, *The holy-workfolkes*. And the repute of this *Cuthbert* and his supposed defence against the *Scots* was such, that our *English* Kings in great devotion haue gone in pilgrimage to visit his Tombe, and haue giuen many large possessions to his Church: such were King *Egfred*, *Alfred*, and *Gashrun the Dane*, *Edward* and *Athelstan* Monarch of *England*, and zealous *Cause*, the greatest of all, who came thither bare-footed, and at *Cuthberts Tombe* both augmented and confirmed their Liberties. This Saint then, of nothing made *Durham* become great, and *William the Conquerour*, of a Bishopricke made it a County Palatine: at that time *William Careleph*, Bishop



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Bishop of the Diocesie, pulled downe the old Church which *Aldwin* had buile, and with sumptuous cost laid the foundations of a new, wherein S. *Cuthberts* Shrine in the vacancy of the Bishops, was the Keeper of the Castle-keyes.

In the West of this Church, and place called *Gollile*, the Marble Tombe of venerable *Bede* remaueth, who was borne at *Larro* in this Countie, and became a Monke at *Weremouthe*, whose painefull industries and light of learning in those times of darknesse are wonderfull, as the volumes which he wrote doe well declare. And had the idle Monkes of *England* imployed their times after his example, their Founders expectations had not beene frustrate, nor those foundations so easily ouerturned. But the reuenge of sinne ever following the actions of sinnes, diisolueth first the largenesse of this Counties liberties, ynder the raigne of King *Edward* the First, and sinne hath shaken to peices those places herein erected, ynder the raigne of King *Henry* the eight: such were *Durham*, *Sherborne*, *Stayndrop*, *Larro*, *Weremouthe*, and *Egleton*; all which felt the reward of their idlenesse, and wrach of him that is jealous of his owne honour.

(7) Things of rare note obserued in this Shire, are three pits of a wondersfull depth, commonly called the *Hill-Kettles*, which are adioyning neere vnto *Darlington*, whose waters are somewhat warme. These are thought to come of an Earth-quake, which happened in the yeare of Grace 1179. whereof the *Chronicle of Tyn-moush* maketh mention, whose record is this: *On Christmas day, at Oxenhill in the Terristorie of Darlington, within the Bishopricke of Durham, the ground beaued up aloft, like vnto an high Tower, and so continued all that day, as it were ynmoueable, vntill the euening; and then fell with so berrible a noise, that it made all the neighbour dwellers sore afraid; and the earth swallowed it vp, and made in the same place a deepe pit, which is there to be seene vnto this day.*

(8) Of no leſte admiration are certaine stones lying within the River *Wye*, at *Butterbee* betwixt *Durham*; from whose sides at the Ebbe and low water in the Summer, liueh a certaine salt red-hilke water,

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water, which with the Sunne waxeth white, and growing into a thicke substance, becommeth a necessary salt to the vse of the by-dwellers.

(9) And places of elder times had in acount by the Romans, were Benetum, now Binchester, and Condercum, Chester in the street, where their momies have beene digged up; and at Condercum so much, that Egelsrik Bishop of Durham was therewith made exceeding rich.

This County hath bene strengthned with leauen strong Castles, is yet traded with sixe Market-Townes, and Gods diuine honour in one hundred and eightene Parish-Churches celebrated.

WESTMORLAND.

CHAPTER XL.

VESTMORLAND, by some late Latine Writers is called *Westmaria*, and *Westmor-landia*, by some later *Westmoria*, and in our English Tongue *Westmorland*. It came to be thus named in our language by the situation, which in every part is so plentiefully full of Moores and high hills, reaching one to another, that *Westmorland* (with vs) is nothing else but a Westerne moorish Country. Hauing on the West and North-side *Cumberland*, on the South-part *Lancashire*, on the East-side *Yorkshire*, and the Bishopricke of *Durham*.

(1.) The length thereof extended from *Burton* in her South, to *Kirkland* in her North-part is 30. miles: the broadest part from East to West, is from the Riuver *Eden* to *Dunhal rase-stones*, containing 24. miles, the whole circumference about 112. miles.

(2.) The forme thereof is somewhat long and narrow: the Aire sharpe and piercing, purging it selfe from the trouble of grosse foggy mists and vapours, by reason of which the people of this Province are not acquainted with strange diseases or imperfections of body, but liuelong, and are healthfull, and attaine to the number of many years.

(3.) The Soile for the most part of it, is but barren, and can hardly be brought to any fruitfulness by the industry and painfull labour of the husbandman, being so full of infertile places, which the Northern Englishmen call Moores: yet the more Southerly part is not reported to be so sterile, but more fruitfull in the vallies, though contained in a narrow roome, betwene the Riuver *Lune*, and *Wharfe*, and it is all termed by one name. The Barony of *Kendale* or *Caudale*, that is, the dale by *Cay*, taking the name of the Riuver *Cay* that runs through it.

(4.) The

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(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Brigantes*, mentioned in the severall Counties of *Yorke*, *Lancaster*, and *Cumberland*.

(6) It is not commended either for plentie of Corne or Cattle, being neither storied with arable groundes to bring forth the one, nor pasturage to breed vp the other: the principall profit that the people of this Prounce raise vnto themselues, is by cloathing.

(7) The chieffest place of which is *Kandale* or *Kendale*, called also *Kirkby Kendale*, standing on the banke of the Riuier *Cam*. This Towne is of great trade and resort, and for the diligent and industrious practise of making cloath so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carrieth a supereminent name aboue them, and hath great vent & traffique for her wollen cloathes through all the parts of *England*. It challengeth not much glory for Antiquitie; onely this it accounteth a great credit, that it hath dignified three Earles with the title thercof, as *Iohn Duke of Bedford*, whom *Henry the Fift* (being his brother) aduanced to that honour, *Iohn Duke of Sommerset*, and *Iohn de Pois*, whom King *Henry the Sixt* preferred to that dignitie for his honourable and trusty seruices done in the French warres. It is a place of very ciuill and orderly gouernment, the whiche is managed by an *Alderman*, chosen every yeare out of his twelue Brethren, who are all distinguisched and notified from the rest by the wearing of purple garments. The Alderman and his Senior Brother are alwayes Justices of Peace and Quorum. There are in it a Towne-Clerke, a Recorder, two Sergeants at Mace, and two Chamberlaines. By Mathematicall obseruation the site of this Towne is in the degree of Longitude 17. 30. scruples, from the first West point, and the Pole elevated in Latitude to the degree 55. and 15. minutes.

(8) Places of memorable note for Antiquitie are *Veneta*, mentioned by *Autorius the Empour*; and *Aballava*, which we contrately call *Apelby*. In the one, the Northerne English conspired against *William the Conquerour* in the beginning of the *Norman* government. In the other, the *Scotli-*

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~~an~~ *Mauræ* kept a station in the time of the *Romanæ*, and their high streete is yet apparently to be
seen by the ridges thereof which lead by *Apelby* to a place called *Brouonscum*, mentioned in the
Booke of Prouinciall notices. The antique pieces of *Romane Coyne* otherwhiles digg'd vphereabouts,
and some Inscriptions not long since found, shew of what continuance they haue beene: although
Time, which devoureth all things, hath so fed vpon their carkasses many ages together, as it hath
almost consumed both houses and Inhabitants. For *Apelby* now is bare both of people and building;
and were it not for the antiquitie that makes it the more esteemable, in whose Castle the Assises
are commonly kept, it would be little better in account then a village. *Verteræ* is long since decayed,
and the name of it changed into *Burgh*: for it is commonly named *Burgh* vnder *Stanmore*. In
which, it is said, a *Roman* Captaine made his abode with a band of *Dilectores*, in the declining age
of the *Romane Empire*. These two places *William of Newborough* calleth *Princely Holds*, and wri-
teth that *William King of Scors* a little before he himselfe was taken prisoner at *Alnewicke*, surprized
them on a sodaine, but King *John* recovered them after, and liberally bestowed them vpon *Robert*
Vipont, for his many worthy seruices.

(9) There is mention made but of one religious house that hath beene in all this Country, and
that was a little Monastery seated neere vnto the Riuier *Loder*, built by *Thomas* the sonne of *Gospa-*
strick, the sonne of *Orms*: where there is a fountaine or spring that ebbs and flowes many times a
day, and it is thought that some notable Act of Atchievement hath beene performed there, for that
there be huge stones in forme of Pyramides, some nine foot high, and fourteene foot thicke, ranged
for a mile in length directly in a row, and equally distant, which might seeme to haue beene there
purposely pitched in memory thereof: but what that Act was is not now knowne, but quite worne
out of remembrance by times iniurie.

(10) Other matters worthy obseruation are onely these: That at *Amblegana*, now called *Am-*
bleg-

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On-side, neere the vpper corner of Wimander meare, there appeares at this day the ruines of an ancient Citie, which by the British-Brickes, by Romane-money oftentimes found there, by Higb-wayes paued leading vnto it, and other likelihouds, seemes to haue beeene a worke of the Romanes: The Fortrefse thereof so long fenced with a ditch and rampire, that it tooke vp in length one hundred thirtie two Ells, and in bredth eight. There are also neere Kendale in the Riuier Con, two Cataduys or Watersals, where the waters descend with such a forcible downefall, that it compels a mighty noyse to be heard, which the neighbour Inhabitants make such vse of, as they stand them in as good stead as Prognostications: for when that which standeth North from them soundeth more cleare, and with a louder echo in their eares, they certaintly looke for faire weather to follow: But when that on the South doth the like, they expect foggy mists and shoures of raine.

(11) This Prouince is tradit with fourre Market-Townes, fortifid with the strength of seven Castles, and hath 26. Parishes in it for the celebration of Divine Service,

C V M B E R L A N D.

CHAPTER XLI.

CUMBERLAND, the furthest North-west Prouince in this Realme of England, confron-
tereth vpon the South of Scotland, and is diuided from that Kingdome partly by the Riuer *Air-*
sey, then crossing *Esk*, by a tract thorow *Selwyn-Musse*, vntill it come to the *Solway Firth*,
by *Proleme* called the *Irraw Baye*. The North-west part is neigheboured by *Northumberland*,
more East-ward with *Mitfmerland*; the South with *Lancashire*, and the West is wholly washed
with the *Irish Seas*.

(1.) The forme whereof is long and narrow, pointing wedge-like into the South, which part is
altogether pested with copped-hilles, and therefore hath the name of *Cop-land*. The middle is more
leuell, and better inhabited, yeelding sufficient for the sustenance of man : but the North is wilde
and solitary, combred with hilles, as *Copland* is.

(2.) The ayre is piercing, and of a sharpe temperature, and would be more biting, were it not
that those high hilles break off the Northerne stormes, and cold falling snowes.

(3.) Notwithstanding, rich is this Prouince, and with great varieties thereof is replenished : the
hilles, though rough, yet smile vpon their beholders, spread with sheepe and cattle, the vallies sto-
red with grasse and corne sufficient : the Sea affordereth great store of fish, the land ouer-spread with
varietie of fowles, and the Riuers feed a kinde of Muskle that bringeth forth Pearle, where in the
mouche of the *Irt*, as they lie gaping and sucking in dew, the Country people gather and sell to the
Lapidaries, to their owne little, and the buyers great gaine. But the *Mines Royall* of *Copper*, whereof
this Country yeeldeth much, is for yse the richest of all : the place is at *Kefwick* and *Newland*, where
like-

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likewise the Blacke Lead is gotten, whose plentie maketh it of no great esteem; otherwise a comon-
ditie that could hardly be missed.

(5) The anciene Inhabitants knowne to the Romans, were the *Brigantes*, whom Ptolemy disper-
seth into Westmorland, Richmond, Durham, York-shire, and Lancashire. But when the *Saxons* had ouer-
borne the *Britanes*, and forced them out of the belt, to seek their resting amang the vall Mountaines, these by them were entred into, where they held play with those enemies maugre their force,
and from them, as *Mariam* doth witness, the Land was called *Cumber*, of those *Kembri* the *Bri-
tanes*. But when the State of the *Saxons* was sore shaken by the *Danes*, this *Cumberland* was accounted
a Kingdome it selfe; for so the Flower-gatherer of *Westminster* recordeth: King Edmund (saith he)
with the helpe of Leoline Prince of South-Wales, wasted all *Cumberland*, and baning put out the eyes of the
two sonnes of Dunmail King of that Province, granted that Kingdome vnto *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, whereof
their eldest sonnes became Prefects. This Province, King Stephen, to purchase fauour with the *Saxons*,
what time he stod in most need of ayd, confirmed by gift vnder their Cowne; which *Henry* the
second notwithstanding made claime vnto and got, as *New-Brigantia* wrichteth, and laid it againe in
the Marches of *England*: since when, many bickerings betwixt these Nations herein have hapned,
but none so sore against the *Scotish* side, as was that at *Sallome-Mosse*, where their Nobilitie disdai-
ning their Generall *Oliner Sincere*, gave ouer the Battle, and yelded themselues to the *English*; which dishonour pierced so deeply into the heart of King *James* the fift, that for grieve thereof he
shortly after died.

(6) Many memorable Antiquities remaine and haue beeene found in this County: for it being
the Confines of the *Romans* Possessions, was continually secured by their *Garrisons*, where remaine at
this day parts of that admirable wall built by *Severus*: also another Fortification from *Markianus* to
Ebor *Mosse*, vpon the Sea-shoare toward *Ireland*, by *Stilico* raised, when under *Theodosius* he stopp-
ped.

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sed the rage of the *Picts* and *Irish*, and freed the Seas of the *Saxons* *Pirats*. Upon *Hard-knot hill*, *Moresby*, *Old Carleil*, *Pop-castle* along the *Wall*, and in many other places, their ruines remaine, with altars, and Inscriptions of their *Captaines* and *Colonies*, wherof many haue bee[n] found, and more as yet lie hid.

(7) The chiefest Citie in this Shire is *Cerlile*, pleasantly seated betwixt the Riuers *Eden*, *Petterell*, and *Caud*, by the Romans called *Luguvallum*; by *Beda*, *Luell*; by *Ptolemy*, *Lencopibia*; by *Ninus*, *Caer-Laszid*; and by vs *Carlise*. This Citie flourishing vnder the Romans, at their departure, by the furious outrages of the *Scots* and *Picts* was dejected, yet in the dayes of *Egfrid King of Northumberland* was walled about: but againe defaced by the ouer-running *Danes*, lay buried in her owne ashes the space of two hundred yeares; vpon whose ruines at length *Rufus* set his compassionite eye, and built there the Castle, planting a Colony of *Flemings* to secure the Coasts from the *Scots*, but vpon better aduise remoued them into *Wales*. After him, *Henry* his brother and successeour ordained this Citie for an *Episcopall See*: whose site is placed in the degree of Longitude from the first West part 17. and 2. scruples, and the Pole thence eleuated from the degree of Latitude 55. and 56. scruples.

(8) West from hence, at *Burgh* vpon the sand, was the fatall end of our famous Monarch King *Edward the first*, who there leauing his warres vnfinsihed against *Scotland*, left his troubles, and soone miss'd life, to his vntimely and soone lamented death.

(9) And at *Salkelds* vpon the Riuer *Eden*, a Monument of seuentie seven stones, each of them ten foot high aboue ground, and one of them at the entrance fifteene, as a Trophie of Victory was erected. These are by the By-dwellers called *Long Megge* and *her daughters*.

(10) This Countrey, as it stood in the fronts of assaults, so was it strengthned with twentie-five Castles, and preserued with the prayers (as then was thought) of the *Votaries* in the houses erected at *Carlise*, *Lencastre*, *Wetherall*, *Holme*, *Daker*, and *Sains Bees*. These with others were dissolued by King

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King Hewry the eight, and their reuenewes shadowed vnder his Crowne : but the Province being freed from charge of subfidie, is not therefore diuided into Hundreds in the Parliament Rowles, whence we haue taken the diuisions of the rest: onely this is obserued, that therein are seauen nine Market-Townes, fiftie eight Parish-Churches, besides many other Chappels of easse.

NORTHUMBER LAND

Barwick

Newcastle

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Miliaria Anglicana



41

NORTHUMBERLAND

CHAPTER XLII.

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THe County of Noribumberland, hath on the South the Bishopricke of Durban, being shut in with the Riuers Derwens, and with Tyne; the North is confind vpon Scotland, the West vpon part of Scotland and part of Cumberlond: the East-side lyeth altogether vpon the Sea, called Mare-Germanicum.

(2) The forme thereof is Triangle, and differeth not much in the sidings; for from her South-East vnto the South-West-point are neere vnto 40 miles; from thence to her North-point are sixtie miles, and her base along the Sea-shoare 45 miles: The whole circumference is about one hundred fortie five miles.

(3) The Ayre most needs be subtile and piercing, for that the Northernly parts are most exposed to extremitie of weathers, as great winds, hard frosts, and long lying of snowes, &c. Yet would it be farre more sharper then it is, were not the Germane Seas a ready meane to further the dissoluition of her Ice and Snow, and the plentie of Coales there gotten, a great helpe to comfort the body with warmth, and defend the bitter coldnesse.

(4) The Soile cannot be rich, having neither fertilitie of ground for Cornes or Cartis, the most part of it being rough, and in every place hard to be manured, save onely toward the Sea and the Riuver Tyne, where, by the great diligence and industrious paines of good husbandry, that part is become very fruitfull.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country, mentioned by Ptolemie, were called OTTALI, OTTADENI, and OTTADINI, which by an easie alteration (as M. Cundrera saith) is had

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ne called OTTATINⁱ, signifying, about the Riuier Tyne, or on the further side of Tyne (where this people were planted) there would haue beeene much consonance both with the name of the Inhabitants, and the Position and Site of the Prouince.

(6) The chiefeſt commoditie that enricheth this Countie, are those ſtones Lintbaneras, which we call Sea-coales, whereof there is ſuch plentie and abundance digged vp, as they doe not onely returne a great gaine to the Inhabitants, but procure alſo much pleaſure and profit to others.

(7) No place of this Prouince ventis forth ſo many of theſe Sea-coales into other regions as Newcastle doth, being the very eye of all the Townes in this County: for it doth not onely minister relife (by ſuch prouifion) to all other parts of England, but doth alſo garniſh the wants of forraigne Countries with her plentie. By meanes of this and the intercourse of traffique which it hath, the place is growne exceeding rich and populous. Before the Conqueror it was called Monk-chester: hauiing beeene (as it ſeemed) in the poſſeſſion of Monkes: and cheſter being addeſed, which ſignifieth a bulwarke or place of defence, ſhewes that in ancient time it had beeene a place of Fortification.

(8) After the Conqueror it got the name of Newcastle, by the new Castle which Robert the Sonne of William the Conquerour built there, out of the ground. What it was called in old time is not knowne, yet ſome are of opinion, that it may be thought to haue beeene Garrowenim, for that Garrow-head, the ſuburbe (as it were) of the ſame, expreſſeth in the owne proper ſigniſtation that Britiſh name, Garrowenim. It is no. v. moft ennobled both by the Hauen (which Tyne maketh) of that no-table depth, that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them againſt stormes and tempeſts. As alſo by many fauours and honours wherewith it hath beeene dignified by Peaces: for Richard the ſecond, granted that a Sword ſhould be carried before the Major, and Henry the ſixt made it a County conſiſting of a Corporation within it ielſe. It is adorned with fourre Churches, and fortified with ſtrong wals that haue eight gates. It is diſtant from the firſt West line 21 degrees and 30 minutes, and

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and from the Equinoctiall line towards the North-pole thirtie-foure degrees and fiftie-seauen minutes.

(9) The vtmost Towne in *England*, and the strongest hold in all *Brizaine*, is *Berwick*. From whence it had the name is not certainly made knowne. Some fetch it from *Beringarines*, a Duke (neuer read of:) Howsoever, this is better to be said then trusted: and whencesoever it hath the name, it is seated betwene two mightie Kingdome, shewing faire into the Sea, with the which, and the River *Tweed*, it is almost encompassed: and whensoeuer any discord fell betwene the two Nations, this place was the first thing they tooke care of. It hath endur'd the brunts of divers in-roades and incursions, and beeene oftentimes both possest and repossest of the *Scots* and *Englysh*: But since it was reduced under the command of *Edward* the fourth, our Kings haue from time to time so strengthened it with new workes and fortifications, as they put off all hopes of winning it. The Gouvernor of this Towne is also Warden of the East Marches against *Scotland*. The Longitude of it according to Mathematicall obseruation, is 21. degrees and 43. minutes: the Latitude 55. degrees and 48. minutes.

(10) The Inhabitants of this County are a warlike people, and excellent light horsemen, and are made fierce and hard by the severall encounters of the *Scots*, and not much unlike them in neither, betwixt whom in this County, many Battles haue beeene fought, and the successes oftentimes waued through very doubtfully, the victory sometimes falling to the *Scots*, sometimes to the *Englysh*. At *Osterburne* was one, in which three or fourte times it stood doubtfully indifferent, till in the end the *Scots* got the vpper hand of the *Englysh*: Howbeit, their glory was not made so illustrious by this Conquest, but that it was as much darkened by the foile they received at *Aswick*, where *William* King of *Scotz*, was taken and presented prisoner to *Henry* the second. As also by that Battell at *Brambridge*, where King *Abel* of *Scotz* fought a pitch field against *Aslef the Dane*, *Constantine* King of *Scotz*,

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Strong walls that haue eight gates. It is distant from the first West line 31 degrees and 30 minutes,

STAIN
PAGES

....., we haue made it a Com
fortable citie, and fit for the habitation
of men, and for the defence of the
Kingdome.

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bridge, where King *Alfonso* fought a pitch field against *Aldegethe Dane*, Conquerour King of *Scots*,

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and *Eugenius* King of *Cumberland*, and that with such fortunate successe, as it hath left matter sufficient to fill the pennes of Historians. *Flodden field* also, memorable in the death of *Lane* the fourth, King of *Scots*, who was there slaine, and his Army ouerthronē in a sharpe fight, as he displayed his Banner (in great hope) against *England*, when King *Henry* the eight lay at the siege of *Tournay* in *France*.

(11) Other Battles in this Countie haue beene, as that at *Henham* (called by *Bede*, *Hengiford*) wherein *Iohn Nevill*, *Marquesse Montacute*, encountered the Leaders of the *Lancastrian* faction with much courage, and with greater successe put them to flight, for which he was made Earle of *Northumberland* by *Edward* the fourth. As also that at *Dilston* (by *Bede* called *Divesburne*.) where *Oswald* hauing the faith of Christ for his defence and armour, flew *Cedwall* the *Britaine* in a set battell, himselfe straight-wayes becomming a professed Christian, and causing his people to be instructed in Christian Religion.

(12) Many memorable antiquities are found in this Country along the wall, and in other places: As pieces of *Coyne*, *Inscriptions*, broken and vnpesect Altars, &c. (the ruines of the wallyer to be seene:) but none that deserues more to be remembred then *Wall-Towne* (by *Bede* called *Ad Murum*) for that *Segeberit* King of the *East-Saxons* was in it baptizid in the Christian Faith by the hands of *Paulinus*: and *Halyfston*, where the same *Paulinus* is said to haue baptizid many thousands into the Faith of Christ, in the Primitiue Church of the *Englishe* Nation.

(13) *Busy-gap* is a place infamous for robbing and cheeving, and is therefore rather remembred as a cautulatory note for such as haue cause to travell that way, then for any proper matter of worth it hath, that merits place with other parts of this Province.

Other matters of obseruation are onely these, that *North Tyne* (running through the *Wall*) waters two Dales, which breed notable light horse-men, and both of them haue their fles (hard by)

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so boggy, and standing with water on the top, that no horsemen are able to ride through them, and yet (which is wonderfull) there be many great heapes of Stones (called *Laws*) which the neighbouring people are verily perswaded were cast vp and laid together in old time, in remembrance of some that were slaine there. There is also a martiall kinde of men which lie out, vp and downe in little Cottages (called by them *Sheals* and *Shealings*) from Aprill to August, in scattering fashion, summering (as they terme it) their Cattle, and these are such a sort of people as were the ancient *Nomades*. The last, nor least, matter of note is this, that the Inhabitants of *Morperk* set their owne Towne on fire in the year of Christ 1215. in the spight they bare to King *John*, for that he and his *Rutars* ouer-rannte these Countries.

This Country hath five Market-Townes in it for her trade of buying and selling, 16. Castles for her strength and fortification, and 460. Parish-Churches for divine service.



MANILAND.

CHAPTER XLIII.

The Isle of Man is termed by *Ptolomy*, *Mandalis*; by *Pliny*, *Menabia*; by *Orosius*, *Menavia*; by *Beda*, *Menania secunda*, and by *Gildas*, *Eburia*, and *Manaw*. The Britains name it *Manaw*; the Inhabitants, *Mamange*; and we Englishmen, *The Isle of Man*. It boundeth North-ward upon *Scotland*, South-ward vpon the *He of Anglesey*, East-ward vpon part of *Lancashire*, and West-ward vpon the Coast of *Ireland*.

(2.) The forme is long and narrow: for from *Cramond* to the *Mull-bis*, where it is longest, it onely stretheit it selfe to twentie nine miles; but from the widest part, which is from *Petrie-Cable* to *Douglas-powr*, are scarce nine; the whole compasse about, is fouteincore and two miles.

(3.) The ayre is so cold and shapte, being bordering vpon the *Supernatural* parts, and for her sheler hauing but a wall of water. They haue few woods; onely they light sometimes vpon subterranean trees, buried vnder the ground, by digging vp the earth for a clamme kinde of Turfie, which they vse for fuel.

(4.) The soile is reasonable fruitfull both for Cattle, Fish, and Corne; yet it rather commeth the paines of the people then the goodnesse of the ground; for by the industry of the inhabitants it exceedeth sufficiency of every thing for it selfe, and sendeth good store into other Countries. It hath fields (by good manuring) plentious of Barley and Wheat, but especially of Oats; and from hence it cometh that the people eat most of all Oats in bread. It bears abundance of Hemp and Flaxe, and is full of mighty flockes of sheepe and other Cattell; yet are they smaller in body then we haue in England, and are much like to the Cattle in Ireland that are neigbouring vpon it.

(5.) This

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(5) This commoditie makes this Iland more happie then we are here: for the people are there free from vnecessary commencements of Suites, from long and dilatory Pleas, and from fruolous feeing of Lawyers No Judge or Clerks of the Court take there any penny for drawing Instruments, or making of Processes. All Controuersies are there determined by certaine Judges, without writings or other charges, and them they call *Demesters*, and chuse forth among themselves. If any complaint be made to the Magistrate for wrongs eyther done or suffered, he presently taketh vp a stone, and fixeth his marke vpon it, and so deliuereith it vnto the partie plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both calis his aduersary to appearance, and to produce his witnessses. If the case fall out to be more litigious, and of greater consequence then can easily be ended, it is then referred to twelve men, whom they terme *The Keyes of the Iland*. Another happinesse enricheth this Iland, namely the securtie and government thereof, as being defended from neighbour enemies by Souldiers that are prest and ready; for on the South-side of the Ile stands *Bale-Curi* (the Bishops chiefe place of residence) and the *Pyle*, and a *Black-house* standing in a little Iland, where there is a cōtinuall Garrison of Souldiers. And it is so well managed for matter of rule and ciuill discipline, that every man there posseseth his owne in peace and safetie. No man liues in dread or danger of losyng what he hath. Men are not there inclined to robbing or theewing, or licentious living.

(6) The Inhabitants of this Iland are for the most part religious, and louing to their Pastors, to whom they doe much reverence and respect, frequenting daily to diuine Service, without diuisiōn in the Church or innovatiōn in the Common-weale. The wealthier sort, and such as hold the fairest possessions, doe imitate the people of *Lancashire*, both in their honest carriage and good house-keeping. Howbeit, the common sort of people both in their language and manners, come nighest vnto the *Irish*, although they somewhat relish and fauour of the qualities of the *Norwigh-*
men.

(7) Things.

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(7) Things not worthy to be buried in the grave of oblivion are, that this Iland in the midle thereof riseth vp with hils, standing very thicke ; amongst which the highest is called *Seafull*, from whence vpon a cleare and faire day, a man may easily see three Kingdomes at once; that is, *Scotland*, *England*, and *Ireland*. This ile prohibits the customary manner of begging from doore to doore, derelling the disorders, as well *Ciuill* as Ecclesiasticall of neighbour Nations. And last, not least, that deserves to be committed to memory, is, that the women of this Country, wheresoever they goe out of their doores, gird themselves about with the winding-sheeete that they purpos to be buried in, to shew themselves mindfull of their mortalitie : and such of them as are at any time condemned to dye, are sowed within a sacke, and flung from a rocke into the Sea.

(8) The whole Isle is diuided into two parts, South and North, whereof the one resembleth the *Scotish* in speech, the other the *Irish*. It is defended by two Castles, and hath seaueneeene Parishes, five Marker-Townes, and many Villages.

A Chronicle of the Kings of M A N.

CHAPTER XLIV.

IT is here very pertinent to the purpose, to insert a small History of this Iland, that the achievements theretofore had, may not be vsterly buryed, although they are wazen very old, and almost torne from remembrance by the teeth of Time. It is confessed by all, that the Britaines held this Iland, as they did all Britaine. But when the Nations from the North overflowed these South parts, like violent tempests, it became subiect to the Scots. Afterwards, the Norwegians who did most burst from the Northerne Sea by their manifold robberies, made this Iland and the Hebrides to be their bound, and trebled Lords and petty King in the same, as is expressed in this Chronicle, written (as is reported) by the Monkes of the Abbey of Russin.

A Chronic'e of the Kings of M A N.

Anno Dom. 1065. Edward, of blessed memory, King of England, departed this life, and Harold the Sonne of Godwyn succeeded him in the Kingdome: against whom Harold Harfager (King of Norway) came into the field, and fought a Battle at Stamford-bridge: but the English obtaining the victory, put them all to flight. Out of which chace Godred, surnamed Crovan, the sonne of Harold the blacke of Irelond, came vnto Godred the sonne of Syrric, who Raigned then in Man, and honourably received him.

(2) The same yeare William the Bastard Conquered England, and Godred the son of Syrric died, his sonne Fingal succeeding him.

(3) An-

A CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF MAN.

(3) An. 1066. Godred Crovan assembled a great Fleet, and cam to Man, and fought with the people of the Land, but receiued the worst, and was ouercome.

The second time renewing his Forces and his Fleet, he sailed into Man, and ioyned Battle with the Mankemen, but was vanquished as before, and driven out of the field. Howbeit, whate could not at first bring to passe with power in those two kuerall onsets, he afterward effected by policie. For the third time gathering a great multitude together, he arrived by night in the land called Ramsey, and hid three hundred men in a Wood, which stood vpon the hanging hollow brow of an hill called Scafull. The Sunne being risen, the Mankemen put their people in order of Battle, and with a violent charge encountered with Godred. The fight was hot for a time, and stood in a doubtfull suspence, till those three hundred men starting out of the Ambush behinde their baakes, began to foile the Mankemen, put them to the worst, and forced them to ffe. Who seeing themselves thus discomfited, and finding no place of refuge left them to escape, with pitifull lamentation submitted themselves vnto Godred, and besought him not to put to the sword such poore remainder of them as was left aliue. Godred hauing compassion on their calamities, (for he had beene mursled for a time and brought vp among them) sounded a retreat, and prohibited his Host any longer pursuit. He being thus possessed of the Isle of Man, dyed in the Iland that is called Ul, when he had reigned sixteene years. He left behinde him three sonnes, *Lagman*, *Hrald*, and *Olafe*.

(4) Lagman the eldest, taking vpon him the Kingdome, reigned seauen yeares. His brother Hrald rebelled against him a great while; but at length was taken prisoner by Lagman, who caused his members of generation to be cut off, and his eyes to be put out of his head, which vrake this Lagman afterwards repenting, gave over the Kingdome of his owne accord, and wearing the badge of the Lords Croffe, tooke a iourney to Ierusalem, in which he dyed.

(5) An 1075. all the Lords and Nobles of the Islands bearing of the death of Lagman, dispatched Ambassa-

A CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF MAN.

Ambassadours to Murecard O-bries, King of Ireland, and requested that he would send some worthy and industrious man of the Bloud Royall to be their King, till Olane the sonne of Godred came to full age. The King yeelding to their request, sent one Dognald the sonne of Tade, and charged him to governe the Kingdome (which by right belonged to another,) with lenitie and gentlenesse. But after he was come to the Crowne, forgetting, or not weighing the charge that his Lord and Master had giuen him, wayed his place with great tyranny, committing many outrages and cruelties, and so reigned three yeares : till all the Princes of the Islands agreeing together, rose vp against him, and made him flee into Irelnd.

(6) An. Dom. 1111. Olane the sonne of Godred Crowned aforesaid, began his raigne, and reigned fortie yeares a peaceable Prince. He tooke to wife Affrica, the daughter of Fergus of Gal-way, of whom he begat Godred. By his Concubines he had Raignald, Lagman, and Harald, besides many daughters, whereof one was married to Summerled, Prince of Herregaidl, who caused the ruine of the Kings of the Islands. On her he begat fourre sonnes, Dulgal, Raignald, Engus, and Olane.

(7) An. Dom. 1144. Godred the sonne of Olane, was created King of Man, and reigned thirtie yeares. In the third yeaer of his raigne the people of Dublin sent for him, and made him their King. Which Mure-card King of Ireland maligning, raised warre, and sent Osibey his halfe brother by the mothers side with 2000. men at Armes to Dublin, who by Godred and the Dublinians was slaine, and the rest all put to flight. These achievements made Godred returned to Man, and began to vise tyranny, turning the Noblemen out of their inheritances. Whereupon one called Thorfin (Oters sonne) being mightier then the rest, came to Summerled, and made Dulgal (Summerleds sonne) King of the Islands : whereof Godred hauing intelligence, prepared a Nauie of 80. Shippes to meet Summerled. And in the year 1156. there was a Battle fought at Sea on Twelfth day at night, and many slaine on both sides ; But the next day they grew to a pacification, and diuided the Kingdome

A CHRONICLE OF THE KINGS OF THE ILES.

of the Ilands among themselves. This was the cause of the overthrow of the Kingdome of the Iles.

(8) Ann 1158. Summerled came to Man, with a fleet of fiftie three shipe, put Godred to flight, and wasted the Iland. Godred vpon this crossed ouer to Norway for ayde against Summerled. But Summerled in the meane time arriuing at Rhinfrim, and having gathered together a fleet of 160 shipe, coueting to subdue all Scotland, by the iust judgement of God, was vanquished by a few, and bode himselfe and his sonne slaine, with an infinite number of people.

(9) The fourth day after, Raiguald began to raigne, but Godred comming vpon him out of Norway with a great multitude of Armed men, tooke his brother Raiguald, and bereft him both of his eyes and genitall members. On the fourth Ides of November, An. Dom. 1187. Godred King of the Ilands dyed, and his body was translated to the Isle of Ely. He left behinde him three sonnes, Raiguald, Olave, and Yuar. He ordained in his life time that Olave shold succeed him, because he onely was borne legitimate. But the people of Man seeing him to be scarce ten yeare old, sent for Raiguald, and made him their King. His caused great division, and many turbulent attempts betweene the two Brethren for the space of thirtie eight yeares; which had no end, till at a place calld Trigualla there was a battle strucke betweene them, wherein Olave had the victory, and Raiguald was slaine. The Monkes of Rusfin translated his body vnto the Abbey of S. Mary at Fowres, and there interred it in a place which himselfe had chosen for that purpose.

(10) An. 1230. Olave and Godred Don (who was Raigualds sonne) with the Norwegians came to Man, and diuided the Kingdome among themselves. Olave held Man, and Godred being gone vnto the Ilands, was slaine in the Isle Lodhus. So Olave obtained the Kingdome of the Iles. He dyed the twelfth Calends of Jun, Anno 1237. in Saint Patricks Iland, and was buried in the Abbey of Rusfin.

(11) Her-

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(11) Harrold his sonne succeeded him, being foureteene yeares of age, and raigned 12. years. In the yeare 1239. he went vnto the King of Normay, who after two yeares confirmed vnto him, his heyses and succelours, vnder his Scale, all the Ilands which his predeceßours had possesſed.

(12) An. 1241. Harrold returned out of Normay, and being by the Inhabitants honourably received, had peace with the Kings of England and of Scotland. The same yeaer he was sent for by the King of Normay, and married his daughter. In the year 1249. as he returned homeward with his wife, he was drowned in a tempest neere vnto the coasts of Radland.

(13) An. Dom. 1249. Raignald the sonne of Olave, and brother to Harrold, began his raigne, and on the thirtieth day thereof was slaine by one Thar a Knight, in a meadow neere vnto the holy Trinitie Church, and lyeth buried in the Church of S. Mary of Rusin.

(14) In the yeare 1252. Magnus, the sonne of Olave, came to Man and was made King. The next yeaer following he went to the King of Normay, and stayed there a yeaer.

(15) In the yeare 1265. Magnus (Olaves sonne) King of Man, and of the Ilands, departed this life, at the Castle of Rusin, and was buried in the Church of S. Mary of Rusin.

(16) In the yeare 1266. the Kingdome of the Ilands was translated, by reason of Alexander King of Scots, who had gotten into his hands the Westerne Ilands, and brought the Isle of Man under his dominion, as one of that number.

(17) An. 1340. William Montacute Earle of Salisbury wrested it from the Scosish by strong hand and force of Armes : and in the yeare 1393. (as Thomas Walsingham saith) he sold Man and the Crowne thereof vnto William Scroope for a great summe of money. But he being beheaded for high Treason, and his goods confiscate, it came into the hands of Henry the Fourth, King of England, who granted this Iland vnto Henry Percy Earle of Northumberland. But Henry Percy entring into
open

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open rebellion the fift yeare following, the King sent Sir John Stanley and William Stanley to feme the Isle and Castle of Man, the inheritance whereof he granted afterwards to Sir John Stanley and his heires by Letters Patents, with the Patronage of the Bishopricke, &c. So that his heynes and henchours, who were honoured with the Title of Earls of Derby, were commonly called Kings of Man.

1580
1581

1582
1583

1584

HOLY ISLAND

THE GERMAN



The British

GARNSEY



FAERNE

Part of the Ger-



THE BRITISH

JARSEY



45

H O L Y I L A N D .

C H A P T E R . X L V .

THIS Island is called *Lindisfarne*, by the River *Lind* that is opposite unto it on the Coast of Northumberland. Beda termeth it a *Derry Land*. The Britons name it *Insula Lindisfarne*, for that it twice every day falleth an extraordinary inundation and ouer-flowing of the Ocean in manner of an Island, which twice likewise makes it continent to the Land, and returning unto her watrie habitation, layeth the Shoure bare againe, as before. It is called in English, *Holy-land*, for that in ancient times many *Munkes* haue beeuen accustomed to mire themselves dither, and to make it their receptacle for solitude; haning on the West and South, *Northumberland*, and more South-Eastward the *Iland Farne*.

(1) The forme of it is long and narrow, the West side narrower then the East, and are both conioyned by a very small spang of land that is left vnto *Corries*. The South is much broader then the rest. It is from East to West, about two thousand two hundred and fiftie pases; and from North to South, twelue hundred and fiftie pases; so that the circumfrence cannot be gret.

(2) The ayre is not very good, either for health or delight, as being seated on those parts that are subiect to extreme of cold, and greatly troubled with vapours and foggy mists that arise from the Seas.

(3) The soile cannot be rich, being rochis and full of stones, and vnfit for *Corn* and *Tallage*. It is neither commended for hills to feed sheep, nor pastures to fit *Cattle*, under *Yarke* *Valleys*, replenished with sweet springs, or running rivelllets, onely one excepted, defendinge from a standing pond. The onely thing this *Iland* yecleth, is a few accomodated aptitudes for fishing and fowling.

(4) No-

CHAP. II LANDS.

(5) Notwithstanding, this is very worthy of note concerning the same, which *Alcan* wrote in an Epistle to *Egelred King of Northumberland*, namely, that it was a place more venerable then all the places of *Brisbane*, and that after the departure of *S. Paulinus* from *Yorke*, there Christian Religion began in their Nation, though afterwards it there felt the first beginning of misery and calamities, being left to the spoyle of *Pagans* and *Miluccans*.

(6) It is also remembred of this land, that sometimes there hath beeene in it an Episcopall See, which *Aidan the Scot* infligged (being called thither to Preache the Christian Faith to the people of *Northumberland*) being thus delighted with the solitary situation thereof, as a most fit place for retire. But afterwards when the *Danes* ridded and robbed all the Sea-Coasts, the Episcopall See was translated to *Durham*.

(7) This Land so small in a cōuent either for compasse or Comoditie, and so vnpeople dand unprofitable, cannot be numerous in Townes and Villages. It hath in it onely one Towne, with a Church and a Castle, vnder which there is a commadious Hauen, defended with a Block-house, situated vpon an hill towards the South-East.

FARNE ILE.

This Ile South-eastward seuen miles from *Holy Iland*, sheweth it selfe distant almost two miles from *Bamburgh Castle*. On the West and South it heareth vpon *Northumberland*, and on the North-east-side it hath other smaller Ilands adioyning to it, as *Widopens* & *Staple Iland*, which lie two miles off *Brougham*, and two lesser then these, which are called the *Wambes*.

(8) The forme of this Ile is round, and no larger in compasse then may easly be ridden
in

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in one halfe of a day. The bredth of it is but five miles, and the length no more. The whole circumference extends it selfe no further then to fiftene miles.

(3) The ayre is very vawholesome, and subiect both to many Dysenteries and other diseases, by reason of the mistie fogges and exhalations that are thereunto drawne vp from the Ocean. It is many times troubled with vnusuall tempests of windes, with boisterous fury of stormy raines, and with feuerall and vncouth rages of the Sea.

(4) The soile cannot be fertile, being encircled about with craggy clifts; neither bath it in it much matter either of pleasure or profit. It can neither defend it selfe from cold, lacking fuel, as Wood, Coale, Turfes, &c. nor from famine, wanting food, as Corne, Pastures, Cattle, &c. The best commoditiue it yeelds, is Fish and Fowle.

(5) This thing neuerthelesse is worthy to be remembred of it, which Beda (writing of the life of Cuthbert Bishop of Lindisfarne, that *Tunisias Parva of the Northern Englishmen*) reporteth, namely, that in this Ile he built a Cittie setting his government, and erected certaine houses in the same; the whole building standing almost round in compass, and reaching the space of four or five perches. The wall about it he made higher then a mans height, to with-hold and keepe in the waneon lasciuiousnesse both of his thoughts and eyes, and to eluate the whole intention of his minde vp to heavenly desires, that he might wholly give himselfe to the seruice of God. But these are all made the ruines of time, as fithence many other Monuments haue beeene, of worthy antiquitie.

(6) I cannot report that there are now many houises standing in it, much lesse Townes or Villages. Onely this, that it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging vnto it, placed well-neare in the middle part of the Ile.

G A R N S E Y.

THIS ILLAND lieth about ffeue leagues Northwest from *Jersey*, and is compassed (like to her neighbour) with the *Britishe Sea*. It lieth in length from *Plymouth bay* South-west, to *Lancroffe de Anekers* Northeast, thirteene miles : in bredth from *S. Martins pointe* Southeast, to the *Howe* Northwest nine miles ; and is in circuit thirtie sixe miles. The Emperour *Antoine* hauing the rule and domination of *France* (at that time called *Gaule*, from whence the word *Gallia* is derived) did name this Illand *Sarnia*, which afterward by the change of Times and corruption of Languages, was long since (and is at this day) called *Garnsey*.

(2) This Ile in forme and fashyon standeth in the Sea, much like to a Parke that is incompassed round about with a Pale of Rockes, being very defensible vnto the Illand from the attempting inuination of enemies.

(3) The Aire and Climate of this Ile hath little or no difference in temper or qualitie from that of *Jersey*. And this deserues to be remembred of it ; that in this Ile is neither Toade, Snake, Adder, or any other venomous creature, and the other hath great plentie.

(4) It standeth for the most part vpon a rocke, very high in many places from the Sea. Neuerthelie the Soile is very fruitfull, yeelding forth great plentie of grasse for their Sheepe and other Cattell, which they haue to serue all vses. Their fields in the Summer time are so naturally garnished with flowers of all sorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himselfe to be in a pleasantrie artificiall garden.

(5) The Inhabitantes are not so much giuen to tillage as they of *Jersey*, though the soile be as fruitfull. They haue of late taken great delight in planting and setting of trees of all sorts, and especially of Apples, by reason whereof they make much Cider. Their commodities are alike, and their helpe from the Sea no lesse, or rather more.

(6) In

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(6) In this Ile are many great steepe Rocks, among which is found a hard stone called by the Frenchmen *Sinyrin*, which we terme *Emerill*. This stone is seruiceable for many purpotes, and many Trades, as *Glaſiers*, &c. but especially for the *Goldsmiths* and *Lapidaries*, to cut their precious stones.

(7) It hath a head of Land vpon the North part thereof, the paſſage into which is ſo narrow, that a man would think that at every Tyde (the Sea beaing strongly on both ſides) it were in a continual danger to be fundred from the other part of the Ile. This place is called *S. Michael in the Vale*, where (in former times) ſtood a Priory, or a Couent of religious persons, the ruines whereof are at this day to be ſeenē.

(8) The government of this Ile, in nature and forme reſembles the other of *Ierſey*, of whom ſhall be ſaid. The people in their Originall and Language alike alſo, but in their cuſtomes and conditions they come neerer the ciuill fashions of the *Engliſh*. Other matters of moment I finde not worthy to be recorded.

It hath ten Parishes, and one Market-Towne, being alſo a Hauen, and is called *S. Peters Port*, built cloſe by the *Peere*, and *Caſtle Cornet*.

I E R S E Y.

THe two Islands *Jersey* and *Garnsey*, being the onely remaines of the Dukedom of *Normandie*, that in former times many yeares together was in the possession, and vnder the command of the Kings of *England*, annexing thereunto a large Territory and glorious title to the Crowne, are both seated in the Sea called *Mare Britanicum*, the Ocean parting them a good distant asunder, and are now both adiuncts, and within the circuit of *Hampshire*. For the first (being the Isle of *Jersey*) it lyeth vpon the *British Sea*, hauing on the North parts the coasts of *Hampshire*, and on the South the Country of *Normandy*.

(1) This Iland is long, not much vnlike the fashion of an Egge. It containes in length from *Sentwom Pooie* vpon the West, to *Mount Orgueil Castle* on the East, ten miles, and in bredth from *Dubon point* to *Plymount-bay*, six miles: the whole circuit of the Iland being thirtie eight miles. It is distant from a little Iland called *Alderney*, about foure leagues. It was in old time called *Cesaris*; whether from *Julius Oclanum*, or any the other *Casars* that followed, is vnkownne. But the French-men haue by corruption of spech long time called it *Jersey*.

(2) It is a very delightsome and healthfull Iland, and giueth a pleasant aspect vnto the Seas. It lyeth Southward not farre from a craggie ridge of rocks, which is much feared of the Mariners, and makes the passage that way very dangerous, howbeit it serues for a forcible defence against Pi-
rats, or any Strangers that attempt invasion, and they are termed *Casques*.

(3) The Soile is very fertile, bringing forth store of Corne and Cattle, but especially of sheepe, that are of reasonable bignesse, the most of them bearing foure hornes a peece: Their wooll very fine and white, of which the Inhabitants make their *Jersey* stockings, which are ordinarily to be had in most parts of *Englund*, and yeild a great commoditie vnto the Iland.

(4) The first originall of the Inhabitants sprung either from the *Normans*, or *Britains*, or both. They

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They speake *French*, though after a corrupt manner, and haue continued their names, language, customes, and Country, without any, or little intermixture, these many hundred yeares, having bee
vnder the jurisdiction of the *Englysh* ever since the vntimely and vnnaturall death of *Robert Duke of Normandie*, eldest sonne to *William the Conquerour*.

(6) The people of this Country liue very pleasantly, as well by the profits of the Land, as the helpes and furtherances of the Sea, that yeelds vnto them (and especially in Summer season) great store of fish, but principally Conger and Lobsters, the greatest and fattest vpon the coast of *Engylond*. Wood is very scant, for their best fuel is Turffe: some Coale they haue broughte vnto them, but it is very deare; straw, furre, and ferne seruing their ordinary vses. The middle part of the Iland hath many pretty Hils rising in it, yeelding a delighfull obiect vnto the vallies, that receive from one another a mutuall pleasure.

(7) The Gouvernour of the Ile is the Captaine thereof, who appointeth certaine Officers vnder him: the principall of whom, carrieth the name and title of a *Bailiffe*, that in ciuill causes hath the assistance of twelve Jurats to determine of differences, and minister Justice in criminall matters; ieuuen: in matters of reason and conscience, fiftie. Their twelve are chosen out of the twelve Parishes: so that no man goeth further to complaine, then to his owne Jurat in ordinary Controueries; but matters of moment and difficultie are determined before the *Bailiffe* in a generall meeting.

(8) This Ile hath two little Ilands adiacent; the one *S. Albans*, the other *Hillary Iland*. It hath twelve Parishes, and fourt Castles. No other Monuments of name or note.

WALES

PART
OF
Arcadia
IRE
LAND



THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

CHAPTER I.

A ntiquitie hath avouched, that the whole Isle of Britain was diuided into three parts. The first and fairest lay contained within the French Seas, the Rivers of Severne, Dee, and Humber, called then Ebwy, which name yet it retaineth in Welsh; in English called *Sealand*. The second part occupied all the land Northward from Humber, to the Orkney Seas, called by the Latines, *Mare Caledonum*, or *Ducaledonum*, now famously knowne by the name of *Scotland*. The third part was this, lying betwixt the Irish Seas, the Rivers Severne and Dee, and was called *Cambria*, which name doth yet continue with them, though we, the English, call it *Wales*, as the people *Welshmen*, which is, *strange* and *strangers*; for so at this day the dwellers of Tywall in the higher Germany, whereto our *Saxons* are said to haue come, doe name the *Italians* (their next neighbour) *a Welshman*, and his language *Welsh*.

(2.) This opinion *Vtricq;* doth altogether contradict, rather judging by the ancient *Teutonicks* tongue, which the *Germani* spake, and where in the G. is pronounced for W. that these *Saxons* called them *Gallis*, from the *Gaules*, whence their originall proceeded, rather then *Wallis* from strangers: which he thinketh could nor be, considering their habitations so neare unto them; and that the like was in use, he prooweth by the words of *Frewh*, *Gardian* for *Wardian*, *Cornigalles* for *Cornwallies*, yes, and *Galles* for *Wales*, calling our most famous *Edward*, Prince of *Galles*, not Prince of *Wales*; insomuch that the County of *Lombardy*, bordering along upon the *Germans*, was of them called *Gallia*.

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Cis-alpina, and at this day *Welsch-land*. So likewise doe the *Netherlanders* call the Inhabitants of *Hainaut* and *Artois*, *Wallen* or *Wallons*, and some parts of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, *Welsch-Brabants*, and *Welsch-Flanders*, and all because of the language or lineage of the *Gauls*. Neither do the meere *Natives* of *Wales* know any other name of their Country then *Cambria*, of themselves, then *Cambris* or *Cumri*, or of their language then *Cambræc*. But leauing this opinion free to his affection, we will proceed

(3) *Wales* therefore being anciellly bounded as before, the *Saxons* did afterwards win by force from the *Britaines*, all the plaine and champion Country ouer the River *Dee*; and especially *Offa* King of *Mercia*, made their limits straiter, by making a ditch of great brevth & depth, to be a *Meare* betwixt his Kingdome and *Wales*. This ditch is in many places to be scene at this day, and beares the name of *Clawm Offa*, that is, *Offa's Ditch*. The Country betweene it and *Englond* is commonly calld the *Marches*, and is for the most part inhabited by *Welschmen*, especially in *North-Wales*, even to the Riuver *Dee*. This admirable Trench began at *Basingwerke* in *Flintshire*, betweene *Chester* and *Ruthlan*, and ran along the hils to the South Sea, a little from *Brislow*, reaching aboue an hundred miles in length.

(4) *Silvester Giraldus* makes the Riuver *Wye* to be the Meare betweene *Englond* and *Wales*, on the South part, called *South-Wales*: whence he ascribeth the breadth of *Wales* vnto *Saint Davids* in *Monenia*, to be an hundred miles; and the length from *Caerleonvpon Ise* in *Gwenland*, to *Holly head* in *Anglesey*, an hundred miles, he might haue said thirtie more.

(5) About the yeare of Christ 870. our *Alfred* raigning in *Englond*, *Rodericus Magnus* King of *Wales* did diuide it into three, *Talaiths*, *Regions*, or *Territories*, which were called *Kingdomes*. This *Rodericus Magnus* gaue *Venedotia*, *Gwineth* or *North-Wales*, to *Anarawd* his eldest sonne; to *Cadell* his second sonne, *Demetia*, *Ddebenberth* or *South-Wales*; and to *Mervin* his third sonne, *Pryys*.

(6) *North-*

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(6) *North-Wales* had vpon the North side, the *Irish Sea*, from the River *Dee* at *Basingwerk* to *Aberdysyn*: vpon the West and South-West, the River *Dyfi*, which diuideth it from *South-Wales*, and in some places from *Powysland*. And on the South and East, it is diuided from *Powys*, sometimes with high hills, and sometimes with Rivers, till it come againe to the River *Dee*. It is generally full of high mountaines, craggie rockes, great woods, and deepe vallies, many strait dangerous places, deepe and swift Rivers.

(7) This Land was of old time diuided into fourte parts, *Môn*, *Aruon*, *Merionysb*, and *y Berneufelan*, or the middle Country, and each of these were againe diuided into severall Cantreus, and they subdividied into their Cymeden or Commots, wherein we follow that diuision which was in the time of *Llewlyn ap Gruffin*, last Prince of Wales, according to a Copie imparted to me by a worshipfull friend and learned Antiquarie, as seeming farre more exact then that of Doctor *Pemberton*.

(8) *Anglesey* the chiefest, is separated from the maine Land with the River *Menai*, wherein at *Aberfraw* was the Princes Court, now a meane village. In this Iland is a faire Towne called *Baumarish*, and a common paßage to *Ireland* at *Caergybri*, in *English*, *Holly-head*.

(9) *Arun*, the second part of *North-Wales*, is now called *Carnarvonshire*, the strongest Country within that Principalitie, giuing place to none for fertilitie of the ground, or for plentie of Woods, Castle, Fish, and Fowle, &c. Here are the Townes of *Cernarvon*, in old time called *Carr-Sigant*, and *Bangor* the Bishops See, with divers other ancient Castles, and places of memory. This portion hath on the North, the Sea and *Menai*; vpon the East and South-east, the River *Conwy*, which diuideth it from *Denbigh-shire*: and on the South-west is separated from *Merionesh*, by Rivers, Mountaines, and Meares.

(10) *Merionesh* was the third part of *Gwynedd*, and keepeth the name till this day: it is full of hilles, and much noted for the resort of people that repaire thither to take Hertings. Vpon the North it hath

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hath Aruon and Denbigh-land; vpon the South, Caerdig-an-shire; and vpon the East, Montgomery-shire, heretofore part of Powys. In this Countie standeth the Towne of Harlech, and a great Lake called Llyn Tegyd. This Country is likewise full of Cattle, Fowle, and Fish, and hath in it great store of redde Deere and Roes, but there is much scaroticie of Corne.

(11) Y Bernebwlad was the fourth part of Gwyneth, and may be called in English, The middle Country: is inclosed with hilles, on the East, West, and South-parts, and with the Sea Northward. It is plentifulfull of Cattle, Fish, and Fowle, as also of Corne: and is diuided in the middest with the Riuer Clwyd, to which run a number of other Riuers from the hilles. In this part is Dyffryn Clwyd, the fairest Valley within Wales, containing eightene miles in length, and seauen in breadth. In which is the Towne and Castle of Ruthlan, neare vnto the Sea; and not farre thence, S. Asaph, an Episcopall seat, betweene the Riuers Clwyd and Elwy. Herein stands the faire Towne and goodly Castle of Denbigh, situated vpon a Rocke, the greatest Market-Towne of North-Wales: and from thence is seene the Towne and Castle of Ruthyn, faire for prospect, and fruitfull for site. This part of North-Wales, hath the Sea vpon the North; Dee toward the East; Aruon, the Riuer Convey, and Merionyth vpon the West; and the Country then called Powys, vpon the South.

And these were the Meares and bounds of the fourre pares of Veneditia, Gwyneth, or North-Wales.

(12) The second Talaith or Kingdome, was Mistrual or Powys. To this belonged the Countie of Powys, and the Land betweene Wye and Severne. It had South-Wales vpon the South and West, with the Riuers Wye and Tywi, and other Meares: vpon the North, Gwyneth; and vpon the East, the Marches of England, from Chester to Wye, a little aboue Hereford. This part was diuided into Powis Vadoc, Powis betweene Wye and Severne, and Powis Wenwynwyn. In Powis Vadoc is the Castle of Holt in Bromefeld, and the Castle of Chirke in Chirkeland; the Castle likewise of Whittington; and Lordship of Oswestrie, with others.

(13) The

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(13) The second part of Powis, or the Territory belonging to Mathbraual, is Rowis betweene Wye and Severne, (or Gwy and Hauren) whereof some is at this day in Montgomery-shire, some in Radnor-shire, and some in Brecknock-shire; and among sundry other, hath these Townes and Castles following.

Mongomery: The Castle of Clyn: The Towne of Knighton: The Castle of Cymavyn: Prestyn: The Towne and Castle of Radnor, called in Welsh, Maesfawr, which is at this day the Shire-Towne: The Towne of Kinston, and the Castle of Huntingdon.

(14) The third part belonging to Mathbraual (chiefe seat of Powys, after the Welsh were driven from Pengwern or Shrewsburie) was Powys Wenwynwyn; a Country full of Woods, Hilles, and Rivers, hauing in it among others, the Townes of Welsh-Poole, Newtowne, Machmhaeb Arusly was anciently in this part, but afterward it came to the Princes of Gwyneth.

This may suffice, for the description of that which in old time was called Gwyneth and Powys.

(15) It now remaineth that we describe the last kingdome of Wales, called Demetia, Debenbarth, or the Talaith of Dineuwr, which although it was the greatest, yet was it not the best, because it was much molested with Flemings and Normans, and for that also diuers parts thereof would not obey their Prince, as in Gwent, and in Morganwe.

(16) This was diuided into sixe parts, of which Caerdigan was the first, and is a Champion Countrey, without much Wood. It hath Merionys-shire on the North; part of Powys vpon the East: Carmarden-shire and Pembroke-shire, with the Riuers Towy, vpon the South; and vpon the West, the Irish Sea. In this part is the Tovue of Caerdigan vpon Tyl, not farre from the Sea; as also the Towne of Aberffwyth vpon the Riuer Istmith; and Llanbadarnnewyrr, which in times past was a great Sanctuary: there were also many Castles; as of Stratheire, of Walstr, of Llanryfed, of Dyurith, and of Aber Roystell, &c.

(17) The

THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

(17) The second part was called *Dynet*, and at this day *Pembroke-shire*. It hath vpon the North and West, the *Irish Sea*; vpon the East, *Carmarden-shire*; and vpon the South, *Seuerne*. There are in it sundry Townes and Hauen: among others, thete; *Pembroke*: *Tenby*: *Hereford West*, with the goodly and many branched Hauen of *Milford*, called in *Welsb*, *Aberdangledbett*: *S. Daniells*, or *Menevia*, which is the chiefest See in *Wales*: *Fistard*, called *Aberwysyn*: and *Newport*, named *Trefdraeth*.

(18) The third part was *Caermarden-shire*, which is a Country accounted the strongest part of all *Souib-Wales*: as that which is full of high Mountaines, great Woods, and faire Rivers.

(19) The fourth, called *Morganue*, now *Glamorgan-shire*, hath on the South, the *Seuerne Sea*, which diuideth it from *Devonshire* and *Cornewall*: vpon the West and North-west, *Carmarden-shire*: vpon the North-east, *Brecknock-shire*; and vpon the East, *Monmouth-shire*.

(20) The fift, now called *Gwent*, and in *Monmouth-shire*, hath in it the ancient Citie of *Caerleon* vpon *Vske*. There are also diuers Townes and Castles, *Chepstow*, *Glynstrygul*, *Ros*, *Tyntern* vpon the Riuers *Wye*, &c. This is a faire and fertile Country. It hath on the West, *Glamorgan* and *Brecknock-shires*: vpon the North, *Hereford-shire*: vpon the East, *Glocester-shire*: with the Riuers *Wye* and the Riuer *Seuerne* vpon the South and South-east.

(21) The last is *Brecknock-shire*, for the most part full of Mountaines, Woods, and Rivers. This Country is both great and large, being full of faire plaines and vallyes for Corne: it hath plentie of thicke Woods, Forrests, and Parkes. It is full also of cleere and deepe Rivers, of which *Seuerne* is the chiefest; although there be other faire Rivers, as *Vske* and the like.

(22) Thus faire concerning the ancient *Welsb* diuision by *Talaishs*: but the present diuision distributeth them more compendiously into two Countries, and twelve Shires, enacted so by Parliament vnder King *Henry* the eight. The Countries are *North-Wales* and *Souib-Wales*, which have shered

THE DESCRIPTION OF WALES.

red, and as it were daisoured betweene them, all *Ponyland*; each of which Countie contains
five Shires.

North-Wales.

{
Anglesey.
Carruarum.
Merioneth.
Denbigh.
Flint.
Montgomery.

South-Wales.

{
Cardigan.
Pembroke.
Carmarthen.
Glamorgan.
Brecknock.
Radnor.

But whereas *Monmouth-shire*, and *Radnor*, were anciently parts, the first of *South-Wales*, the other
of *Pony-land*: *Monmash-shire* by A^t of Parliament also vnder the same King, was pluckt away
wholly from *Wales*, and laid to *England*, one of whose Countie and Shires, it was from that time
forward, and is at this present reckoned; and *Radnor-shire* (as it were in lieu thereof) is comprehen-
ded in *South-Wales*. *Humphrey Llwyd* a Welsh Gentleman, in his Epistle and Map of old *Wales*, ma-
keith mention of a *West-Wales*, which he calleth *Dinertia* and *Dyser*, the one the *Latin*, and the other
the *British* name thereof: but because it is wholly swallowed vp by this last division, we will not
perplex the Reader with superfluous and impertinent recitals.



PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

CHAPTER. II.

PEMBROKE-SHIRE, the furthest Promontory of all ~~Wales~~-Wales, lieth parted on the North from Cardigan-shire with the Rivers *Tywi* and *Kreach*; and on the East is confronted by *Caermarden*-shire; the South and West shooting farre into the Irish Seas, is with the same altogether washed.

(2) The forme thereof is longer then it is broad; for from S. *Gwen*s South-point to *Cardigan*-bridge in the North, are twentie-five miles; the Easterne Landme to S. *Davids* point in the West, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference is nineie three miles.

(3) The Aire is passing temperate, by the report of *Giraldus*, who confirmeth his reason from the site of *Ireland*, against which it butteth, and so neere adioyned, that King *Rufus* thought it possible to make a Bridge of his St. *ppes* ouer the Sea, whereby he might passe to *Ireland* on foot.

(4) Anciently it was possellied by the *Demetia*, further branched into *Cardigan* and *Caermarden*-shires, as in that County hath beeene laid, and in the Saxon Conquest and Heptarchie, by the Britaines forced into those parts for refuge, whither *Hengy* the first, and third of the *Normans* King, sent certaine *Flemings* (whose Country was over-whelmed with the breaking in of the Seas,) to inhabite the maritim e Tract called *Rosse*, lying West vpon the River *Dougledye*. These *Dutchmen* (saith *Giraldus*) were a strong and stout Nation, inured to Warres, and accustomed to fiske gaine by Closhing, Trafique, and Tillage, and ever ready for the Field to fight if ent: adding withall, that they were most loyall to the English, and most faithfull to the English-men. Whereupon *Malmetbury* writeth thus: *Many a time did King William Rufus assaile the Welsh, but tuer in vain*: which is to be wondred at, considering

P E M B R O K E - S H I R E.

his other fortunate successe. But (saith he) it may be the vnuenueſſe of the ground, and þarþyfſſe of the aires, þat maintained their courage, and impeached his valour : whiche to redrefſe, King Henry þis brother found meaneſſe; for þeſſe Flemings, who in regard of þis moþers kindred by the father's ſide, ſorely peſtryed and endammeſged the Engliſh, be ſent into Waleſ, both to purge and diſburden þis owne Kingdome, and to quell and keepe baſke the courage of þis enemies. These men here ſeatet, deceiued not his expeſtation, but ſo carried themſelues in his quarrell, that they ſeldome communicated with their neigborouſ, ſo that to thiſ day they ſpeakē not the Lan guage, and the Country is yet caſled Little Englaſd beyond Waleſ.

(5) The commodities of thiſ Shire are Corne, Cattle, Sea-Fiſh, and Fowle, and in Giraldus hiſ dayes of ſaleable Wines, the Hauenſ being ſo commodiouſ for Ships arriuage: ſuch is that at Tenby, and Milford, an Hauen of ſuoh capacitie, that iſteene Creekes, fiue Bayes, and thiſteene Roadeſ, knowne all by ſeverall names, are thereiñ contained, where Henry of Richamond, of moſt happy memory, arriuied with ſignall hopes of Englaſds freeſome from vnder the government of an uſurping Tyrant.

(6) Neere vnto thiſ is Pembroke the Shire-Towne ſeated, more ancient in ſhew then it is in yeareſ, and more houses without Inhabitants, then I ſaw in any one Citie thorowout my ſurvey. It is walled long-wiſe, and them but indifferent for repaire, containing in circuit eight hundred and foureſcore paſes, hauiing three Gates of paſſage, and at the West end a large Castle, and locked-cauſey, that leads ouer the water to the decayed Priory of Monſon. The ſite of thiſ Towne is in the degré of Longitude, as Mercator doth meaſure, 14. and 55. minutes, and the eleuation from the North-pole in the degré of Latitude 52.

(7) A Citié al barren is old Saint Davids, neither clad with Woods, nor garniſhed with Rivers, nor beautified with Fields, nor adornde with Meadowes, but lieth always open both to winde and ſtemmes.

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stomes. Yet hath it beene a Nursery to holy men; for herein liued *Calphurnius*, a Britaine Priest, whose wife was *Cunche*, sister to *Saint Martin*, and both of them the parents of *Saint Patricke* the Apostle of Ireland. *Denu* a most religious Bishop, made this an Archiepiscopall See, remoued from *Ilea Legionum*. This the *Britaines* call *Twy Deny*, the house of *Denu*; we *Saint Davids*: a Citie with few Inhabitants; yet hath it a faire Cathedrall Church, dedicated to *Saint Andrew* and *David*, in the middest of whose Quire lieth intombed *Edmund Earle of Richmond*, father to King *Henry* the seuenth: whose Monument (as the *Prebends* told me) spared their Church from other defacments, when all went downe vnder the hammers of King *Henry* the eight. About this is a faire wall, and the Bishops Palace all of free stone, a goodly houle I affirme you, and of great receit, whose vncouered tops cause the curious workes in the walles daily to weepe, and them to feare their downefallere long.

(8) But *Montes* the *Prioris*, and *S. Dogmels*, places of devout pietie erected in this Countie, found not the like fauour, when the commission of their dissolutions came downe against them, and the axes of destruction cut downe the props of their walles.

(9) This Shire hath beene strengthened with fifteene Castles, besides two *Black-bousies*, commanding the mouth of *Milford Haven*, and is still traded in five Market-Townes, being diuided into seuen Hundreds, and in them seated one hundred fortie five Parish-Churches.

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C H A P T E R III.

RADNOR-SHIRE lieth bordered vpon the North with the County Monmouth; vpon the East toucheth Shropshire and Herefordshire: the Riuers Clarnen and Wye diuide it from Brecknock in the South: and the West part doth shorthen point-wise into Cardigan-shire.

(2) The forme thereof is in proportion triangle, every side almost containing a like distance: for from West to North are twentie miles; from North to South, twenty two miles; and from South to West are twentie foure miles: the whole in circumference extending to four-score and ten miles.

(3) The Aire thereof is sharpe and cold (as most of Wales is) for that the snow lyeth and lasteth long vntoled vnder those shadowing high Hills and ouer-hanging Rockes.

(4) The Soile is hungry, though not barren, and that in the East and South the best: the other parts are rough and churlish, and hardly bettered by painfull labour; so that the riches of the North and West consisteth chiefly in the brood of Cartell.

(5) Anciently this Country was possessed by the Silures, a warlike people, and great withstanders of the Roman impositions, who had not only them to fight against, but withall the vnaccessible Mountaines, wherewith this Shire is so ouerpessed and burdened, that many times I feared to looke downe from the hanging Rockes, wherunder I passed into those deepe and darke dales, seeming to me an entrance into Limbo. Among these (as say our Historians) that haue full Priuado God and Man, Vortiger, his Countries scourge, and last Menarke of the Britishe blood, by fire from Heaven was confounded with his incestuous wife, for whom Nmine nameth the Country wherein his Castle stood, Gwari-

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ger-Maur, of whose rubbish the *Castle Gutbremion* was raised, as some are of opinion. Yet they of North-Wales will haue his destruction and Castle to stand in their parts neare vnto *Beth-Kelleck*, whereof we will further speake in the relation of his life. Fatall was this place also to *Llewelin* the last Prince of the British Race, who being betrayed by the men of *Buelsh*, fled into those vast Mountaines of Radnor, where by *Adam Franston* he was slaine, and his head (crowned with *Ivy*) set vpon the Tower of London.

(6) Places most worthy of note in this Shire, are as ensueþ: The first is *Radnor*, from whom the County receiueth her Name, anciently *Magi*, where the Commander of the *Pacennian Regiment* lay, and thought to be the *Magnos* in *Antonine the Emperours Survey*. This Towne is pleasantly seated vnder a hill, whereon standeth mounted a large & strong Castle, from whose Bulwarke a Trench is drawne along the West of the Towne, whereon a wall of stone was once raised, as by the remaines in many places appeareth. This Trench doth likewise inuerge her West side so farre as the River, but after is no more seene: whose Graduation is obserued to haue the Pole elevated for Latitude 52. degrees, and 45. minutes; and for Longitude, from the first point of the West set by Mercator 17. degrees and one minute.

Preþay for beautious building is the best in this Shire, a Towne of Commerce, wonderfully frequented, and that very lately. Next is *Knighton*, a Market-Towne likewise, vnder which is seene the *Clawdd-Offa*, or *Oystermouth*, whose tract for a space I followed along the edge of the Mountains, which was a bound set betwixt the Welsh from the Englis, by the Merrian King *Offa*: and by Egbert the Monake Law made, by the instigation of his WIFE, that it should be present death for the Welsh to passe ouer the same, as *John Beuer the Monk of St. Dunstanis* reporteth, and the like vnder *Harold*, as *John of Salisbury* writeth; wherein it was ordained, that what Welshman to ouer shold be found with any weapon on this side of that Limit, which was *Offas Ditch*, shold haue his right hand

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hand cut off by the Kings Officers. The fourth place for account is *Raihader Gow*, who besides the great fall of *Wye* with a continuall noise, hath her Markets there kept vpon the Sabbath, which I there obserued, and here note for an offence.

(7) Many *Rivers* arise and run thorow this *Sbire*, which were it not that the hilis so clustertogether, might make the soyle both fertile and fat. Such are *Trene*, *Lug*, *Ithon*, *Clowdok*, *Dulas*, *Comartun*, *Sonegill*, *Guisbel*, *Arro*, *Machaway*, *Hawye*, *Eland*, *Claerwen* and *Wye*, besides other *Loughs* that stand betwixt the hilles.

This *Sbire* is diuided into sixe *Hundreds*, wherein are seated three *Ferrefis*, fourt *Market-Towns*, sixe *Castles*, and fiftie two *Parish-Churches*.

B R E K N O C K - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R I I I .

BR E K N O C K - S H I R E, in the Britissh language *Brechineau*, (so called, as the *Welshmen* relate, of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy off-spring; whose twentie foure daughters were all of them Saints) is a County neither very large, nor greatly to be praysed or disliked of, whose bounds vpon the North is parted from *Radnor* with the Riuers *Clarwen* and *Wye*: the West lieth burred vpon by *Cardigan* and *Caermarden-shires*: the South is confined by *Glamorgan*; and the East with *Monmouth* and *Radnor-shires*, is wholly bound.

(2) The length of this Shire from North to South, betwixt *Llanusthel* and *Ifradgunes*, are twentie eight *English miles*; and her brevth from East to West, extended betwixt *Fentriso* and *Elywell*, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference, about one hundred and two miles.

(3) This County is full of hils, and vneuen for trauell, which on the South part mount in such height, that as *Giraldus* hath written, *They make the aire much colder, and defend the Country from the excessive heat of the Sunne*, whereby a certaine naturall wholesome aire maketh it most temperate: and on the East side, the Mountaines of *Lleyn* and *Ewias dog nose* were fore-fence the same. Among which, there arise and run so many fruitfull springs, that the vallies are thereby made most fertile, yeelding in plentie both Corne and Grasse.

(4) The ancient Inhabitants and possessors of this Shire, with the rest in this South Tract, were the *Silures*, much spoken of, and great opposites to the *Romanes*, whose Countries were first made subiect by *Iulius Frontinus*, who besy the valour of the enemy, had to struggle with the Mountaines and Straits, as *Tacitus* telvs; neither a ymore hard, we may well say, then them of this Shire; whereof

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of one in the South, and three miles from Breknoeck, is of such height and operation, as is vncredible: and were it not that I haue wittnesse to affirme what I shall peake, I shold blush to let the report thereof passe from my pen: In my perambulations in these parts, remaining in Breknoeck to obserue the site of that Towne, the Aldermen or chiefe Seniors thereof regarding my paines, with friendly and courteous entertainments at my departure, no lesse then eight of them, that had beeene Bailiftes of the Towne, came to visit me; where they reported vpon their credit and trialls, that from the top of that hill, in the Welsh called *Mounch-derry*, or *Cadier Aribury*, they had oftentimes cast from them, and downe the North-East Rocke, their Cloakes, Harts, and Staves, which notwithstanding would never fall, but were with the airc and winde still returned backe, and blowne vp: neither, said they, will any thing descend from that Cliffe being so cast, vntesse it be stome or some metalline substance: affirming the cause to be the Clouds, which are seene to racke much lower then the top of that Hill. As strange tales are told of the *Mer Llynfaearban*, two miles by East from Breknoeck, which at the breaking of her frozen Ice, maketh a searefull sound like vnto thunder. In which place, as is reported, sometimes stood a faire Citie, which was swallowed vp in an Earthquake, and resigned her stone-wals vnto this deepe and broad water, whither vnto this day leadeth all the wayes in this Shire: which, as le
red Cambden conjectureth, might be that *Lorentrium*, which Ptolemy in this tract placeth; and the most confirmed by the Riuers name adioyning, being also called *Leuenny*, which Riuver also passeth through this Mer
th the same stremme, and no greater then wherewith she first entred in.

(5) The Townes for Commerce, are *Hay*, *Beals*, and *Breknoeck*, two of them vnsfortunate of their former greatnessse, whom warres and sedition haue defaced and cast downe. *Hay* vpon Myrrand Dulas, was disvalled, depopulated, and burne,


BREKNOCK-SHIRE.

CHAPTER

BREKNOCK-SHIRE, in the British language *Brechi* of a Prince named *Brechanius*, the father of an holy of were all of them Saints) is a County neither very lar of, whose bounds vpon the North is parted from Rad West lieth butted vpon by Cardigan and Caermarden gan; and the East with Monmouth and Radnor-shires, is who

(2) The length of this Shire from North to South, ber tie eight English miles; and her bredth from East to West, are twentie miles; the whole in circumference, about one

(3) This County is full of hills, and vneuen for trauell height, that as Giraldus hath written, *They make the aire excessive heat of the Sunne, whereby a certaine naturall whelk on the East side, the Mountaines of Cadair and Ewias do as there arise and run so many fruitfull springs, that their vall in plentie both Corne and Grasse.*

(4) The ancient Inhabitants a ~~and~~ possessores of this Shire, ~~were~~ the Silures, much spoken of, and great opposites to the Romanes, whose Countries were first made subiect by Iulius Frountinus, who besi is the valour of the enemy, had to struggle with the Mountaines and Straits, as Tacitus tels vs; neither a ymore hard, we may well say, then them of this Shire; where-
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B R E K N O C K - S H I R E.

W A T E D

... in the South, and three miles from Brecknock, is of such height and operation, as is vncredible to affirme what I shall peake, I shoulde blush to let the remy perambulations in these parts, remaining in Brecknock to ob-
Aldermen, or chiefe Seniors thereof regarding my paines, with
ants at my departure, no lesse then eight of them, that had beeene
set me; where they reported vpon their credit and trials, that
they called Mounch-denny, or Cadier Arthury, they had oftentimes
orth-East Rocke, their Cloakes, Hats, and Staues, which now
were with the aire and winde still returned backe, and blowne vp:
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cause to be the Clouds, which are seene to rache much lower
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of her frozen Ice, maketh a searefull sound like vnto thunder. In
times stood a faire Citie, which was swallowed vp in an Earth-
quake vnto this deepe and boord water, whither vnto this day leadeth
an old Cambden conjecture, might be that Louentrum, which
the most coconfirmed by the Bards name adioyning, being also cal-
lefth through this Meir, will not any mixture of her waters, as by
tued, which glideth thence vnto the same streme, and no greater

(5) The Townes for commerce, are Hay, Beale, and Brecknock, two of them vnsfortunate of their former greatness, whom warres and sedition haue defaced and deplas, pleasant for situation, in the rebellion of Owen Glendower

was cast downe. Hay vpon Mynd Du-
was diswalled, depopulated, and
burne,

B R E K N O C K - S H I R E.

burnt, in whose foundations for new repaires, many *Romane* Coines haue beeene found; and thereby thought to be the seate of their Legions: and *Buelth*, now *Beals*, though of good frequencie, yet not so great as when *Ptoleme* obserued her position for graduation, who calleth it *Bulon Silurum*, neither when it with the Country was possessed by *Aurelius Ambrosius*, by whose permission *Patcentius* the sonne of *Vortiger* ruled all, as *Ninius* writeth; nor yet as of later times, when *Leolin* the last Prince of the *Britaines*, was therein betrayed and slaine.

(6) Breknoch the Shire-Towne, for buildings and beautie retaineth a better regard, whose walles in Ouall-wise are both strong and of good repaire, hauing three Gates for entrance, with tenne Towres for defence, and is in circuit six hundred and fortiepaces about, ypon whose west part a most sumptuous and stately Castle is seated, the like whereof is not commonly seene, whose decayes approaching doe increase her ruines daily, and in the end is feared will be her fall. This Towne is seated vpon the meeting of two Riuers, *Housby* and *Uake*, whose yearly government is committed to two Baillifys, fifteene Aldermen, two Chamberlaines, two Constables, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants their Attendants: hauing the Poles elevation in 52. 21. minutes of Latitude, and for Longitude is placed in the 16. and 13. minutes, as the Mathematicians doe measure them.

(7) This Shire is strengthened with nine Castles, diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherein are seated three Market-Townes, and sixtie or Parish-Churches.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER V.

CARDIGAN-SHIRE, (in the Welsh called *Sire Aber-Tywi*) is parted on the North from Merioneth-shire with the Riuver *Doui*; by the *Plinlimmon* hillies from Montgomery-shire in part of her East; and the rest from Brecknock-shire, with the water *Towy*; and with *Tywy* altogether on the South from Caermarden-shire: the West is wholly washed with the Irish Sea.

(2) The forme thereof is horne-like, bowing compassie, long and narrow, and growing wider still towards the North: so that from *Cardigan*, the Shire-Towne and vttermost point in the South, vnto the River *Doui*, her farthest North bounder, are thirtie two miles: and from the head of *Clarwen* in the East, to *Aberysthwyth* on her West, the broadest part in the Shire, are onely fifteene: the whole in circumference is one hundred and three miles.

(3) The Aire is open and somewhat piercing; the soyle is hillie, and (Wales-like) vneuen: yet more plaine and champion towirds the Sea, then in the East or North of the Land. For besides that great and high hill called *Plinlimmon*, a continuall range of lesser doth shooote along, yeelding in their vallies both goodly rich Pastures, and very large Pooles, which being assited with Springs and make fruitfull their passages Beauer hath beeene found, a creature living both by land and water, whose stones the Physician are like vnto a dogge, but the hinder whole skinned, as is the shore for to run; and the Goose-like as Oares giveth him swiftness and gristly, he vseth as a sterne, wherewith on the sudden he

Bur.

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But this creature in these parts a long time hath not beeene seene, whose roome we may well say the *Salmons* hath possessed, who still couering into fresh water Riuers, at their downe-right falles vseth this policie: He bendeth himselfe backward, and taketh his taile in his mouth, and with all his strength vloosing his circle on the sudden (as a lath let goe) mounteth vp before the fall of the stremme; whereupon such water-falles are called the *Salmons leape*: and in these Riuers many such *Salmons* are caught.

(4) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish; Corne sufficient, but of Woods some scarcitie: and at the head of *Istwyd* are certaine veines of Lead, a merchandize of no meane regard or wealth.

(5) The ancient people that possessed this Prouince, were the *Dimetae*, by *Ptolemie* branched thorow the Tracts of *Caermarden*, *Penbrooke*, and this Shire; who in their struglings against the *Romans*, did not a little relie vpon *Caratacus* their most warlike King, (from whose name, though unlikely, some will haue the Shire called *Cardigan*) yet lastly felt the fortune of subiection with the rest, when *Julius Frontinus* warred with these Mountaines. Scarce had the *Normans* settled their Kingdome in *Britaine*, but that they assailed this Countie, as well to enjoy so faire a Possession, as to leure those Seas from any iuision against them: so that *Rufus* first wrested from the *Welshmen* the maritime Coasts, and *Henry* the fift gave the whole Countie to *Gilbert de Clare*.

(6) This *Gilbert* fortified *Cilgerran*, the Shire-Towne, with a Wall and strong Castle, whose aged lineaments doe to this day vpon a steepe banke, her South. a bridge vnder the Castle. They euen round about. The Castle is impaired her beautie, and time - her carcase a very Anatomie. The walles range as thou seest, and

C A R D I G A N - S H I R E.

and are indifferent for repaire, hauing three wayes for entrance, and containe in compasse six hundred and fourescore pases: whose position for Latitude is set in the degree 52. 33. minutes from the North-pole, and for Longitude from the first West-point by Mercator, in the degree 15. and 10. minutes.

(7) This Shire, as it is little in circuit, so accordingly is besprinkled with Towne-ships, whereof foure onely haue the trade of Markers: neither finde I other remembrance of religious foundations, but at *Cardigan*, *Stradfleet*, and at *Llan-Bidern-Vaur*, where sometimes was seated an Episcopall See, which (as *Hoveden* writereth) was decayed many yeares since, when the people had wickedly slain *St. David* Bishop of *Menevia*. And yet *Llan-Deui-breui*, built, and so called in memory of the most famous *David Bishop of Menevia*, was in great esteeme, where in a frequent Synod there holden, he refuted the *Pelagian Heretike*, sprung vp againe in *Britaine*, both by the authoritie of holy Scripture, and also by miracle, as is reported, while the earth whereon he stood and preached, rose vp vnto a certayne height vnder his feet.

(8) The Shires diuision, for busynesse b^t ongin^r either to the Crowne or Common-wealth, is into ffe Hundreds, wherein are seated fourtynne Townes, and sixtie foure Parish-Churches for Gods divine and daily seruice.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VI.

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE, so called from the chiefc Towne Caermarden, lieth bordered vpon the North with Cardigan-shire; vpon her East, by Brecknock and Glamorgan-shires; vpon the South, with a Bay of the British-Sea; and vpon the West with Pembrokeshire.

(2) The forme of this Countie is long, and shooreth it selfe from the South-west into the North and by-East, betwixt whose furthest bounds are thirtie five English miles, and in her broadest part tweatie miles; the whole in circumference aboue one hundred and two miles.

(3) This Shire is not altogether so pestered with hils as her bordering neighbours are: and those that she hath, neither so high nor so thicke, and therefore is better for Corne and Pasturage, yea and in Woods also, so that for victuals this Countie is very well stored, which the stomacke doth as well digest, the aire being wholesome, temperate, and pleasing.

(4) Anciently these parts were possessed by the *Daccares*, as *Ptolemy*, *Gildas*, and *Ninius*Plinie holds opinion that they were part of the *Silures*, with whom no doubt they were subdued to the *Romans* yoke by *Iulius Caesar*, when he struggled with the rockie hils in those Southerne parts. And this Countie is accounted by Writers to be the very strength of South-Wales. In the West thereof, at *Kilmare* (so it is ad seeme) their Legions kept, where lately an earthen Pot hoarded with store of ~~old coines~~, was by the spade digged vp, being stamped vpon imbas'd siluer, from the time of *Cosmas* unto the first *Tribuneship* of *Gordian* the third, which fell in the yeare of Christ two hundred and three; and amongst these were the Coines of *Helvius Pertinax*, *Marcus Opellius Antoninus*, *Diocletianus*, *Iulius Verus Maximus*, the sonne of *Maximus*, of *Celsus Balbinus*,

CAERMARDEN-SHIRE.

Balbitus, of Gledum Pupienus, of Aquilia Seneca, the wife of Heliogabalu; and of Sall. Barbis Orbitalia, pieces rarely found.

(5) The commodities of this Shire chiefly consist in Castle, Pit-cuale, Fossle, and Sea-fish, whereof the Salmon is common among them, and that of such greamele and plentie, as no place is beuer furnished therewith then the Shire-Towne Caermardens.

(6) Which Towne by Ptolemei is called Maridunum; by Ammianus the Emperour, Muriadunum; by the Britaines, Caer-fridion; and by vs, Caermarden. It is pleasantly seated vpon the floweth west side of the River Towy, that runneth thorow the middest of this Shire, and falleth South from hence into the British Sea, where before times was a conuenient Hauen for Ships anchorage, but now it is sore pestered with Sands and Shelles: notwithstanding some small Vessels ascend vpon the Riuell, even vnto the Bridge of this Towne, which is fairely built of free-stone. And oþer the same, vpon a hanging Rocke, standeth a very large Castle, from whose stone-wall anochirint, vngledwich bricke rangeth about the Towne, being in circuit one thousand and foure hundred pales. The Inhabitans of this place doe not a little glory of their Merlin, who (as they say) was therein borne, the sonne of a bad Angell, or of an incubus spirit, the Britanes great Apollo, whom Griffey ap Arthur would ranke with the South-saying Seer, or rather Prophets themselves; being none other then a meere Seducer and phantaſtcall Wizard. Such howl euer Alari de Insulis in his Commentaries hath liboured to vnlocke those darke and hidden Sciences, wherewith his booke is paffred and full, yet was it not without cause forbid the reading by the Councell of Trinitie, at vaine, and not worthy of countenance or credit.

At the entrance of the Normans, this Towne was brought vnto their obedience, and for a long time was distressed with the calamities of warre, yet afterwards made by the English Princes the chancery and Exchequer for all South-Wales; and at this day is yearly gouerned by a Mayor, who

CAER-MARDEN-SHIRE.

ever after is an Alderman and Justice of the Peace, two Sherifffes elected out of sixteene Burgeses, all of them in skarlet, a Sword-bearer, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants with Maces: from whence the Pole is raised 52.degrees 25.minutes in Latitude, and for Longitude is in the degree 35.and 30.minutes from the first point in the West, according to Mercator.

(7) East from this place are the ruines of *Carreg-Castle*, which stood mounted on a high hill, vnder the which many vaultes and spacious Caves farre into the ground are scene, wherein is thoughte the people vnable to fight, were therein secured in time of their Warres. Where also is a Well (take the report from Giraldus, who writeth it) *that in this place twice in fourte and twentie houres ebbing, and twice flowing, resembleth the vnstable motions of the maine Sea.*

(8) This Shire is watered with twentie eight Riuers and Riuerets of name, strengthned with ten Castles, traded in five Market-Townes, diuided into sixe Hundreds, wherein are seated fourscore and seauen Parish-Churches.

GLAMORGAN Shire.



Miliaria Angl.

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17

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VII.

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE, as some thinke, named from Prince *Morgan* the possessor thereof, or according to others, is taken from *Morgan* an *Abbey*, founded by *William Earle of Gloucester*, vpon the *Sea-shoate* in the South of this Shire, lyeth bounded vpon that part altogether with the *British Sea*; the West by *Loghor*, is parted from *Carmarden-shire*; the North butteth vpon the Countie of *Breknock*; and the East by *Romney* is diuided from *Monmouth*.

(2) The forme of this Shire groweth still wider from her West-point, spreaking her broadest touch in the East, betwixt which extremes I finde by measure to be well-neare fortie *English miles*, and from North to South, not altogether twentie miles: the whole in circumference, about one hundred and twelue miles.

(3) The aire is temperate, and gives mo
ntent to the minde, then the soile doth fruit or eas
y to Trauellers. The hils being high and ye
any, which from the North notwithstanding are
leftened as it were by degrees; and towards
Sea-coasts, the Country becommeth somewhat
plaine, which part is the best both for plentie
Graine, and populous of Inhabitants. The rest all
Mountaine, is replenished with C
tell, which is the best meanes vnto wealth that this Shire doth af
foord; vpon whose Hills you may
hold whole Heards of them feeding; and from whose Rockes,
most cleare springing waters tho
v the vallies trickling, which sportingly doe passe with a most
pleasant sound, and did not a little
lue my wearied spirits among those vast Mountaines, employed
in their search; whose infancie at last admitted an easie step over; but grovne vnto strength, more
boldly forbade me such passage, and with a more sterne countenance held on their iourney vnto the
British Seas: and Tane among these is accounted for a chiese.

(4) Vpon

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

(4) Vpon whose fall, and East banke, the fairest Towne of all South-Wales is seated, the Metropolitane
Caerdyd, the English Caerdyf, which Fitz-Haimen fortifiid with a Wall and Castle, in the raigne of
King Rastus, when he and his Norman Knights had ouercome Rhesthe Prince of these parts, and
thrust out Iestine from his lawfull possession. This Towne he made his owne Seat and Court of
Justice, enioyning his Consorts to glue ayde to this honour, and to hold their portions in vassallage
of him. Strong was the Castle, as by the trust therein reposid may well appere, where the youngest
brother Beawclark kept capteine the eldest Curthys, both of them sonnes to the Conquerour, the space
of twentie sixe yeares. This Castle is large, and in good repaire, whence the Towne-wall went
both South and East to the Rivers side, thorow which four Gates enter into the four windes, and
contains in compasse nine hundred and twentie pases; and along the Riuer (a sure defence) upon
her West side, three hundred more; so that the Towne containeth in circuit twelue hundred and
four score pases. But as the Tower is a friend to the Towne, in making a Key for attiuge of shippinge;
so is she a foe to S. Maries Church in the South, with undermining her foundations, and threatening
her fall. The Towne is governed by a Maior, yearlye elected out of twelue Aldermen, assisted with
other twelue Burgesseis, a Towne-Clerke, fourt Cestables, and two Sergeantis with Muccas: whose
site is obserued from the North-Starre to lie in the degree of Latitude, 51. and 49. scruples; and
from the first point in the West, 16. and 13 scruples.

(5) In the same graduation almost is sited the citie Landaf, wherein is a Castle and Cathedrall
Church, dedicated to S. Teles, Bishop of the same, without any other memorable matter worthy the
speaking of.

(6) But things of strange note are these, by the report of old men, who affirmeth that in a Rocke
or Cliffe vpon the Sea side, and Iland Barry, lyding neare the South-
a little Chink (let him take heed what he saith) the wesse at is in
the point of this County, in regardous of
of Smits at their worke; one whiles

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

the blowing of Bellowes to increase the heat, then the stroaks of the Hammer, and sound of the Anvile; sometimes the noise of the Grind-stone in grinding of Iron rooles; then the hissing sparkes of Steele-gads, as they fly from their beating, with the puffing noise of flames in a Furnace. And whether this is the place whereof Clemens Alexandrinus speaketh, I determine not; where in his writings he hath these words: They that haue recorded Histories (saith he) doe say that in the Isle of Britaine, there is a certayne Hole or Cave under the bottome of an Hill, and on the top thereof a gaping Chinke, into the which when the winde is gathered, and tossed to and fro in the wombe or concannie thereof, there is heard above, a sound of Cymbals; for the winde being driven backe from his hole, is forced to make a loud sound at her vent.

(7) More Westward from hence, vpon the River Ogmore, and neare unto Newton, in a sandie plaine about an hundred pases from Severne, there springeth a Well, though not of the clearest water, where at the flowing and fulnesse of the Sea, can hardly any water ha gotten; but at the ebbe and fall of tyde it walloweth vp amaine. The cause may be, as Polybius reports of the like at Cadiz; wherein the windie ayre, when it is deprived of his wonted issues, forcibly returneth, shuttung and stopping vp the passages and veines of the Spring, whereby the waters are kept in. But conوارiswise, when the surface thereof is void and emptye of water, the veine of the Source or Spring are vnstopped and set free, which then boyleth vp in great abundance.

(8) And vpon the same shoare more No. 8 and by West, on the top of a hill called Mynydd Margan, is erected a Monument inscribed with a strange Character, and as strange a conceit held thereof by the by-dwellers, whose opinions are possest, that if any man reade the same, he shall shortly after die.

This Shire, as it is the farthest east of South-Wales, and lay open to foraine invasion; so was it fortified with twentie-fve stronge Castles, wherof times and stormes haue devoured the most: such were Barry, Saint Donat's, Denbighie, Marleshe, Menfis, Llghm, Llanddery, Llangattock, Oxwich, Ogiermath,

GLAMORGAN-SHIRE.

*Sybermouth, Ogmore, Pyle, Porkerry, Penmarth, Winslade, Newcastle, Caerfaly, Cadox, Penally, Kintigarn,
Kenfige, Talboton, Trever and Cwby.*

Neither was the Countie so ill seated for sufficiency of life, or barren of graine, but that therein
were planted places for divine pietie: such were *Neath, Margan, and Caerdyss*, besides the Episcopall
See of *Llandaff*, which last still remaineth; the other three suppressed among the fall of their like, vnder
King Henry the eight.

This Shire is divided into ten Hundreds, wherein are seated sixe Market-Townes, and one hun-
dred and eighteene Parish-Churches.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER VIII.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE, from *Monnow* Towne, and that from *Monnow-water* bearing same Riuier, vpon the East both the ^{ye} daides this County from *Hereford-shire* with the South-side wholly is washed by the *Severn Sea*; and some of her West part by *Rempney* is parted from *Glamorgan*, and the rest lyeth bordered vpon by *Brecknockshire*.

(2) The forme thereof is Scallop-wise, both long and broad, shooting her North point to *Llanthony*, and her South to the fall of *Rempney*, betwixt which two are twentie four English miles: and from *Chepstowe* East, to *Blanagwent* West, are not altogether nineteen miles; the whole in circuit draweth somewhat neare to seauentie seauen miles.

(3) The Ayre is temperate, healthfull and fruitiull, but no place barren. The Hils are wth Corne and Grasie, never vngratefull of expected increase; whose springs abundantly run in this Countie with many stremes, doe sat-
are, the soile is hilly, wooddy and rich, all places upon by Cattle and Sheepe, the Vallies are laden with handmans paines, nor makes frustrate his hope ten the soile enen from side to side.

(4) Anciently the *Silures* inhabited this Shire, whose chiefe Citie by the Emperour *Augustus* is named *Venta Silurum*, by the *Wales* *Caer-went*, and was by *Tatfa*, the *Brytho Saint*, made an Academie, and a divine place for worship. So likewise *Caer-lunnon*, once *Ise*, was, where the second Roman Legion called *Augustalay*, as by their Coines, Altars, Tables, and Inscriptions there found, and daily therin digged vp, doth evidently appear.

MONMOUTH-SHIRE.

By the report of *Giraldus*, in this Citie was the Court of great *Arthur*, whither the *Roman* Embassadours resorted vnto him, and as *Alexander Elzebiensis* writeth, therein was a Schoole of two hundred Philosophers, skilfull in *Astronomie* and other Arts. Which is the more credible, for that *Amphibalus*, *S. Albans* instruder, was therein borne, and *Julius* and *Aaron*, two noble Prots-Martyrs of great Britaine, in this Citie receiued the Crownes of Martyrdome, where their bodies were also interred. But as all things finde their fatall period, so this Citie for beautie, circuit, and magnificall respect is laid in the ruines of her owne decay; neither may any more lament the losse of glory then *Munnowsby* Castle, which captiue-like doth yeeld to conquering Time. Her downe-cast stones from those loftie turrets, doe shew what beautie once it bare, standing mounted round in compass, and within her wals another mount, whereon a Towre of great height and strength is built, which was the birth-place of our Conquering *Henry*, the great Triumpher ouer *France*, but now decayed, and from a Princely Castle, is become no better then a regardlesse Cottage. In this Towne a beautifull Church built with three Iles is remaining, and at the East end a most curiously built (but now decayed) Church stands, called the Monkes-Churche. In the Monastery whereof, our great Antiquarie *Geffrey*, surnamed *Munnowsby*, and *Ap Aelred*, wrote his History of Great Britaine: whose paines as they were both learned and great, so hardly bred great paines among the learned both to defend and to disprove. The Townes situacion is pleasant and good, seased betwixt the Rivers *Monsnowe* and *Wye*: three Gates yet stand, besides that Tower or Locke of the Bridge, and a Trench or tract of wall running betwixt them on each side downe to the Riuere, containing in circuit about eight hundred paces. The Towne is a good repaire, and well frequented, governed by a Maior, two Bailiffes, fifteene Common Councillers, a Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants for their Attendance. It is in Latitude remoued from the Equator 52. degrees and 8. minutes, and from the West point of Longitude is set in the degree 17. 36. minutes.

Religious.

MONMOYTH-SHIRE.

Religious Houses erected and suppressed in this Shire, for greatest account have bene in *Carmarthen*, *Chepstow*, *Gold-cliffe*, *Mammonib* and *Llanthony*; which last stood so solitary, and among hills, that the Sunne was not seene to shine there, but onely betwixt the houres of one and three.

This Shire is strengthened with fourteene Castles, traged with six Market-Townes, diuided into six Hundreds, wherein are situated one hundred tweentie and seauen Parish-Churches, and is not accounted among the Welsh shires, being subdued by Henry the second, who passing the *Nant Pen-caer*, a small Brooke and of no danger, yet held fatall by the Welsh, over credulous to a Prophecy of Merlin Silvester the British Apollo, who had foretold that when a stout and freckled fac'd King (such as Henry was) should passe ouer that Ford, then the power of the Welshmen should be brought vnder; whereby their stout courage was soone abated, and the whole Countie the sooner in subiection to the English.



MOVNTGOMERYSHIRE.

CHAPTER IX.

From the British speech called *Sirtrudalwir*, and that of the
principal Towne Montgomery, lyeth bounded upon the North with Denbighshire, upon
the East with Shropshire, on the South with Salop and Cardiganshire, and on the West
with Merioneshire.

(2) In forme it somewhat resembleth a Peare or Pine-apple, as it were growing out
of the West, and rising thence with many high Hilles and plentiful Springes which water and make
fruitfull the Soyle every where; whose searching rilles, with a longing desire halfe ever forward to
 finde an increase, and to augment their growth into a bigger body, whereof the Severn is the chiefe
 and the second Riuere in the Land; whose head rising from the high mountaine Plymullen, run-
 neth not farre without the receitts of other riueres into her streame, and with many wryngs doth
 sport her selfe shorowall the East part of this Shire.

(3) That this Riuere tooke her name from ~~from~~ the beautifull daie daughter of Llywelyn, before
renouned of wellluck upon Efridi the daughter of Henrhy the Scymer King, that invaded this Land,
and both of them drowned in this Riuere by Guendolena King Llywelyn summing uppon her
reare, and Pwyll enlasse, wherof soone among them in good account, thus wryting.
~~in flumen precipitum abru~~ ~~nam abru flumis de pinguis amarum cibis~~
~~et non insubigat leste~~ ~~Magno latuus, plene fortis, acutus, et~~
~~obvius.~~

M O Y N T G O M E R Y - S H I R E . V O L

Into this streame faire Abren head-long cast,
Gane name of Abren to those waters waff,
Corrupcily call'd Sabrina now at laſt.

(4) This River maketh the East part of this Shire for fruitfulnes to be compared with most of the Land, and to exceed any other Shire in Wales: the West side is more hilly and leſſe inhabited, yet surely those mountaines breed innumerable of Cattle, especially of horses, whose portraiture for making and incomparable ſwiftneſſe, *Giraldus Cambrenſis* Arch-deacon of Breckmeke doth greatly commend.

(5) The ancient Inhabitantes that were ſeated in Gwyneth and Powysland, whereof this Shire was a part, were to the Romanes knownrie by the name of Ordovices, a puissant and couragiouſe Nation, whose hearts and tilles held them the longeſt free from the yoke of subiection, either of the Romanes or English, for vnto the dayes of Domitian, they kept plea with the Romanes; & were not brought to the will of the English before the raigne of King Edward the first. Those Ordovices inhabited the Counties of Mountgomery, Merioneth, Caernarvون, Denbigh, and Flint, which are of vacallid now North-Wales, a people generous and of affable linions, goodly for feature, faire of complexion, couragiouſe of minde, courteous to strangers, and that which is moſt commendable, moſt true and loyall to the English Crowne.

Townes for Trades and commerce in this Countie are ſix: the chiefeſt thereof and Shire-Towne is Mountgomery, very wholesome for ayre, and pleasant for ſituation, vpon an eafe ascent of an hill, and vpon another farre higher mounted, ſtands a faire and well-repaired Castle, from the Eaſt Rocke whereof, the Towne hath beeene walled, as by ſome parts yet ſtanding, and the tract and trench of the reſt even vnto the North-side of the ſaid Castle, may evidently be ſcene: whose graduation for

Latitude

M O V N T G O M E R Y - S H I R E.

Latitude is placed in the degree 53, and for Longitude 17. the lines cutting each other in the site of this Towne.

This Towne hath lately received the honour and Title of an Earledome, whereof *Philip Herbert*, the second sonne of *Henry Earle of Pembroke*, was created the first, in Anno 1605. And the Shire diuided into seauen Hundreds; wherein are seated five Market-Townes, and fortie seauen Parish-Churches.

MERIONETH-SHIRE.

CHAPTER X.

MERIONETH-SHIRE, which the Britaines call *Sira-Verimeth*, and in Latin *Mernia*; is bordered vpon the North by *Carnarvon* and *Denbigh-shires*, vpon the East wiþ *Mongomery*, vpon the South by the River *Dowy*, is parted from *Cardigan-shire*, and the West side altogether washed with the *Irish Seas*, whose rage with such vhemency beateth against her bankes, that it is thought and said, some quantitie of the Land hath beeene swallowed vp by those Seas.

(2) In forme this Shire somewhat resembleth a *Welsh-Harpe*, though small is the Musickethat to her Inhabitants she makes, being the roughest, and most vnpleasant to see to (as *Giraldus* their owne *Historian* writeth) in all *Wales*. The ayre for great pleasure, nor soyle for great profit, I cannot greatly commend, vnlesse it be for the many and mightie great winds, that for the most part therein doe rage, and the spired hills clustered toger' z so neere and so high, as the same *Author* affirmeth, that Shepheards vpon their tops falling at oddes in the morning and challenging the field for fight, before they can come together to try out the quarrell, the day will be spent, and the heate of their fury shut vp with their sleepe,

(3) These mountaines formerly did abound with *Wolves*, for whose auoydance *Edgar* the peaceable, did impose (as *Melmesbury* writeth) a yearlye Tribute of three hundred *Wolves*, vpon *Ludwall* Prince of that Country, whereby in three yeares space they were quite destroyed: and now their faces are couered with fruitfull flockes of *Sheepe*, besides *Neate* and other *Cattell* that therein abundantly doe graze, wherein the onely riches of this Shire doth consist: for by reason of the v-

eueninge

M E R I T O N E T H E S E C O N D

suchnesse of the soile and rocks so deser the face of the earth, the Plough cannot be drawne, nor the Corne prosper, which some haue imputed to the idlenesse of the Inhabitants, wherein they haue beene greatly wronged.

(4.) These people are a part of the Ordinariet, of whom we haue spoken, who by the advantage of these mountaines held out with the longest against the Armies, and their necks not brought vnder the yoke of bondage, before the dayes of King Edward the first; since when they haue attempted to easse off their subiection to the English, vpon whose stirres raised by Owen Glendower, who having beeene a favorite of King Richard the second, and discontented by King Henry the fourth, in a quarrel with the Lord Grey of Ruthyn, that incurred vpon his demaines, quarrelled with the King, and entred into open rebellion and confederacie with all other his rebels, drawing the ~~men~~ men holly to his side, in hope to haue had Princes restored of their owne bloud: and he maintained the same with wonderfull pride, policy and obfiaxacie for a long time, yea with his confederates, followers and fauorites, and his owne courage, credite, and maintenance, were brought so low by that powerfull King, that in the end he perisched for very want of food.

(5.) Their Townes are not many, neither those that they haue of any stately buildings, whereof Bala, Dolgethe, and Mauleb are the Markes. By Bala in the North-east of this Countie in the ~~valle~~ ~~valley~~ in England, Pimble-blent, a great poole of water doth drowne at least eight score Acres of ground whiche shal be haue reported by a late booke, that the high land thowes though never so great, can neuer be had by the reason that the water is alwaies heareoulded with ouer great bluffs, and tempests of wraides, she in as great a rage riseth and paleth her bankes, as if she would encounter that enemy in fight. Into the South whereof the two-headed Dee with a pretie sharpe streame entreth, and thorow the same glideth without any mixture of the same water, as the Inhabitants belieue; more strongly conceited in their opinion for that the Salmon, vsually taken in Dee, is neuer found.

FERFONETH-SHIRE.

found in that Poole; and the fish called *Gurnard*, bred in that *Mersey*, neuer is seene in the River *Dar*: South thence neare *Dolgelly*, in a lower hill, a great Rampire of stone and compassie is seene, and hath beeene some fortification or defence in warre: which whilst we were curios to finde out some instructions thereof, by report this onely we learned, that it was called *Cadburyryste Drem*, according to the name of her neighbour and farre higher hill.

(6) Upon the West and Sea-shore of this Shire, *Havreleb* a Market and Major Towne standeth, bleak enough and barren, but onely for Fowle and Fish; houses not many, neicher curiously built, wherein standeth a little Chappell decayed and without vse, in which lyeth buried Sir Richard *Thimblebyc*, an *Englyss* Knight, who for the delight he tooke in that game, remoued his abode from a farre better loytle. Here also standeth a most strong and beautifull Castle, mounted vpon a hill, and with a double Bulwarke walled about, commanding the Sea, and passage of entrance of such as setke to inuade the Coast: And surely a great pitie it is to see so faire a worke fall to decay: the Constable whereof by *Pasew* is euer the Major of this Towne; neere vnto which are two great Inlets of Seas, which at lowv water may be passed vpon the Sands with Guides. Upon whose shore, as vpon the Sea-coasts in this Countie, abundance of *Herrings* are caught, for which cause they are much frequented in the season of the yeare, by many people from diuers Countries.

(7) This Towne being the chiefeſt of the Shire, the Pole ſhall be elevated onely from thence; whose height for Latitude standeth in the degree 53. 29. minutes, and for Longitude in the 15. 47. minutes. The whole being diuided into ſixt Hundreds, wherein are ſeated thirtie ſeven Parifh-Churches.

C E S T R I E

C E S T R I E
Sherry & coffee P A R S

Chaff — 2

—T. C. —

卷之三

Sadler's Wells

Salmon chaps

Amphibians and Reptiles 19

1998-1999 學年上學期

Wrocław 1998

Hawley.

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10. *Leucania* *luteola* (Hufnagel) (Plate 10)

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1996-1997

DESBIG

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D E N B I G H - S H I R E.

C H A P T E R . X L .

DE N B I G H - S H I R E, called in Welsh, *Sire Denbigh*, revering more from the Sea within the Country, on this side of the River Conwy 11.00 eth Eastward in one place as farre as to the River Dee: on the North, firsly the Sea (for a small space) and then Flint-shire encompaseth it: on the West, Caernarvon and Merioneth-shire; on the East, Cheshire and Shropshire; and on the South, Montgomery-shire.

(2) The forme thereof is long, growing wider still towards the North-west, and narrower towards the East. It is in length from East to West, one and thirtie miles, and in breadth from North to South, seauenteene miles: in the whole circuit and circumference, one hundred and fourteene miles.

(3) The ayre is very wholesome and pleasant, yet bleake enough, as exposed to the windes on all sides, and the high hilles, wherewith it is in many places environed, long retaining the congealed snow. The tops whereof, in the Summer time, are the harid stmens Almanacks, by the rising of certaine vapours thereon in the mornings, and foreshew a faire day ensuing.

(4) The soyle is but barren towards the West part: yet the middle, where it lieth flat in a valley, is most fertile. The East side, when it is once past the valley, findeth Nature to be a very sparing niggard of her fauours: but next vnto Dee it feeleth a more liberall extenſion of her blessings. The West part is but here and there inhabited, and mounteth vp more then the other with bare and hungry hilles: yet the leanesse of the soyle (where the hills scelle any thing flattning) hath bene now a good while begun to be overcome by the diligent paines and carefull industry of the husbandmen;

for they paring away the vpper coat of the earth into certaine Turfies, wch a broad kinde of spade, pile them vp artificially on heapes, and fire them, so as being turned into ashes, and throwne vpon the ground so pared, they fructifie the hungry barrenesse and sterilitie of soyle, and make the fields bring forth a kinde of Rye or Amell-corne, in such plentie, as is hardly to be beleueed.

(5) The ancien Inhabitants of this Countrey were the *Ordovices*, who being also named *Or-deneies*, or *Ordonice*: a puissant and courageous people, by reason they kept wholly in a mountainous place, and tooke heart euen of the soyle it selfe: for they continued longest free from the yoke both of *Roman*, and also of *English* dominion. They were not subdued by the *Romans*, before the dayes of the Emperor *Domician* (for then *Iulius Agricola* conquered almost the whole Nation) nor brought vnder the command of the *English*, before the raigne of King *Edward* the first; but lived a long time in a lawlesse kinde of libertie, as bearing themselves bold vpon their owne magnamutie, and the strength of the Country.

(6) The Mountaines of this County yeld sufficiency of Neat, Sheepe, and Goats. The Valleys in most places are very plenteous of Corne, especially Eastward on this side, betwixt the Riuers of *Alyn* and *Dee*; but the more Westerly part is heathy, and altogether barren. The heart of the Shire shewes it selfe beneath the hilles, in a beautifull and pleasant Vale, reaching seauenteene miles in length from South to North, and five miles, or thereabouts, in bredth, and lieth open onely toward the Sea. It is enironed on euery side with high hilles, amongst which, the highest is *Maillonly*, on the top whereof is a warlike Fenile with Trench and Rampier, and a little fountaine of cleare wa-
ter. From these hilles, the Riuere *Clwyd* reorts vnto this Vale, and from the very spring-head (increased with beckes and brookes) doth part it in twaine, running thorow the midit of it; whereof in ancient time it was named *Stras Clwyd*: for *Mariamus* maketh mention of a King of the *Stras Clwyd* of the *Welsb*: And at this day it is commonly called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, that is, *The Vale of Clwyd*.

D E N B I G H . S H I R E .

This thing is worthy obseruation, as a maner memorable, both for admiration and antiquitie, that in the Parish of Llan-saran within this Country, there is a place compasse cut out of the maine rocke by mans hand, in the syde of a stony hill, wherein there be soure and twentie seats to sit in, some lesse, some bigger, where children and young men, comming to seeke their Cattell, vse to sit, and to haue their sports. And at this day they commonly call it *Arthurs round Table*.

(7) *Henry Lucy Earle of Lincolne*, obtaining *Denbigh* by the grant of King *Edward the first*, after the conviction and beheading of *David brother of Llewellyn* for high Treason, was the first that fortified it with a wall about, not large in circuit, but very strong, and on the South-side with a faire Castle, strengthned with many high Towers. But he gaue it ouer, and left the worke unfinisched, conceiuing griefe (as a sorrowfull father) that his onely sonne came to vntimely death, and was drowned in the Well thereof: The fame of this Towne spreads it selfe farre for repute, as being reckoned the most beautifull place in all *North-Wales*: and it is of no lesse report, for the Castle adiunct vnto it is impregnable for fortification. And this strange accident hapning there in the yeare 1575. deserves not to be omitted, being left as a continuall remembrance of Gods mercifull prouidence and preseruation at that time: that where by reason of great Earth-quakes, many people were put into great feare, and had much harme done vnto them both within and without their houses, in the Cities of *Yorke, Worcester, Gloucester, Bridgwater, Hereford*, and in other Countries adiacent, yet in the Shire-hall of *Denbigh* the bell was caused to toll twice, by the shaking of the earth, and no hurt or hindrance at all either done or receiued. The government of this Towne is managed by two Aldermen, and two Bailifses, who are yearlye elected out of twentie five burgessies, that are their assistantes. It hath one Recorder, one Towne-Clerke, and two Sergeants at Mace: and by obseruation of the *Mathematickes*, the Pole is elevated in the degree of Latitude 53, and 49. scruples, and from the first point in Longitude 16. and 45.

V

(8). This

D E N B I G H - S H I R E.

(8) This County, with them of Flint and *Cernarvon-shires*, are not divided by prickes into their severall Hundreds, according to the rest of this worke, the want of their particulars in the Parliament Rowles so causyng it, which for the good of these three Shires, I earnestly sought to haue supplied from the *Nomina Villarum*, in their Sheriffes booke, and had promise of them that migh easilly haue procured the same. But whether a fearelesse jealousie possest their spirits, left the riches of these Shires, by reuealing such particulars, shoulde haue further sought into, I cannot say: yet this I haue obserued in all my Survey, that where leaſt is to be had, the greatest feares are poſſeſſed. Take these Shires therefore to be done as I could, and not as I would, that wch both the wealth of them all, and their esteeme to be of better regard by thoſe that may doe them good.

(9) This Shire then is diuided into twelve Hundreds, for the readier ordering of busynesse neceſſary to the State of the Country; wherein are placed three Market-Townes, fit for buying and ſelling, and other negotiations. It hath five Castles to defend her ſelfe, and to offend her enemies, and fiftie ſeven Parishes for Gods diuine ſeruice and worship.

FLINT-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XII.

FLINT-SHIRE, stretching out in length, broad at one end, and narrow at another, is not much unlike in fashion to a wedge, a peece of which is cut off by the meeting of *Chefshire* and *Denbigh-shire*, South-East in distance some fourre miles. It borders East-ward with part of *Cheshire*, from whence it is guarded in lenghli with the Riuver *Dee* vnto the North, which parteth *Worral* and *Flint-shire*, till you come to a little Iland called *Hell-bree*. Northward it is bounded with the *Virginian Sea*: on the West, a little Rauer, called *Clyd*, parteth her and *Denbigh-shire* asunder; and on the South altogether by *Shrop-shire*.

(2) This Country is nothing mountainous, as other parts of *Wales* are, but rising gently all along the Riuver of *Dee*, makes a faire shew and prospect of her selfe to every eye that beholds her, as well vpon the Riuver, being in most places thereabouts fourre or five miles broad, as vpon the other side thereof, being a part of *Chefshire*.

(3) The Aire is healthfull and temperate, without any foggie clouds or fennie vapours, sauing that sometimes there ariseth from the Sea, and the Riuver *Dee*, certaine thicke and smoky-seeming mists, which neverthelesse are not found hurtfull to the Inhabitants, who in this part liue long and healthfully.

(4) The Clime is somewhat colder there then in *Chefshire*, by reason of the Sea, and the Riuer that engirts the better part of her; by which, the Northerne windes being long carried vpon the waters, blow the more cold; and that side of the Country vpward, that lieth shoaring vnto the too, having neither shelter nor defence, receiveth them in their full power, and is naturally a Bulwarke

FLINT-SHIRE.

from their violence vnto her bordering neighbours; that maketh the snow to lie much longer there then on the other side of the River.

(5) The Soile bringeth forth plentie both of Corne and Grasse, as also great store of Cattle, but they be little. To supply which defect, they haue more by much in their numbers then in other places where they be bigger. Great store of Fish they take in the River o' Dee, but little from the Sea, by reason they haue no Havens or Creekes for boates. No great store of woods either there or in any other part of Wales are found, it hauing bee ne a generall plague vnto all the Country eare since the head-strong rebellions of their Princes and great men against the Kings of England, that (in time) tooke away the principall helpe of their innovations, by cutting downe their woods, whereof in this Shire there hath heretofore bee ne great plentie. Fruites are scarce, but milke, butter, and cheese plentie, as also store of hony, of the which they make a pleasant wine, in colour like (in taste not much vnlike) vnto Muscadine, which they call *Marbeglin*. Yea, and in the dayes of *Graedw Cambrensis*, neere the place now called *Holywell*, was a rich Mine of Siluer, in seeking after which, men pierced and pried into the very bowels of the earth.

(6) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, a sturdie people against the Romans, but now most kinde and gentle towards the English, and indeede make much of all strangers, except they be crostied, and then they are the contrary.

(7) Places of defence are the Castles of *Flint*, *Hawarden*, vulgarly *Harden*, *Tre'r Rudland*, *Mold*, *Towley*, and *Hope*: of which, *Flint* and *Harden* are the two principall. The Castle of *Flint*, famous for the benefit it receiued from two Kings, and for the refuge and reliefe it gaue vnto the third. It was founded by *Henry the second*, finished by *Edward the first*, and long after gaue harbour and entertainment to that noble, but vnsfortunate Prince, *Richard the second*, comming out of *Ireland*, being within her walles a free and absolute King, but no sooner without, but taken prisoner by *Henry Bulingbroke*,

FLINT-SHIRE.

Lingbrooke, Duke of *Lancaster*, losing at that time his liberie, and not long after his life. This standeth in the graduation of Latitude 53. 55. minutes, in Longitude 17.

For the Castle of *Hawarden*, no record remaines of the first founder, but that it was held a long time by the Swards of the Earles of *Chester*. Howbeit, their resistances did not so generally consist in the strength of their Castles and Fortifications, as in their Mountaines and Hils, which in times of danger served as naturall Bulwarkes and Defences vnto them against the force of enemies. As was that which standeth in a certaine strait set about with woods, neare vnto the Riuere *A'en*, called *Coles-bull*, that is, *Coles-bill*, where the *Englysh*, by reason of their disordered multitude, not ranged close in good array, lost the field, and were defeated, when King *Henry* the second had made as great preparation as might be to giue battle vnto the *Welsh*, and the very Kings Standard was forsaken by *Henry* of *Effer*, who was Standard-bearer to the Kings of *England* in right of inheritance.

(8) This Country hath many shallow riuers in it, but none of fame and note, but *Dee* and *Clwyd*. Howbeit, there is a Spring not farre from *Radland Castle*, of great report and antiquitie, which is termed *Fons Sacer*, in English, *Holy-Well*, and is also commonly called *S. Winfrid's Well*; of whom antiquitie thus reporteth: That *Winfrid* a Christian Virgin, very faire and vertuous, was doated vpon by a young lustfull Prince or Lord of the Country, who not long able to rule his head-strong affections, hauing many times in vaine attempted and tryed her chastitie, both by rich gifts and large promises, could not by any meanes obtaine his desires; he therefore (in a place of aduantage) suddenly surprized and rauished her weake (yet resisting) body. After the deed done, the cruell Tyrant, to stop her cries and acclamations, slew her, and cut off her head: out of which place did suddenly arise a Spring that continueth to this day, carrying from the Fountaine such a forcible stremme and currene, as the like is not found in Christendome. Ouer the head of the Spring there is built a Chappell of free stone, with Pillars curiously wrought and engraued, in the Chancell whereof, and glasse

FLINT-SHIRE.

glasse window, the picture of the Virgin is drawne, together with the memoriall of her life and death. To this Fountaine Pilgrims are accustomed to reapeire in their zealous, but blind devotion; and divers others resort to bathe in, holding firmly that the water is of much vertue.

There be many red stones in the bottome of this Well, and much greene mose growing vpon the fides: the superstition of the people holding that those red spots in the stones were drops of the Ladies bloud, which all the water in the Spring can never wash away; and that the mose about the wall was her haire, which though some of it be given to every stranger that comes, yet it never wafeth. But howsoeuer this be carried for truth by the tradition of time, the mose it selfe smels exceeding sweet.

There is also hard by Killern (a small village) within this Countie, a little Well of no great note, that at certaine times riseth and falleth, after the manner of Sea-tydes.

(9) In the South part of this Country, diuided from the rest, is a place (in some written Copies of Antonine, called Bassus) which we now terme Banchor, first a Citie, and afterwards a Monasterie of famous memory, and the first that is read of in the world: wherein (as Beda saith) were a great number of Monkes, and them diuided into seauen Companies, euery one having his severall Ruler assigned. None of these Companies had leſſe then three hundred persons devoted to prayer, and to get liuing by their owne labour, for themselves and the poore: although it hath long since beeene vtterly ruinate, so as now there is scarce ſcene the face and outward ſhew of a dead Citie or Monastery. It hath onely the names of two Gates remaining, one ſtanding a mile diſtant from another, and betwixt which the Riuere Dee now runneth, where are often times found many pieces of Romane Coyne, and other tokens of antiquitie. But of these ſhall be more mention made in the following History.

Another like Monastery, but of leſſer account, stood in the Vale beneath Yarh (a little Cittie placed

ced by the Britons, now called the Shire and County, and for the name of *Ely* and *Cley*: This the Britons call *Lind-Ely*, of the River; the Englishmen, *Alyre*, of the Founder; and the *Historic Authors*, *Alypnius*. It is more famous for antiquity, then for building or brauery: for about the yeare 560 *Kenneth Bishop of Gleis*, being fled hither out of *Swariland*, placed here a Bishop's See, and erected a Monastery, gathering together 800. in a religious brotherhood, whereof 300. that were ylearned, gave themselves to husbandrie and to worke within the Monastery; the rest to prayer and meditations. When he returned into *Scotland*, he ordained *Alyph*, a godly and upright man, to be gouernour over this Monastery, of whom it tooke the name, and is called *Saint Alyph*.

Another Monastery of great account was at *Balderswark*, in this County,にて unto which began that admirable Ditch drawne thence unto the mount of *Turme* by King *Offa*, the Tract whereof I have expressed thorow this Shire, and will further speake therof in the following History.

(10) This Shire is diuided into five Hundreds, furnished with seuen Castles, hath onely one Market-Towne, and twentie eight Parishes, to which there is a continual celebration of divine Service.



ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

ANGLESEY was in the time of the Romans called *Mona*, by the Britaines Men, and *Tir-Mon*, (that is) the Land of *Mon*, of the ancient *Engly-Saxons Moneg*: And at last, after the *Englishmen* had by their sharpe and severall assaults brought it vnder their rule, and became Lords thereof, it was termed *Anglesey*, as one would say, *The Englishmens Island*.

(1) For, an *Island* it is, albeit it be seuered from the *Continent of Britaine*, but with a small and narrow streight of the riuier *Menai*, and on all other parts beaten vpon with the surging and troublous *Irish Sea*, in which it lyeth somewhat square-wise, not much different in length and breadth; being, where it reacheth out in length, fro *Beau-marish* Eastward, to the vtmost Promontory *West-ward*, which we call *Holy-head*, twentie miles; and in breadith from *Llaubaderik* North-ward, to the point of *Menai* South-ward, seauenteene miles; the whole circuit or circumference amounting towards feauentie miles.

(2) The aire is reasonable gratefull and healthfull, and not generally subiect to diseases, excepting certaine Agues at some times, which are occasioned by the fogs and misty exhalations, which arise from the Sea called *Mare Virginium*, with the which this Ile is encompassed.

(3) The Commodities that commend (or rather beautifie) this Country, are in Corne and Cattle, wherewith it not onely enricheth it selfe exceedingly, but sendeth out great prouision thereof to others to supply their defects, and although the ground may seeme dry and stony, or vnpleasant and nothing lightly, wherein for the outward qualitie it resembleth some other parts of *Wales*, that are not so fruitfull, yet for the inward bounties of nature, it is farre valyke: for aboue all the Coasts

ANGLESEY.

Coasts of Wales it is most plentifull of Wheat, insomuch as by *Giraldus Cambrensis* report, they are wont to say in Welsh, by way of a Proverbe, *Mon Mam Combr^y*, which is to say, *Mon* is the mother of *Wales*; for that when other Countries haruest failes round about, or their provision is exhaust and drawne dry, this alone, like a prouident and full-breasted mother, is able to sustaine the rest. Whereunto Nature most prouidently hath added another benefit seruicable and necessary to the former, in that the Country produceth also those kinde of stones which are called *Molares*, as of all other fittest to make *Mill-stones* or *Grind-stones*. In some places also it yeeldeth an earth of *Aluminous* qualitie, out of which some not long since began to make *Alow* and *Coperose*, who (like vnfeiht Soulidiers) gave ouer their enterprise without further hope, because at first they saw it not answere their ouer-hastie expectations.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordovices*, mentioned before in the precedent Prouinces of *Denbigh-shire*, *Flint-shire*, and *Carnarvon-shire*. And this very Iland was that ancient, and so much ennobled seat of the *British Druids*, who so amated the Army of *Roman* invadours, as *Tacitus* reports, and as else-where we haue related in the sixt Booke and seauenth Chapter of our ensuing History.

(6) This Nation was attempted first by *Paulinus Sutorius* in the raigne of *Nero*, but broughte vnder the *Roman* Empire by *Iulius Agricola*. When the Empire of the *Romanes* in *Britaine* began to decline and goe downward, some out of *Ireland* entred into this Isle by stealth, and nestled them-selues there, as may be gathered by certaine mounds of earth entrenched about, and yet to be seene, which they call the *Irishmen's Cottages*: as also by a place named of the *Irish-men*, *yn Hierie Gwiddid*, who did there (as is recorded) put the *Britaines* to flight, vnder the leading of *Sixigu*. The *Norwegians* also were often infestuous to this Iland; but King *Ethelred's* Fleet, hauing in the yeare 1000. crowred the Seas round about this Isle, far exceeded all both *Irish* and *Norwegian* depopulations, for they wasted the Country in all hostile manner.

(7) After

ANGLESEY.

CHAPTER XIII.

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(7) After

A N G L E S E Y.

(7) After this, two Hughs, both Normans, did greatly afflict this Iland: The one being Earle of Chester, the other of Shrewsbury; at which very time *Magnus* the Norwegian arriving there, shot Hugh Earle of Shrewsbury through with an Arrow, and departed after he had ransacked the Iland. It was afterwards grievously infested by the Englishmen, who never gaue over from time to time to invade it, vntill in the raigne of King *Edward* the first, it was wholly brought vnder his subiection.

(8) The principall Towne in this Isle is Beaumaris, which the said King *Edward* the first built in the East side thereof, and for the faire situation, though in a Morish place, gaue it the name which it now beareth, whereas in times past it was called Bonover; which he also fortified with a goodly Castle.

(9) The Maior is the chiefest Magistrate of the Towne, who is yearly chosen, and hath the assistance and helpe of two Bailiffes, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke: by whose carefull diligence the affaires of this Towne are orderly managed and commanded: whose Latitude is 54. and Longitude 15. 45. minutes.

(10) Not far from hence is Lbaannaw, in times past a faire religious house of the *Friars Minoris*, which although it be now in a manner raced out of memory, yet antiquitie maketh mention that it hath beeene of great regard among the Kings of *England*, who haue shewed themselves very bountifull Patrons vnto that Couent, boch in respect of the sanctimonious life of such as conuerced there, as also because there the bodies of very eminent persons, as the daughter of King *John*, the sonne of a King of the *Danes*, as likewise of many great Lords, Knights, and Squires, were enterred, that were slaine in the warres against the *Welsh*, in the time of many illustrious Kings of *England*.

(11) This Isle is reckoned to haue had anciently many Villages in it, even to the number of three hundred threescore and three; and the same euen at this day is very well peopled.

The

ANGLESEY.

The division of this Ile for disposition of affaires that belong either to the state of the Crown,
or to the condition of the Country, is into six Hundreds: in which are seated two Market-Towns,
and seuenie foure Parish-Churches for Gods divine honour and worship.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

CHAPTER XIII.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE, in Welsh, *Sire Caer-ar-y-von*, so called because it is iust ouera-
gainst Anglesey, (which the Britaines call Mon,) and in composition was termed also Snow-
den-Forrest, before Wales was laid into Shires; the North-side whereof and the West butteth
vpon the Irish Sea, the South-side is inclosed with Merioneth, and the East with Denbigh-
shires, from which it is seuered by the River Conney.

(2) The forme thereof is much like a wedge, long and narrow toward the South, and growing
all wider towards the North : so that from Penenkel-point South-ward, to Orms-bead-point North-
ward, are fiftie miles, from the River Conney Eastward, to the Riuier Llenny Westward, miles twen-
tie : and the whole circumference one hundred and ten miles.

(3) The Aire is sharpe and piercing, by reason that the Country hath not naturall prouision to
ensconce her selfe against the extremitie of winds and weather : but especially as may be thought,
through the continuance of the Snow on the hils, which also exclude the Suns aspect and warmth.

(4) The soile cannot be much commended for the fertilitie, except those parts of the Sea-coasts,
which lye on the West towards Ireland: but for the heart of this Shire, it is altogether mountainous,
as if Nature had a purpose here, by rearing vp these craggy hils so thicke together, strongly to com-
pact the ioynts of this our Iland, and to frame the Inland part thereof for a fit place of refuge to the
Britaines, against those times of aduersitie which afterward did fall vpon them ; for no Army though
never so strongly, or scarce any Travellers, though never so lightly appointed, can finde passage a-
mong those so many rough and hard Rockes, so many Vales and Pools here and there, croiling
all

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

all the wayes, as ready obſtacles to repell any Inroades of forraine affailants. Theſt Mountaines may not vniſtly be termed the *British Alpes*, as being the moſt vaste of all *Britaine*, and for their ſteepneſſe and cragginerneſſe not vnlke to thoſe of *Italy*, all of them towring vp into the Aire, and round encompaſſing one farre higher then all the reſt, peculiariſt called *Snowdon-Hill*, though the othes likewiſe in the ſame ſenſe, are by the *Welſh* termed *Craig Eriyy*, as muſh as *Snowy Mountaines*, taking their name as doth (by *Plinies* teſtimony) *Nipbates* in *Armenia*, and *Imau* in *Schibbia*: For all the yeaſe longe these lye mantelled ouer with Snow hard crufte together, though oþerwife for their height they are open and liable both to the Sunne to diſſolve them, and the windes to ouerſweepe them.

(5) The ancient Inhabitants of this Country were the *Ordouices*, of whom we haue ſufficiently ſpoken in the deſcription of the former Provinces; neither need I iuſt either vpon the pleafures or profits that this Country yeeldeth, by reaſon of the great affinity it hath both of Climate and Commodities with *Denbigh-shire* and *Flin-shire* before mentioned. But this beyond the other in ſome places breeds certayne *Shel-fiſhes*, which being conceiued by an heauenly dew bring forth Pearles, in ancient times more reckoned of then now they are.

(6) Touching places of note, that Cittie is very ancient which the Emperor *Antoninus* calleth *Segontium*, taking name of a Riuere running by, whiche at this day is called *Saint*: ſome reliques of the walls whereof doe yet appeare, neere vnto a little Church confeſcerated to the honour of *Saint Publains*. This Cittie *Nunus* calleth *Caer Cufenith*, which ſome interpret the Cittie of *Conſtantine*. Indeed *Matthew Weſtminſter* ſaith (how true I know not) that *Anno 1182*. here was found the body of *Conſtantinus* (Father to great *Conſtantine*) which King *Edward* the firſt cauſed to be ſumptuously bellorued in the Church of the new Cittie, which he railed out of the ruines of the old, and is nowe called *Caernarvon*, which giueth name to this whole Shire. The Towne is ſelſe yeeldeth a moſt

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

excellent prospect towards the Sea, and is encompassed (in a manner) round with the wals of the Castle: so as we may say, it is a Citie within a Castle, which taketh vp the whole West-side of it: and great pitie it is, that so famous a worke should not be perpetuous, or euer become the ruine of time, which is much feared, for the mercilesse vnderminings of the Sea, that wish her daily and for-tible irruptions never ceaseth to wash away the foundations of the Key. The people of this Towne are well approued for courtesie, and also Ciuitall gouernment, which is administred by the Constable of the Castle (who is euer Maior by Patent) hauing the assistance of one Alderman, two Baileys, two Sergeants at Mace, and one Towne-Clerke. The Townesmen doe not a little glory that King Edward the second was borne there, in a Tower of the Castle called Eagle-Tower, and surnamed of Caer-nar-ron, he being the first Prince of Wales of the English line. The site of this Towne according to Mathematicall obseruation is in the degree of Longitude 15. and 50. scruples from the first West-point, and the Pole eleuated in Latitude 53. and 50.

Bangor the Bishops See, though it be now but a small Towne, yet it was in time past so large, that for the greatnesse thereof it was called Banchor Vaur, that is, Great Banchor; which Hugh Earle of Chester fortified with a Castle: But it hath beene long since vterly ruined and laid leuell with the ground, in so much as there is not any footing to be found, or other monumets left thereof, al-though they have beene sought with all diligent enquiry. This Bishops See hath within the Dioces ninecix Parishes. But the ancient Church which was consecrated vnto Daniel, sometime Bishop thereof, was defaced and set on fire by that notorious Rebell Owen Glendowerdy, who had a pur-pose also to destroy all the Cities of Wales, for that they stood for the King of England. And though the same Church was since repaired about the time of King Henry the seauenth, yet hath it scarce recovered the resemblance of her former dignitie.

The

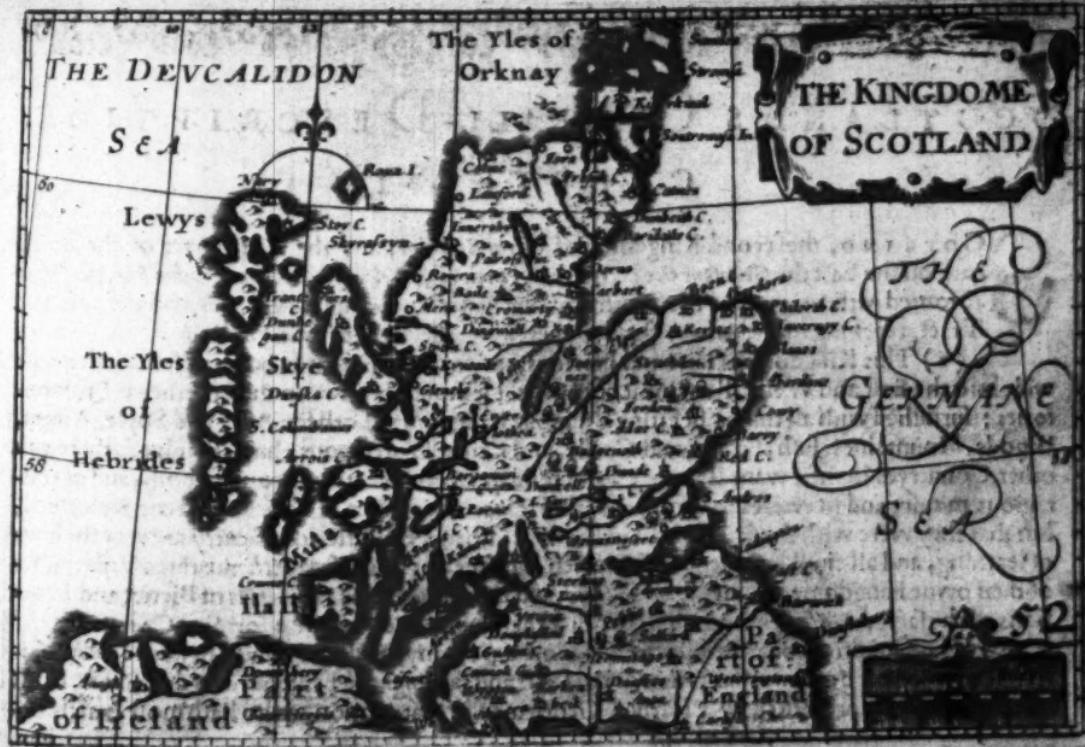
CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

The Riuere *Conway* (which limiteþ this Shire on the East-side) is in *Ptolemy* by corruption or ignorance of Transcribers called *Toisouinus*, in stead of *Cononius*, whence *Canonium* (a Towne mentioned by *Antonine*) tooke name: and albeit both it and its name be now utterly extinct, yet is there a couerte remenbrance thereof in the new name of a poore Village, standing among the rubbish thereof, called *Caer-bean*, (that is) The ancient Citie: Out of the spoyle whereof King *Edward* the first, built a new Towne at the Riuers mouth, termed thereupon *Aber-Conway*: (that is) the mouth of *Conway*, which being formerly fortifyed by *Hugb of Chester*, and strongly situate and fenced both with wals & a faire Castle by the Riuers side, deserues rather the name of a Citie then a Towne, if it were more populous and traffiqued with Inhabitants. Neither must I here forget *Newin*, though but a small Market-Towne, for that it pleased the English Nobles *Anno 1184* to honour it, and the memory of King *Arthur*, with triumphant celebritie, after they had subdued the rebellious Ring-leaders of *Wales*.

(7) Other matters of memorable note this Country affordeth not much, vñlesse perhaps this; That iust ouer against the Riuere *Conway*, where it issueth into the Sea, there sometimes flood an ancient Citie named *Diganwy*, which many yeares agoe was consumed by lighning, and so made vtterly desolate, as many other monuments haue beene, of ancient and worthy memory. As likewise that in the Poole *Lin-Peris*, there is a kinde of Fish called there *T'oreub*, hauing a red belly, nowhere else seene. For touching these two other miracles famoused by *Giraldus* and *Genesius*, that on those his high hils there are two Pooles called the *Meares*, the one of which produceth great store of fish, but all hauing onely one eye, and in the other there is a moueable lland, which as soone as a man treadeth on, it forthwith floateth a great way off, whereby the *Welsh* are said to haue often scaped and deluded their enemies assailing them: these matters are out of my Creed, and yet I thinke the Reader had rather beleue them, then to goe to see whether it be so or no.

CAERNARVON-SHIRE.

It is tradid with fve Market-Townes fit for bargaining, buying and selling, fortid with fourre Castles, and hath sixtie eight Parish-Churches in it, where the Inhabitants concurre and meete together for the celebration of Divine Seruice.



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

CHAPTER I.

SCOTLAND, the second Kingdome of Great Britaine, and the North part of the Iland, hath on the East the Germane Ocean, on the North, the Orkneys, and Deucabdon Sea, the West affronted with Ireland, and the South hath the Riuers Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the adiacent Tract, reaching to the Sulway Sands, whereby it is separated from England.

(1.) This Kingdome is faire and spacious, and from these South-borders spreadeth it selfe wide into the East and West, till againe it contracts it selfe narrower vnto the Northerne Promontories: furnished with all things besetting a famous Kingdome; both for Ayre and Soyle, Rivers, Woods, Mountaines, Fish, Fowle, and Cattle, and Corne so plenteous, that it supplyeth therewith other Countreyes in their want. The people thereof are of good feature, strong of body, and of couragious minde, and in warres so venturous, that scarce any service of note hath beeene performed, but that they were with the first and last in the field. Their Nobilitie and Gentry are very studious of learning, and all ciuill knowledge; for which end they not onely frequent the three Vniuersities of their owne Kingdome (S. Andrews, Glasco, and Edinbrough), the Nurscrys of Pietie, and Mansions of the sacred Muses) but also much addict themselves to travell into forraigne Countreyes.

(2.) The Counties contained in this Kingdome are many, and everywhere bescrewed with Cities, Townes, and Borrowes, as is that of England: and, as England, I intended to describe it, had I not beeene happily preuented by a learned Gentleman of that Nation, who hath most exactly bo-



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

gun, and gone through the greatest difficulties thereof; to build vpon whose foundations, I hold it iniurious: and am so farre from any ambition to prevent his noble purposes, that I heartily will haue furtherances thereto, with a longing desire to see, by his industrious labours, another *Scot* added to the perfecting of the *Theatre of Britaines glory*.

(4) Yet, in the meane while, lest I should seeme too descriptiue in my intendments, let me without offence (in this third, though short Booke) giue onely a generall view of that Kingdome, vpon obseruations from others; which to accomplish by mine owne suruey (if others should hap to faile, and my crazy-aged-body will giue leaue) is my chiefe desire; knowing the Iland furnished with many worthy remembrances, appertaining both vnto them and vs, whom God now hath set vnder one Crown: and the rather, for that their more Southerne people are from the same Originall with vs the *English*, being both alike the *Saxon* branches: as also, that the *Picts*, anciently inhabiting part of that Kingdome, were the inborne *Britaines*, and such as thither fled to auoid the *Romane* seruite: whose names began first to be distinguisched vnder *Dioctesian* the Emperour, when they were termed *Picts* for painting their bodies, like the *Britaines*, as saith *Flavius Vigerius*: which is more strengthened, for that the Northerne *Britaines* converted by Saint *Columb*, are called *Britaine Picts*.

(5) But the *Highland-men* (the naturall *Scot* indeed) are supposed to descend from the *Scythians*, who with the *Getes* infesting *Ireland*, left both their Isle there, and their manners, apparent in the *Wild-Irish* even to this day: And from *Scithia* (as is thought) the name of *Scot* grew; for so the *Netherlanders* by *Scutten* exprefle indifferently the *Scythian* or *Scot*: so *Gildas* calleth the *Irish-Britaines*, *Scybians*: so King *Efnell* in translating the *Historie of Orosius*, turneth *Scotos* into *Scytien*: and so saith *Walsingham*, from one and the same originall, *Scytha*, *Scytici*, *Scota*, *Scotici*, take their names, as fro. *Gete*, *Getici*, *Gothi*, *Gothici* haue done.

— (6) Their

HIBERNIA
PERS

MARE

HIBER-
NICUM

Pirus
Keris
celanites

The Southern part
of Scotland wherin
is v. strange Lake
Lomund
Hibernia Scotica

10 20 30



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(6) Their Manners were alike, saith Diodorus, *Siculus*, and *Sabro*, and their garments not much different, as by *Sidonius Apollinaris* may be gathered, where he seemeth rather to describe the moderne *Wild-Irish*, then the antike *Gese*. Notwithstanding this Nations Originall by some hath beeene derived from *Scota*, the supposed Daughter of the Egyptian King *Pharaob*, that nourished *Moses*, afterwards married vnto *Gastbelus*, the son of *Ceetrops*, (Founder of *Athens*) who first seatting in *Spaine*, passed thence into *Ireland*, and lastly into *Scotland*, where his Wife *Scota* gaue Name to the Nation; if we beleue that they hit the marke, who shoot at the Moone.

(7) But that the *Scythians* came into *Spaine*, (besides the Promontory bearing their Name *Scy-thicum*) *Silius Italicus*, a Spanyard borne, doth shew, who bringeth the *Concani*, a Nation therein seated, from the *Messagetae*, which were the *Scythians*; and the *Sarmatae*, whom all confess to haue bin *Scythians*, were the builders (as he saith) of the Cittie *Susanna* in *Spaine*. And how from *Spaine* they possessed themselves of *Ireland*, (at the time when the Kingdome of *Irish* flourished,) *Ninius* the Disciple of *Eduodus* doth tell, and their owne Histories of *Nemethus* and *Delas*, besides *Cisnerus* and others, doe shew; who were first knowne by the name of *Scots*, as is gathered out of *Porphyry* (alledged by *S. Jerome*) in the raigne of *Aurelianu*s the Emperour. *Gildas* calleth them the *Irish-Spoilers*: *Giraldus*, A Scottish Nation, descended from *Ireland*: which in regard of them by *Eginhardus* is termed *The Ile of Scots*: by *Beda*, *The Ile inhabited by the Scots*; and by other Historians, *Scotland the great*; as their seare in *Britaine* was called *Scosland the lesse*.

(8) These, when the *Roman Empire* was farre in the wane, burst into *Britaine* vnder *Rouda* their Captaine, who entring amitie with the *Picts*, possessed the North part of the Land, and assilid them against the *Britanes*, then ready to fall, when the *Romanes* were gone. But these afterward enterraining dissensions amongst themselves, put the hazard of their estates on the tryall and chance of one dyes battle, fought betwixt them in the year of *Saluation*, 740. wherein the *Picts* not onely lost their

lives,



The Eastoun part
of Scotland wher
in ther are divers
Shires and the Uni-
versity of Sherlym
Militaria Scottie

Petrus Kerius celavit

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

lives, but soone after evn their very name also, and Fortune crowning the Scots with victory, advanced their Kingdome vnto such fame and strength, that the same hath long continued without any absolute conquest or surprise, against the assaults of whatsoeuer enemies.

(9) Scotlands South part is Galloway, washed with the water of Solway Bay, toucheth degree 56. of Latitude, and thence inboording many Loughes and In-lets vpon the East and West, extendeth it selfe vnto the degree 60. and 30 minutes; whose Longitude is likewise laid betwixt the degree 13 and 19. and the same growne very narrow, being so neare the North-Pole, as lying directly vnder the hindermost Starres of the Greater Bear.

(10) The whole Kingdome is diuided into two parts by the great River Tay, the South whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, riches, and ciuitie: the North more rude, retaining the customes of the Wild-Irish, the ancient Scot, in whose severall Territories these Countiees ensuing are contained.

South.		North.
Tesfdale.	Galloway.	Loquabrea.
Merch.	Carricke.	Braidalbin.
Laudien.	Kyle.	Peris.
Liddesdale.	Cunningham.	Athol.
Eskedale.	Arran.	Anguis.
Annandale.	Cluidesdale.	Merns.
Niddefdale.	Lennox.	Mar.
	Stirling.	Buquban.
	Fife.	Murrey.
	Strathorn.	Rosse.
	Menteith.	Sutherland.
	Argile.	Cathanes.
	Cartire.	Strathbannern.
	Lorne.	

(11) And



Part of Scotland
it is called of the
inhabitance Stran-
auerne with his borderers

The Scale of
Scottish Miles

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Petrus
Kornius
sculpsit

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(82) And these againe are subdivid into Sherifdomes; Seawardships; and Bailliwikes, for the most part inheritance vnto honourable Families. The Ecclesiastical Government is also subiect vnder two Metropolitane Arch-bishops, which are of S. Andrewes, (the Primarie of Scotland,) and of Glasco; whose Iurisdictions are as followeth.

S. Andrewes.

Dunkeld.	Brechin.
Aberdon.	Rosse.
Murray.	Caihames.
Dunblan.	Orkneye.

Glasco.

Galloway.
Argile.
Iles.

Amongst the things worthy of note of Antiquite in this Kingdome, most memorabile was that Fortification drawne from Abercorn vpon the Frith of Edenborough, vnto Aelwy, now Dumbritton, opening vpon the West Sea, where *Iulius Agricola* set the limit of the Romane Empire; past which, saith *Tacitus*, therewas no other bounds of Britaine to be sought for: and that here the second Legion *Augusta*, and the 20. Legion *Vii Trrix*, built a part of the Wall, certaine Inscriptions there digged vp, and referred at Dunloy and Cader, doe witness: as also an ancient coped monument of an high and round compasse, which, as some thinke, was a Temple consecrated vnto the God *Terminus*: others, a *Tributary* raised by *Carausius*, who fortified this Wall with seauen Castles, as *Nossius* doth declare.

(83) At this place began the great and dark Wood Caldwel, famous for the wilde white Buls that

The Iles of Hebrides
wth ther borderer's
Petrus Kervius
celavit.
Millaria Scotica
10 20 30 40 50

Hiberniae
partis.

The m^{any} C^{on}tryes

At
Sanday

HEBRIDES INSULAE 49 que et Hæbudes Beda Mevanias vocat.



SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION

that therein were bred whose Manes were Lion-like, thicke and curled, of nature fierce and cruell, and so hatfull to mankinde, that they abhorred whatsoeuer was by them handled or breathed vpon: these Woods stretched farre and wide with many turnings, darke shadues, and dreadfull dens, and so famous in the *Romane* Writers, that they often vised that name for all *Brataine*; whose Inhabitantes were the last in this Iland, that yeelded their neckes to the yoake of subiection, as shall appeare in our following Story.

(13) *Ninian a Britaine* is recorded to haue conuerted the *South-Picti*: vnto the Faith of Christ in the raigne of *Theodosius* the younger, and the Church in *Galloway* bearing his name doth witnes it: so likewise in the same age *Palladius* sent from Pope *Cælestine*, became an Apostle vnto the *Scots*, whose reliques lay enshrined at *Fordon in Mernus*, as was verily supposed: but that Christianitie had beeene formerly planted in this vthermost Province, is testified by *Tertullian*, in saying the *Britaines* had embrased the faith further then the *Romans* had power to follow or persecute them, whereupon *Peter Monke of Clun in Spaine*, concludeth their conuersion to be more ancient then the Southerne *Britaines*.

(14) But touching things obseruable for the present, surely admirable is the report of the plenty of Cattle, Fish, and Fowle there abiding: their Neat but little, yet many in number: Fish so plentifull, that men in some places (for delight) on horse-backe hunt *Salmons* with Speares: and a certaine Fowle, which some call *Soland-Geefe*, spreading so thicke in the ayre, that they euen darken the Suns light, of whose flesh, feathers and oyle, the Inhabitants in some parts make great vse and gaine; yea, and euen of Fishes brought by them, abundant prouision for diet, as also of the stickes (brought to make their nests) plentifull prouision for fuel.

(15) With these, as of wonders I might speake of the natures of those two famous Loughes, *Lumind* and *Ness*, the latter whereof neuer freezeth in Winter, though neuer so extreme, and the waters

Occidens.

ORCADES INSULÆ The îles of Orknay 31.

CATHANES AND
ORKNAY. INS:
Scotish Mile.

10 20 30

SCOTLAND S GENERALL DESCRIPTION

waters of the other most raging in the fairest and calmest weather, wherein also floareth an Iland that removeth from place to place, as the wnde forceth her spongeous and vnfasted body. In *Buguban* vpon the bankes of *Ratra* is a Well, whose trickling drops turne (in Piramidy-wise) into hard Stone, and another neare *Edenbrugh* that floareth with *Bacumen*. In *Dee* and *Dane*, besides the admir'd plenty of *Salmions*, is found a Shell-fish, called the *Horse-muskell*, wherein Pearles are engendred, most precious for Physick, and some of them so Orient, that they giue no place to the choiseft.

(16) No lesse strange then any the fore-mentioned waters, but more lamentable is the remembrance of the great inundation, hapning by the sodaine rising of *Tay*, which bare away the Walles and Towne of *Berth*, and with it the Cradle and yong sonne of King *William* into the Sea, wherein the Royall Infant with many others perished, the King and his Courtiers hardly escaping the danger with life. The ruine of this Towne raised another more famous, and more commodiously seated, even *Perth*, since called *Saint Johni-Towne*.

(17) Islands and Illets yeelding both beautie and subiectiōn to this *Scotis* Kingdome, are the *Westerne*, the *Orkneyes*, and the *Shetlands*, reckoned to be aboue three hundred in number; the Inhabitantes for the most part vsing the frugalitie of the ancient *Scot*.

(18) The *Westerne* lying scattered in the *Deucalidonian* Sea, were anciently ruled by a King of their owne, whose maintenance was out of their common Coffers, and the Regall Authoritie never continued in lineall succession, for (to preuent that) their Kings were not permitted to haue wiues of their owne, but might by their Lawes accompany with other mens: as the like Law was in the other parts of *Scotland*, that the Virginitie of all new wiues, should be the Landlords prey, till King *Malcolm* enacted, that halfe a mark should be paid for redemption. The residence of those fore-mentioned Kings, was chiefly in *Ila*, *Bunals*, and *Tona*, now *Columbkill*, where (as *Donald Munro*, who trauelled through these Islands reporteth) are three Tombes, hauing the severall Inscriptions of the Kings of *Scotland*, *of Ireland*, and *of Norway*.

(19) A-

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION.

(19) Among these *Westerne Ilands*, the *Hebrides*, *Skie*, *Mula*, *Ila*, and *Arran*, are the greatest: All of them plentifull of Corne, Woods, Salmons and Herrings, as others of Conies, Deere, Horses, and Sheepe, where in some they are wilde, and in others without any owners; but the people vnciuill, and lacking Religion, they rather live rudely in state of necessitie, then as Lords of these portions which God hath alloered them; and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, enjoy those contentments, which some others (though they no great summe) doe more laboriously attaine vnto by the precepts of Philosopie: for, feeding themselves with competencie without any excellency, they returne all the ouer-plus vnto their Lords, as doe the Inhabitants of *Hirta* and *Rona*; but alas, Religion not knowne among them, these penurious vertues are rather the curses of Cham, then the followings of Christ, who forbids vs to be too carefull for the morrow.

(20) The Iles of *Orkenay* vpon the North of *Scotland*, lying in a most raging and tempestuous Sea, are about three and thirtie in number, whereof thirteene are inhabited, and the other replenished with Cattle: in these are no venomous Serpents, nor other vgly vermin; the are sharpe and healthfull, and the soile apt to beare onely Oats and Barley, but not a sticke of wood: among these, *Pomonia* is the greatest, accounted and called the *Maine-land*, affording sixe Minerals of Lead and Tinne, and in her chiefe Towne a Bishops See: wherein are seated twelue Parish-Churches, one of them very magnificent for so remote a Country.

(21) Of all the *Romanes*, *Julius Agricola* first discovered the *Orkneys*; yea, and subdued them, if we will beleue *Tacitus*: but *Pomponius Mela*, that wrote thirtie yeares before him, doth mention them, and *Inuenal in Hadrianus time after him*, tells vs the *Romanes* had won them; and lastly, *Claudian* nameth *Saxons* that were slaine in them, and so doth *Nimius name Olba and Ebissus*, *Saxon Commanders*, who in their rousing Pinnaces wasted the *Orkneys*. These Ilands *Donald Bane* the usurper of the *Scotish Crowne*, gaued to the King of *Norway* for his assistance, and by the *Norwegians* were they held

SCOTLANDS GENERALL DESCRIPTION

held the space of an hundred and sixtie yeares, vntill that Alexander the third King of Scotland, with sword and composition got them from Magnus the fourth, King of Norway, which afterward King Haquin confirmed vnto King Robert Bruce: but lastly, Christian the first, King of Norway and Denmark, utterly renounced all his right to those Ilands, when he gaue his daughter in mariage vnto King James the third, which deed was further ratified by the Pope, who openeth the way to the possession of Kingdomes with his owne key.

(22) More North, and further then this Chart could well expresse, lie the Isles of Shetland, of some thought to be Thule, and by the Commenter vpon Horace, the Fortunate Iland, where as Tzetzes fabuleth, the soules of good men are ferryed into those Elizian fields that euer grow greene, and whence Julius Cesar could hardly be drawne, as Muretus hath written: but their fictions intended onely that the vertuous soules of the dead passed the vitermost bounds of earthly abode, and attai ned to an ouer-pleasing repose, and euer-flourishing happiness; which whether they borrowed from the description of Paradise, (taken both for a faire Garden and the soules happy rest) I cannot define; but sure they would not haue made those fields alwayes greene, if they had seene how they lye euer couered with Ice and Snow, being in the 63. degree of Latitude, as Ptolemye hath placed it, where (for the most part) is a continuall Winter: but for prooef that this was the 7 bale, besides Ptolemyes Posture, Saxon Grammaticus betwixt Norway and Scotland hath placed it; and Solinus, two dayes stayling from the point of Caledonie and Tacitus saith, that the Romanes kenned Thule a farre off, as they layled about Britaine by the Orcades: and lastly, Mela maketh it to face Borge a Citie in Norway.

THE
KINGDO
ME OF
IRLAND

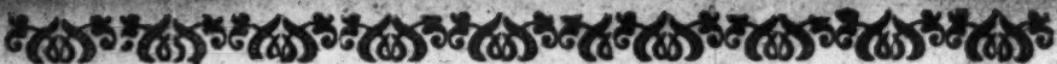
54

West
Rome
A. Cleo
Wade
Street Jr.

This is a high-resolution scan of an antique map titled 'The Scale of Miles'. The map depicts the British Isles, specifically Great Britain and Ireland, with intricate county boundaries and place names. Key regions labeled include Cornwall ('CON'), Northumbria ('N. A.'), Galloway ('G. H.'), Ulster ('U. S. T.'), and the Irish Sea ('I. R. S. T.', 'Anglesey'). The map also shows the 'PART OF ENGLAND' and 'L. D. LAND'. A scale bar at the bottom indicates distances in miles, with markings for 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 miles.

The Scale of Miles

200 100 0



IRELAND DESCRIBED.

CHAPTER I.

The Traditions of time hane deliuered vnto vs diuers names, whereby this famous Iland is recorded to haue beene called: yet none of more faire probabilitie, then that of *Orpheus*, *Aristotle* and *Claudian*, by whom it is named *Ierna*: by *Iuuenal* and *Mela* called *Inuerna*: by *Diodorus Siculus*, *Iris*: by *Martian* of *Heraclea*, *Iosepnus*: by *Eustachius*, *Oernia*, and *Bernia*: by the natuue Inhabitants, *Erym*: by the Britaines, *Tuerdon*: the *Welsh*-Bards in their Ballads, *Tiruolas Totidanan*, and *Banno*; and by the *English*, *Ireland*. But from whence these diversities were derived, arise many opinions. Doubtlesse it is, that *Hibernia*, *Iuerna*, and *Oernia*, came from *Ierna*, spoken of by *Orpheus* and *Aristotle*; and the same *Ierna*, as also *Iris*, *Tuerdon*, and *Ireland*, from *Eris*, the terme that the Inhabitants now vse. From this *Erin* therefore (a word proper to the Nation) the original is most likely to be deduced.

(s) Some derive *Hibernia* from *Hiberno tempore*, that is, from the winter season; some from *Hiberus* a *Spaniard*; some from a Duke named *Irnalph*; some againe from the ancient Riuver *Iberus*, and some from *Hiere*, an *Irish* word, which signifieth the west, or a westerne coast, whence *Erin* may also seeme to fetch the derivation: for it lieth furthest Westward of any Region in all *Europe*. As also for that the Riuver running in the most remote west-part of this Iland, is in *Ptolemy* called *Iernus*: like as the furthest Westerne Promontory in *Spaine*, from whence our *Irish* men came, is by *Strabo* called *Ierne*.

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Ierne, and the River next vnto it, by *Mela*, *Ierna*: yea, and *Spaine* it selfe, for the Westerne situation, is called *Hesperia*: the West-Cape of *Africks*, *Hesperium*; and in *Germany*, *Wesrich* and *Wesphalen* from their position haue their names. *Pastellus* (a man that rather followed his owne fancy, then the iudgement of others) fetcheth the originall of *Ireland* from the *Hebreves*, as if *Irin* shoulde be as much as *Iurin*, that is, the *Iewes* land: which opinion I hold no better then those that would haue it from the Winter-like stornes, although vpon every winde the aire is cold there.

(3) *Festus Anienis*, in that little booke which he entituled *Oramariisma*, calleth *Ireland*, *Sacram Insulam*, that is, the holy Iland: to which opinion the people are stonne dravine, by reason of the many Saints that the Iland is said to produce, and the blessed soile that affords no venomous creatures to retaine life. It is thought that *Plusarch* meant *Ireland* by his *Ogygia*, for her great antiquities; and of latter times by *Isidore* and *Bede* it was called *Scosia*, of thōse *Scots* that inhabited it: and that thence the name of *Scotland*, together with the *Scots* them selues, came into *Briannia*.

(4) For largenesse and circuit, in times past, this Iland challenged the third place in ranke of all the Iles of the then knowne world: for thus haue Geographers left vs, that the *Indian Tropiken* for greatness was the first, the Ile of *Britaine* the next, and this of *Ireland* the third: and for that cause doth *Ptolemy* call it the little *Britaine*. But howsoeuer *Strabo* hath exceeded the breadth, as broad as the length, and others haue formed it in shape like an egge, yet latter dimensions haue found it farre otherwise, twice longer then broad, and may be compared to the forelegge of a Beare, if the *Similes* breed no offence. Whose East-side hath on it that tempestuous Sea that cuith her channell betwixt *England* and this *Ireland*: the West is washed with the Westerne Océan; the North with the *Caledonian*, and the South with the *Virginian Sea*.

(5) The aire of this Iland is delectable and wholesome, though neither so cleere nor subtile.

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ours of *England*, which (as *Mela saith*) is nothing fauourable for the ripening of Corne: but so gratafull to the ground, that it causeth grasse to grow abundantly, not onely fresh and long, but withall very sweet for all Cattle, and in Winter is more subiect to wind than snow: and that I may vise the words of *Giraldus*, *It is of all Countries most temperate, neither forcing the Inhabitants to seeke shade from the frying heat of Cancer, nor the chilling cold of Capricorne to drise them to the fire*: but at all seasons most milde, betwixt a sufferable cold, and gentle warme heat.

(6) The soile (saith *Cambrensis*) is vneuen, wooddy, wilde, waterish and boggy, so full of Loghs and Meeres, that great ponds of water are found vpon the high Mountaines. These indeed make the places somewhat dangerous vnto all new commers, by breeding of rheums, dysenteries and fluxes, whose vsuall remedie is *Vskhabah*, a wholesome *Aqua vita*, that drieth more, and enflameth lesse, then many other hot confectiones.

(7) The Commodities of this Kingdome chiefly consist in Cattle, whose feed is so sweet and so ranke, that they will soone graze to a surfeit, if they may be suffered to feed as they will. Their sheepe are many, but beare not the best wooll, which twice are shorne within one yeare. Of these they make Mantles, Caddowes, and Couerlers, vented from thence into forraigne Countries. Their Hobbies likewise are of great esteeme, and are answerable to the Lennets of Spaine. Bees are there in such abundance, that honey is found in holes of old trees, and in refts of the rockes. No annoyance of hurtfull Snake or venomous creatures; and to speake all in a word, nothing wanting for profit or pleasure: for so much doth *Giraldus* affirme, in saying, that *Nature had cast into this Westernne Kingdome of Zephyrus a more gracious eye then was ordinary*.

(8) Touching the originall peopling of this faire Iland, if we will beleue their records, they make antiquitie it selfe but young vnto themselves, affirming the damsell *Cnafarea*, and niece vnto *Noah*,

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Noah, to have found it out before the Floud; and that three hundred yeares after; when Iapheth politeric tooke into these West-parts of the world, one Barthelæus of his progeny, a Scythian by birth, encouraged by the late successie of Nimrod (who now had intuided vpon the Monarchy of Syria) wandred so farre West, that Fortune at last cast him and his people vpon the coast of Ireland. There he stedled with his three sonnes, *Languinus*, *Salaxus*, and *Rusburgus*, who searching through euery creeke and corner of the Land, left their cwne names by three notable places, *Languinus*, *Stragyns*, and Mount *Salanga*, which the revolution of times hath since called by other names, as *S.Dominick-bill*, *Rusburgi*, and *Stagni-w*. Vnder the government of these three sonnes, and their off-spring, this land was kept about three hundred yeares; at which time there arrived also in Ireland a Giant-like kinde of people of Nims race, w^{ch} in bodily shape exceeded the proportion of vsuall men, vsing their strengths to winne fowre againts, and to oppresse with rapine and violence. These growing to numbers, accounted it necessary to prevent dominion, let the curse of slauery (prophecie by Noah) should light vpon them: to prevent the which, they set vp a King of their owne; then quarells bred daily, either parties purposing to hold their interest by their swordes against whom, lastly a battle was fought, and an infinite company of Gians slaine, when also died most of those of the politeric of Iapheth, leauing them of Cham Lords of Iland.

(9) Wherevpon Nemethus a Scythian, with his four sonnes, arrived in Ireland, and by strong hand seated themselves amang these Giants; wherefor two hundred and sixtie yeares they kept, but then no longer able to hold out against them, they left their stading, and departed the land.

(10) Soone after, the five sonnes of Deha, descended from the said Nemethus, came into these coasts, and with manly proweesse drove these miscreants out of Ireland, whereby the seed of Cham was vncly expellid, & thise of Iapheth diuided the land into five parts, wherof they became the misclues Kings:

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but falling at variance, gaue aduantage vnto others, among whom the BRITAINES set in a foot.

(11) But to make this Iland more famous, certaine Historians hane fetched their Kings from most vncertaine Records, as namely from *Gathel* the Grecian, and *Scotia* (the daughter of King *Rba-ras*, and nourisher of *Moses*) his wife : who at that time, when *Israel* were in *Egypt*, with a Colony entred into *Spaine*, and after into *Ireland*, where he was made King, and in honour of his Queene, the land named *Scotia*, from whom also the Inhabitants tooke name: his posteritie increasing in the parts of *Spaine*, where first they had seated, in processe of time sought further aduentures vnder the foure sonnes of *Milesius* King of *Spaine*, whose names were *Hibernus*, *Hermion*, *Euer*, and *Erimon*.

(12) These, by the direction, sufferance, and assistance of *Gurgantius*, King of the Britaines, after that *Ireland* had becene very much dispeopled by a contagious pestilence, seated themselues, and from the eldest, *Hiberius*, called the Iland *Hibernia*, as some are of opinion: these diuided the whole into fife Prouinces, famously knowne by the names of *Mounster*, *Leinster*, *Connaught*, *Ulster*, and *Mearsh* in their midst: and from these the present *Irish* repute themselues to come. Yet surely, as I make no question, but that this Iland became inhabited euen of old time, when mankinde againe ouer-spred the face of the earth, so doubt I not, but that our Britaines passed thereto themselues, such infinite number of words in the *Irish* language yet in use, such ancient names of Waters, Isles, Mountaines, and places, merely *Brisiisb* words, yet remaining, and the testimony of *Tacitus*, who saith, that their manners were fashioned to the Britaines, inforceth so much; and *Ptolemy* before him, calleth that Iland by the name of *little Britaine*: all which shew a former interest for *Ireland*, then that which by conquest vnder *Henry* the second was made.

(13) That

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(13) That it euer was subiect to the Romans, is doubtfull, though *Agricola* did wylle it, and *Tacitus* held most necessary: yea, and in the division of their Empire, *Ireland*, with *Britaine* and *Ibule*, fell vnto *Constantine* the sonne of *Constantine* the great; yet their manners vreclaimed, and barbarisme retained long after those dayes, doe wittnesse no such civilitie sowne, to be in that plot. But when Romes great Empire began to grow lesse, the *Scots* or *Scythians* grew mighty in *Ireland*: and as *Orosius* writheth, that Island was wholly inhabited by the *Scotish* Nation in the dayes of *Honorius*, and *Arcadius*, the Emperours: whose warres and slaughter, *Claudian* doth lightly touch in this his Verfe.

*Scotorum cumulos fleuit glacialis terne.
The frozen Ireland wept to see, her Scots all slaine on heapes so be.*

(14) As these for the most part, by the testimony of *Ninian*, were the ancient Inhabitants, so by other ancient Writers, their customes and manners are thus set forth: *Strabo* saith, The inhabitants of *Iceland* are more rude then the Britaines, they feed vpon the flesh of men, yea, and thinke it a point of worth to eat their dead parents: wanonly they accompany with women, making no difference of other mens wives, their owne sisters, nor of their naturall mothers: but of a base thing (saith he) we haue no certaine witnessesse of sufficiens credite. *Pomponius Mela* recordeth, that the Irish are vncivil, ignorant of vertues, and void of religion: And *Solinus* affirmeth, that after victory they drinke the bloud of the slaine, and besmear their owne faces therewith; so giuen to warre, that the mother as the birth of a man-childe, feedeth the first meate into her infants mouth, vpon the point of her husbands sworde, and with heathenish imprecations, wylleth that it may die no otherwise then in warre or by sworde.

(15) But from these ancient and barbarous manners, let vs come to the condicions of their middle time; whom *Giraldus Cambrensis* describeth as followeth: The Irish (saith he) are a strong and bold people,

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people, martiall and prodigall in warre, nimble, stout, and haughtie of heart; carelesse of life, but greedie of glory; courteous to strangers, constant in loue, light of belsefe, impatient of iniurie, given to fleshly lusts, and in enemistie implacable. At the baptizing of their infants, their manner was, not to dip their right armes into the water, that so (as they thought) they might give a more deepe and incurable blow; never calling them by the names of their Parents whilest they liued together, but at their death tooke it vpon them. Their women nursed not the children they bare; and they that nursed others, did affect and loue them much more then their owne.

(16) So much were they giuen to fantasticall conceits, that they held it very ominous to give their neighbours fire vpon *May-day*: to eat an old egge, endangered the death of their horse: and before they cast in their seed, they send salt into the field: to hang vp the shelles in the roofe, was a preferuative of the chickens from the kite: to set vp greene boughes at their doores in the Month of May, increased their kines milke; and to spit vpon Cattle, they held it good against Witchery, whereof *Ireland* was full.

(17) Superstitious Idolatry among the wilde *Irish*, was common, yeelding diuine honour vnto the Moone after the change, vnto whom they both bowed their knees, and made supplications; and with a loud voice would thus speake vnto that Planet: *Wee pray thee leane vs in as good estate as thou foundest vs.* Wolves they did make their Godfis, terming them *Chari Christ*, and so thought themselves preserued from their hurts: the hoofes of dead horses they accounted and held sacred: about childrens necks they hung the beginning of Saint *Johns* Gospell, a crooked naile of an horse-shooe, or a peice of a Wolves skinne; and both the sucking-childe and nurse were girt with girdles finely plated of womans haire; so farre they wandered into the wayes of errour, in making these armes the strength of their healths.

(18) Their wiues were many, by reason of divorcements, and their maids married at twelue yeares

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yeares of age, whose customes were to send to their louers, bracelers plated, and curiously wrought of their owne haire, so farre following *Venus* in the knots of these allurementes. The men wore linnen shirts exceedingly large, stained with Saffron, the sleeves wide, and hanging to their knees, strait and short trusses plated thicke in the skirts, their breeches close to the thighes, a short skeine hanging point downe before, and a mantle most times cast ouer their heads. The women wore al their haire plated in curious manner, hanging downe their backes and shoulders, from vnderoulden wreathes of fine linnen, rolled about their heads, rather loading the wearer, then delighting the beholder: for as the one was most seemely, so the other was vnightly: their heckes were hung wth chaine and carkaneths, their armes wreathed with many bracelers; and ouer their side-garmments the shagge rugge mantles purfled with a deepe Fringe of divers colours, both sexes accounting idlenesse their onely libertie, and ease their greatest riches.

(19) In warres they were forward, and fought with battle-axes, whose bearers were called *Gallglasses*, the common Souldier but lightly armed, who serued with darts and sharpe skeines; their Trumpet was a Bagge-pipe, and word for encounter, *Pbarrob*; which at the first onset with great acclamation they uttered, and he that did not, was taken into the ayre, and carried into the vale of *Kerry*, where transformed (as they did beleue) he remained vntill he was hunted with Hounds from thence to his house.

(20) For the dying and dead they hired women to mourne, who expostulated with the sicke, why he would die; and dead, at his Funerall such out-cries were made, such clapping of hands, such howlings, and gestures, that one would thinke their sorrowes vnrecouurable, holding the opinion of *Pythagoras* for the soules departed.

(21) Their dyer in necessarie was slender, feeding vpon water-cresses, rootes, mushrooms, sham-rogh, butter tempered with oat-meale, milke, whey, yea, and raw flesh, the bloud being crushed out; their

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their vse was also to let their kine bloud, which standing a while, and comming to a ielly, with batter they did eat, as a very good dish.

(22) That the Gospell of Christ should be preached in *Ireland* by *James the Apostle*, I will not affirme, though *Vincentius* hath said it: neither will I, with the *Scots*, bring the llands conuercion from a Christian woman, who (as their Historians doe auouch) first instructed the *Queene*, and the *Queene* her husband, and he againe his Subiects, till all became Christians. But most true it is, that the *Scots* first receiuied the doctrine of Christ in this Kingdome of *Ireland*; for thus writheth *Prospere Celestius* Pope of *Rome* sent his Archdeacon *Palladius* into *Britaine* to withstand the *Pelagian* heresie, who at one time did drise out these enemies of grace, and ordained a Bishop among the *Scots*, whereby that barbarous Nation embrased Christianitie. Yet *Ninius* reporteth, that *Palladius* did nothing in neither, being taken away by vntimely death: but that *S. Patricke*, borne at *Eisburne* in *Cluedsdale*, the sonne of *Calphurus*, by the sister of *S. Martin*, was the firtl Apostle for *Ireland*, who sowed his heavenly seede with such plentifull increase, that the soile it selfe shortly was called *Sanctorum patria*, the Country of Saints: for whose Sepulchre after his death rose as great variance, as was for *Homer* amongst them of *Greece*: they of *Downe* challenged his graue to be with them, vpon certaine Verses written on a Tombe, which ascribes *Patricke*, *Briger*, and *Columbe* to be buried therein; they of *Armagh* claime by the warrant of *S. Bernard*, who saith, that *Patricke* in his life time there ruled, and after deaſt there rested. *Glascunbury* in *England* by ancient records will haue his bodie interred with them; and *Scotland* auoucheth his birth to be at *Glaſo*, and bones to rest at *Kirk-Patricke* with them: of such reuerent esteeme was this *Irish* Apostle.

(23) This *Patricke* in his youth had beeene taken captiue by the *Irish* Pirats, and for sixe yeaſes continuance ſerved *Machbuan* as his ſlave, and keeper of his ſwine: in which dejected condition, ſo deſirous he was of the Lands ſituation, that in his dreameſ he thought the Infants vaborne cryed

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vnto him for Baptisme; and redeeming himself thence for a peece of gold found in the field, which
a swine had turned vp, in his aged yeares came backe againe into *Ireland*, preached the Gospele, con-
uerted the people, and lastly became Archbishop of *Armagh*. Of whose miracles and Purgatorie,
I leau others to speake; that are more credulous in the one, and haue better leisuere to relate the o-
ther, and will shew thee *Ireland* as now it is, first in generall, and then in parts.

old LAGE:
NIE.
PARS.

October

Miliaria-Anat.

23

Meridies

Mounster.6d



THE PROVINCE OF MOVNSTER.

CHAPTER II.

This Province, called in Irish, *Mownster*; in a more ordinary construction of speech, *Mownster*; in Latin, *Munus*; and in English, *Mounster*; lieth open South-ward to the *Verignian Sea*; North-ward it approacheth part of *Connacht*: The East is neigheured by *Lainster*: and the West is altogether washed with the West Ocean.

(2.) The length thereof extended from *Bellatunmers Bay* in her South, vno the Bay of *Galloway* in her North, are about nintie miles. Her broadest part from *East to West*, is from *Waterford-Haven* to *Ferister Haven*, and containeth an hundred miles. The whole circumference, by following the promontaries and indent, are above five hundred and fortie miles.

(3.) The forme thereof is quadrant or four-square. The same milde and temperate, neither too chilling cold, nor too scorching hot. The soyle in some parts is hilly, looking aloft with wooddy, wilde, and solitary mountaines: yet the vallies below are garnished with Corne-fields. And generally, all, both pleasant for sight, and fertile for soile.

(4.) This Province is at this day diuided into two partes, that is, the West-Mounster, and the South-Mounster. The West-Mounster was inhabited in old time by the *Luseni*, the *Vichtri*, and the *Vierini*: the South-Mounster by the *Oudie* or *Vedie*, and the *Cirianci*. The *Vichtri* and *Lusenare* said (by *Orosius*) to haue dwelt in that part of the Country, where it lyeth about Westward, and passing towardis the *Canarrian Ocean*, looketh a farr off to *Gallitia* in Spaine. The *Luseni* of Ireland still remaine some reliques in the Barony of *Lixmone*, who seeme to haue derived their name and originall from the *Lusenii* of Gallitia, and of whom there that lie neigheuring vpon the banke of the River *Shannon*.

(5.) The

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(5) The generall Commodities of this Province, are Corne, Cattle, Wood, Wooll, and Fift. The last whereof, it affords in every place plenty & abundance of all sorts. But none so well knowne for the store of Herrings that are taken there, as is the Promontory called *Eraugh*, that lies betweene *Bastre* and *Ballatimore Bay*, wherunto euery yeare a great Fleet of *Spaniards* and *Portugals* resort (even in the middest of Winter) to fish also for Cods.

(6) The principall Citie of the Province is *Limericke*, which the *Irish* call *Loumaagh*, compassed about with the famous Riuers *Shannon*, by the parting of the Channell. This is a Bishops See, and the very Mart-Towne of *Mounster*. It was first wonne by *Reymond le Grosse* an *Englishman*, afterwards burnt by *Dunenaldan Irish* petty King of *Thuetmond*. Then in proesse of time, *Philip Broes* an *Englishman* was in scoffed in it, and King *John* fortified it with a Castle, which he caused therin to be built. In this Castle certaine Hostages making their abode in the yeare 1432 grew (as is reported) so full of pride and insolency, that they slew the Constable thereof, and seized the Castle into their owne hands. But the resolute Citizens, that could neither brooke nor beare with such barbarus crueltie, did in reuenge then shew such manly courage and viuacitie, as they soone after recovered the Castle againe, repaying the Hostages in such hostile manner, as that they put them all to the sword without partialtie. The position of this Towne is by *Mercator* placed for Latitude 53 degrees 20 minutes; and for Longitude, 9 degrees and 34 minutes. Neere vnto the Riuer that *Ptolemy* calleth *Dancona*, and *Giraldus Cambrensis* (by the alteration of some few letters) nameth *Saura-nus* and *Sauarenus*, which issueth out of *Muskerry Mountaines*, is seated the Citie *Cork*, graced also with another Episcopall dignitie (and with the Bishops See of *Clon* annexed vnto it) which *Giraldus* calleth *Corragia*, the *Englismen* *Cork*, & the natvie Inhabitants of the Country *Coreach*. This Towne is so beset on every side with neighbouring molesters, as that they are still constrained to keepe watch and ward, as if there lay continuall siege against it. The Citizens of this place are all linkt together

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together in some one or other degree of affinitie, for that they dare not match their daughters in marriage into the Country, but make contracts of matrimony one with another among themselves. In this place, that holy and religious man Brice is said to haue his birth and breeding, who flourished among the *Gaules* in that fruitfullage of Christianitie, and from whom the Diocese of *Sambre in Britaine Armorica*, commonly called *S Brice*, had the denomination.

(7) The Citie which the *Irish* and *Britaines* call *Porthlary*, and the *English*, *Waterford*, though it be last in place, yet is it not least in account, as being the second Citie of all *Ireland*, as well for the conuenience and commodiousnesse of the Hauen, that affords such necessary aptitude for trade and traffique, as also for the faithfull loyalty which it hath alwayes shewed to the Imperiall Crowne of *Englan*: for euer since it was wonne by *Richard Earle of Pembroke*, it still performed the obedience and peaceable offices of dutie and seruice vnto the *Englsh*, as they continued their course in the conquest of *Ireland*: whence it is that the Kings of *England* haue from time to time endowed it with many large Franchises and Liberties, which King *Henry the seauenth* did both augment and confirme.

(8) Although since the time of *S. Patricke*, Christianitie was neuer extinct in this Country, yet the gouernment being haled into contrary factions, the Nobility lawlesse, and the multitude wilfull, it hath come to passe, that Religion hath waxed (with the temporall common sort) more cold and feeble, being most of them very irreligious, and addicted wholly to superstitious obseruations: for in some parts of this Province, some are of opinion, that certaine men are yearlye turned into Wolfe, and made Wolfe-men. Though this hath beene constantly affirmed by such as thinke their censures worthy to passe for currant and credible; yet let vs suppose that happily they be possessed with the disease and maladie that the Physicians call *Lycanthropy*, which begetteth and engendreth such like phantasies through the malicious humours of *Melancholy*: and so oftentimes men imagine them-selves

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selues to be turned and transformed into formes which they are not. Some againe embrace another ridiculous opinion, and perswade themselues, that he who in the barbarous acclamation and outcry of the Souldiers, which they vse with great forcing and straining of their voices, when they ioyne battaile, doth not howte and make a noise as the rest doe, is suddenly caught from the ground, and carried as it were flying in the ayre, one of any Country of Ireland, into some desert vallies, where he feedeth vpon grasse, drinketh water, hath some vse of reason, but not of speech, is ignorant of the present condition he stands in, whether good or bad: yet at length shall be brought to his own home, being caught with the helpe of Hounds and Hunters. Great pitie that the foule fiend and father of darknesse, should so grieuously seduce this people with misbelieve, and that these errours be not chasid away with the truth of Christian Religion, whereby as they carry much grace in their countenances, they may also not be void of the inward grace of their soules and vnderstanding.

(9) This Prouince hath beeene sore wasted in the rebellions of *Desmond*, to whose ayde Pope *Gregory* the thirteenth, and *Philip* King of Spaine, sent certaine companies of *Italians* and *Spaniards*, who arrived not farre from *Dingle*, fortified themselues, & gaue it the name of *Fort de Orr*, sounding loud threats against the whole Country. But *Arisbvr Baron Grey*, Lord Deputic of *Ireland*, at the first onset decided their quarrell, by sheathing his sword in their bowels; and *Desmond* fearefully flying into the woods, was by a Souldier cut shorter by the head. And againe, when the Kingdome of *Ireland* lay bleeding, and put almost to the hazard of the last cast, *Don Iohn D'Aquila*, with 8. thousand *Spaniards* (vpon confidence of the excommunications of *Pius* the fift, *Gregory* the thirteenth, & *Clement* the eight, *Pipes*, all of them discharging their curses like vnto thunderbolts against *Queene Elizabeth* of blessed memory) landed acere vnto *Kinsale*, presuming that the rebellions of *Tyrone* had turned the hearts of the *Irish* to *Rome*: Sir *Charles Blunt* Lord *Monsay*, in the depth of Winter, and with his tired Souldiers, so daunted their *Spanish* hearts, that with one victory he xpressed their bragging boldnesse, and recovered the *Irish* that were ready to revolt.

(10) God

TRE PROVINCE OF MOWNSTER.

(10) God hath oftentimes shewed his tender loue and affection to this people, in laying his fathery chastisements and afflictions vpon them, sometimes by windes, sometimes by famine and dearth, and sometimes againe by opening his hand of plenty into their laps to convert them to himselfe, and to diuert their hearts from superstitions. In the yeare 1310 about the Feast of Saine Ben E. p[er]t[us], there be an such a dearth of Corne in this Country, by the abundance of raine and the inundation of waters (which continued vntill Michaelmas following) that a Cranoc of Wheat was sold for twentie shillings, a Cranoc of Oats for eight shillings, a Cranoc of Pease, Beanes, and Barley for as much. The windes the same yeare were so mightie, that many were hurt, and many slaine outrighte by the fall of houses that was forced by the violence of the same. The like whereof were never seene in Ireland. In the yeare 1317 there was such a dearth of Corne and other victuals, that a Cranoc of Wheat was sold for twentie three shillings. And many Housholders, that before time had sustainted and relieved a great number, were this yeare driven to beg, and many famished. In the time of which famine, the mercy of God so disposed, that vpon the 27. day of June, in the yeare 1331. there came to land such a mightie multitude of great Sea-fishes (that is) Tbusfsheds, such as in many ages past had never beene seene, that the people were much comforted in this distresse, and received gretere liefe and sustenance by the same.

(11) Places of Religion in this Country, were the two Abbes at Yoghall, called the North-Abbe and South-Abbe : The two Abbes at Limericke, S. Francis Abbeys, and S. Dominieke Abbe : The two Abbes at Corke, the Abbey of the Ile, and S. Frances Abbey : and the famous Abbey (in times past) of the holy Crosse which hath had many priuiledges and liberties granted vnto it, in honour of a peece of Christis Crosse, that was (as they say) sometimes preserued there. Thus were Christians perwaded in ancient times. And it is a wonder in what Troopes and Assemblies people doe (cuen yet) conflow thither vpon devotion, as vnto a place of holinesse and sanctitie ; so surely are they

THE PROVINCE OF MOVNSTER.

they settled in the Religion of their Fore-fathers, which hath beene increased beyond all measure by the negligent care of their Teachers, who should instruct their ignorance, and labour to reduce them from the errors they perfeuere in.

This Prouince is gouerned by a Lord President, who hath one assitant, twelue learned Lawyers, and a Secretary to keepe it in dutie and obedience. It was in times past diuided into many parts, as *Towoun*, that is, *North-Mounster*; *Deswoun*, that is, *South-Mounster*; *Hierwoun*, that is, *Weſt-Mounſter*; *Mean-woun*, that is, *Middle Mounster*; and *Vrwoun*, that is, the Front of Mounſter. But at this day it is diſtinguished into these Counties; *Kerry*, *Desmond*, *Limericke*, *Tipperary*, *Holycrosse*, *Waterford*, and *Corke*: which County in times past had beene a Kingdome, containing with it *Desmond* also: for ſo in the Grant giuen by King Henry the ſecond vnto Robert Fitz-Stephen, and to Miles de Cogan, it is called in these words: *Knew yee that I haue granted the whole Kingdome of Corke, excepting the Cittie and Caſtred of the O'Niflans, to hold for them and their heires, of me and Iohn my ſonne; by the ſer-vice of ſixtie Knights.* The County of Waterford, King Henry the ſixt gaue vnto Iohn Talbot Earle of Shrewburie, with the name, ſtyle, and title of Earle of Waterford, which was afterward againe assumed, to the Crowne. Touching the County of *Holy-Croſſe*, as the opinion of that much ſequeuated Abbey is much leſſened, ſo that County is fwallowed vp altogether in the County *Tipperary*. It is fortiſhed with ſixte Strong Caſtles, tradied with ſixte Market-Townes, and diuided as followeth.

MOVNSTER

{
Limeriske.
Kery.
Corke.
Waterford.
Desmond.
Holy Croſſe in
Tipperary. 3



LEINSTER.

CHAPTER III.

THIS Country, the Natiues call *Leighmigh*, the Britaines *Lein*; in *Latine*, *Lagenia*; in the anci-
Fentliues of the Saints, *Lagen*; and in *English*, *Leinster*. It lieth Eastward along *Hibernicum* Sea: on *Connaught* side Westward it is bounded with the River *Shanon*; the North with the Terrorie of *Louth*, and the South with part of the Prouince of *Mounster*. This Country butteth vpon *England*, as *Mounster* and *Connaught* doe vpon *Spaine*.

(2) The forme thereof is triangle, and sides not much vnequall, from her South-East vnto the West-point about 80.miles, from thence to her North-West about 70.miles, and her East Coast along the *Irish* Sea-shore, eightie miles: the circumference vpon two hundred and seauentie miles.

(3) The aire is cleare and gentle, mixt with a temperate disposition, yeelding neither extremitie of heat or cold, according to the seasonable times of the yeare, and the naturall condition of the Continent. The soile is generally fruitfull, plentifull both in fish and flesh, and in other victuals, as butter, cheese, and milke. It is fertile in Corne, Cattle, and pasture grounds, and would be much more, if the husbandman did but apply his industry, to which he is invited by the commodiousnesse of the Country. It is well watered with Riuers, and for the most part well woodded, except the Countie of *Dublin*, which complaines much of that want, being so destitute of wood, that they are compelled to vse a clammie kinde of fat turfse for their fuell, or *Sea-coale* brought out of *England*.

(4) The Inhabitants of these parts in *Ptolemies* dayes were the *Brigantes*, *Menapij*, *Cauci*, and *Blani*: from which *Blani* may seeme to be deriuied and contracted the latter and moderne names of this Country, *Lein*, *Leighmigh*, and *Leinster*. The *Menapij* (as the name doth after a sort imply) came from the

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the Menspians, a Nation in Low Germany, that dwelt by the Sea-Coasts. These Brigantes, called also Birgantes, Florianus del Campo (a Spaniard) labours to fetch from the Brigants of his owne Country, of whom an ancient Citie in Spaine (called Brigantia) tooke the name. But they may seeme rather to derive their denomination from the River Birgew, about which they inhabited; for to this the very name is almost sufficient to perswade vs.

(5) The commodities of this Country doe chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-fowle, and Fish. It breeds many excellent good horses, called Irish Hobbies, which haue not the same pace that other horses haue in their course, but a soft and round amble, setting very easily.

(6) This Country hath in it three Riuers of note, termed in old time the three sisters, *Shour*, *Nor*, and *Barras*, which issue out of the huge Mountaine. (called by *Giraldus*, *Bladina Montes*) as out of their mothers wombe, and from their rising tops descending with a downfall into severall Channels, before they emptie themselves into the Ocean, joyne hand in hand all together in a mutuall league and combination.

(7) Places very dangerous for shipping are certaine flats and shallowes in the Sea, that lie ouer against Holy-point, which the Marriners call the *Grounds*. Also the shelues of sand that lie a great way in length opposite to *Newcastle*, which ouer-looketh them into the Sea from the top of an high hill adioyning.

(8) In this Prouince are placed many faire and wealthy Townes, as *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough-Towne excels all the midland Burroughs in this Iland. *Kildare*, which is adorned with an Episcopall See, and much graced in the first infancy of the *Irish* Church, by reason of Saint Bridgid a venerable Virgin, had in great account and estimation for her virginitie and devotion, as who was the Disciple of S. Patricks of so great fame, renowne, and antiquitie : Also *Weisford* (a name giuen vnto it by these Germans, whom the *Irish* terme *Ouffians*) a Towne though inferiour to some, yet as

LEINSTER.

memorable as any, for that it became the first Colony of the English, and did first submit it selfe vnto their protection, being assaulted by ~~Fitz~~ Stephen, a Captaine worthily made famous for his valour and magnanimitie.

(9) But the Citie which fame may iustly celebrate alone, beyond all the Cities or Townes in Ireland, is that which we call Diuelin, Ptolemie Ebiana, the Latinists Dublinium, and Dublinia; the *Wⁱ-Britanes*, *Dinas Dulim*; the *Englsh-Saxons* in times past, *Duplin*; and the *Irish*, *Balacleigh*, that is, the Towne vpon hurdles: for it is reported that the place being fennish and moorish, when it first began to be builded, the foundation was laid vpon hurdles.

(10) That it is ancient, is perswaded by the authoritie of *Ptolemie*. That it was grieuously rent and dismembred in the tumultuous warres of the *Danes*, and brought afterwards vnder the subiectiōn of *Edgar King of England*, (which his Charter also confirmeth, wherē in he calleth it the noble *Citie of Ireland*) is written by *Saxo Grammaticus*. That it was built by *Harold of Norway*, which may see:ne to be *Harold Harsager*, when he had brought the greatest part of *Ireland* into an awfull obedience vnto him, we reade in the life of *Griffith ap Simon Prince of Wales*. At length it yeelded vnto the valour and protection of the *Englsh*, at their first arriuall into *Ireland*, by whom it was manfully defended from the fierce assaults as well of *Ausculpb Prince of the Dublinians*, as afterwards of *Gorsard King of the Isles*: since which time it hath still augmented her flourishing estate, and giuen approued testimony of her faith and loyaltie to the *Crowne of England*, in the times of any tumultuous streights and commotions.

(11) This is the royll seat of *Ireland*, strong in her munition, beautifull in her buildings, and (for the quantitie) matchable to many other Cities, frequent for trafficke and intercourse of Merchants. In the East Suburbs, *Henry the second King of England* (as *Hoveden reporteth*) caused a royll Pallace to be erected; and *Henry Loundres*, Archbishop of *Diuelin*, built a Store-house about the
yeare

L E I N S T E R.

yeare of Christ 1220. Not farre from it is the beautifull Colledge consecrated vnto the name of the holy Trinitie, which Queene Eliz. abeit off famous memory dignified with the priuiledges of an Vniuersitie. The Church of S. Patricke being much enlarged by King John, was by *Iohn Comis* Archbishop of Dublin, borne at *Evesham* in *England*, first ordained to be a Church of Prebends in the yeare 1191. It doth at this day maintaine a Deane, a Chanter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, two Archdeacons, and twentie two Prebendaries.

This Citie in times past, for the due administration of Ciuell Government, had a Prouost for the chiefe Magistrate. But in the yeare of mans redemption 1409 King Henry the fourth granted them libertie to chuse every yeare a Maior and two Bailiffes, and that the Maior shoulde haue a gilt sword carried before him for euer. And King Edward the sixt (to heape more honour vpon this place) changed the two Bailiffes afterwards into Sheriffes : so that there is not any thing here wanting that may serue to make the estate of a Citie most flourishing.

(12) As the people of this County doe about the neighbouring parts of *Djnelin* come neerest vnto the ciuell conditions and orderly subiectiōn of the *English*: so in places farther off they are more tumultuous, being at deadly feuds amongst themselues, committing oft times Man-slaughter one vpon another, and working their owne mischiefs by mutuall wrongs: for so the *Irish* of *Leinster* wasted *Leinster* with many Townes in the same Prouince in the yeare 1294. And in the yeare 1301. the men of *Leinster* in like manner raised awarre in the winteř season, letting on fire the Towne of *Wykinlo, Rathdon*, and others, working their owne plague and punishment by burning vp their sustenance, and losing their Castle by depredation.

(13) Matter of obseruation, and no leſle admiration among them, is the *Giant's dance*, commonly ſo called, and ſo much talked of, which *Merlin* is ſaid by *Art Magicke* to haue tranſlated out of this Territorie vnto *Salisbury* Plaine : which how true it is, I leauē to the vaine beleeuers of miracles, and to the credulous obſeruers of antiquitie.

(14) In

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(14) In this County haue bee ent many famous Monasteries, Abbies, and religious houses, consecrated to devout and holy purposes : As the Monastery of Saint Maries of Oulsternby, founded for preaching Friers, vnto which of late dayes the Iudicall Courts of the Kingdome haue bee ne translat ed: also the magnificent Abbey called S. Thomas Court at Dublin, builded and endow ed in times past with many large priuiledges and reuenewes of King Henry the second, in expiation of the murther of Thomas Arch-bishop of Canterbury. Likewise Tintern Monasterie, or the notable Abbey which William Marshall Earle of Pembroke founded, and called De roro, for that he had vowed to God (being tossed at Sea with many a sore and dangerous tempest) to erect an Abbey where soeuer he came to land, and being (after shipwracke) cast vpon land in this place, he made performance of his vow accordingly.

This Province containeth the Countys of Kilkenny, Caterlough, Queenes County, Kings Countie, Kildare, East-Meath, West-Meath, Wexford, and Dublin (to say nothing of Wicklow and Ferns, which either be already, or else are to be annexed vnto it) and subdivid ed into tifteene Market-Townes. It hath bee ne fortified with the strength of many Castles against the power of enemies, and is thus diuided:

Countys,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{East Meath.} \\ \text{West Meath.} \\ \text{Kilkenny.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Caterlough.} \\ \text{Queenes County.} \\ \text{Kings County.} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kildare.} \\ \text{Wexford.} \\ \text{Dublin.} \end{array} \right.$
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THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHAPTER IIII.

THIS Province named by *Giraldus Cambrensis*, *Conachtia*, and *Conacia*, by the Irish, *Connaught*, and by *English-men*, *Connahght*: is bounded East-ward, with part of the County of *Lemster*; North-ward, with part of *Ulster*; West-ward, with the West-maine Ocean; and on the South, it is confined with a part of the Province of *Mounster*, closed in with the Riber *Shannon*, and butting against the Kingdome of *Spaine*.

(3) The forme thereof is long, and towards the North and South ends, thinne and narrow; but as it growes towards the middle, from either part it waxeth still bigger and bigger: extending in length from the Riber *Shannon* in her South, to *Enis Kelling* in her North, 126. miles, and the broadest part is from *Tromer* in her East, to *Barragh-Bay* in her West, containing about fourscore miles. The whole in circuit and compassie is aboue foure hundred miles.

(3) The aire is not altogether so pure and cleare, as in the other Provinces of *Ireland*, by reason of certaine moist places (couered ouer with grasse) which of their softnesse are vsually termed Boghes, both dangerous, and full of vaporous and foggie mists.

(4) This County as it is diuided into severall portions, so is every portion severally commended for the soile, according to the seasonable times of the yeare. Two mondes or the County *Clare*, is said to be a Countrey so conueniently situated, that either from the Sea or Soile there can be nothing wishe for more, then what it doth naturally afford of it selfe, were but the industry of the Inhabitants answerable to the rest. *Galway* is a land very thankfull to the painefull husbandman, and no leſſe commodious and profitable to the Shepheard. *Majo*, in the Roman Provinciall called *Mages*, is replenished

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shed both with pleasure and fertility, abundantly rich in Cattle, Deere, Hawkes, and plenty of Hony. Slego (coasting vpon the Sea) is a plenteous Country for feeding and raising of Cattle. La-Trim (a place rising vp throughout with hilles) is so full of ranke grasse and forrage, that (as *Solomus* reporteth) if Cattle were not kept sometymes from grazing, their fulnesse would endanger them. And Roscomen is a Territory, for the most part plaine and fruitfull, feeding many Heards of Cattle, and with meane husbandry and tillage, yeelding plentie of Corne. As every particular part is thus severally profitable by in-bred commodities; so is it no lesse commended (in the generalitie) for the many accomodate and fit Bayes, Creekes, and nauigable Riuers, lying vpon her Sea-coasts, that after a sort invite and prouoke the Inhabitants to nauigation.

(5) Such as in ancient time made their abode and habitations in this Prouince, were the **G A N G A N I S**, who were also called **C O N C A N I S**, **A V T E R I S**, and **N A G N A T A B**. As the *Luceni* (that were next neighbours vnto them) came from the *Lucenij* (in Spaine) so those *Gangans* and *Conani* may seeme also to haue fetcht their derivation from the *Conani* (a Nation of the selfe-same Country) both by the affinitie of name, and vicinitie of place. In *Strabo*, according to the diversitie of reading, the same people are named *Conaci* and *Conisci*: and *Silius* testifieth them at the first to haue beene *Scythians*, and to haue vsed ordinarily to drinke horses blood (a thing nothing strange among the wilde *Irish* euen of late dayes.) And some may also happily suppose that the *Irish* name *Connacht*, was compounded of *Conani* and *Nagnata*. Howsoever, it is sure that these were the ancient Inhabitants of this Country, as is to be seene in *Ptolemie*.

(6) The principall Citie of this Prouince, and which may worthily be accounted the third in *Ireland*, is *Galway*, in *Irish*, *Galline*, built in manner much like to a Tower. It is dignified with a Bishops See, and is much frequented with Merchants, by reason whereof, and the benefit of the Road and Hauen, it is gainfull to the Inhabitants through traffique and exchange of rich commodities, both

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both by Sea and Land. Not farre from which, vvere the West shoare that lies indented with small in-lets and out-lets, in a rew, are the llands called *Arran*, of which many a foolish fable goes, as if they were the llands of the living, wherein none died at any time, or were subiect to mortalitie; which is as superstitious an obseruation, as that vsed in some other corners of the Country, where the people leue the right armes of their Infants males vncristened (as they terme it) to the end that at any time afterwards, they might give a more deadly and vngacious blow when they strike: which things doe not onely shew how palpably they are carried away by tradititious obscurities, but doe also intimate how full their hearts be of inueterate reuenge.

(7). This Province presents no matter more worthy of memory, then the battle of *Knoe-toe* (that is) *The hill of axes*, vnder which, the greatest rabble of Rebels, that were euer seene before in Ireland (raised and gathered together by the Arch-Rebels of that time, *William Burk O'Brien*, *Mac-Nemre*, and *O-Carrol*) were after a bloody ouerthrow discomfited and put to flight by the noble seruice of *Girald Fitz-Girald Earle of Kildare*. And the suppression of certaine *Irish* (the posterite of *Mac-Wiliam*) who vsurping a tyrannie in these parts, raged sometimes vpon themselues, with mutuall iniuries, and opprested the poore people a long time with extorting, pilling, and spoiling; so as they left scarce one house in the Country vrifled, or vrased; but were bridled and repressed (euin in our remembrance) by the feuerite and resolution of the Commissioner of thosetimes, who in his wisedome and policie well vndertood, that their excessive insolence, and those their vniust doings, would be a meanes to draw the people away from the due obedience to their Prince: such therefore as refused to obey the lawes, and sided with the tumultuous, with all care and diligence he soone scattered, forcing their Forts, and driving them into woods and lurking holes (for troubling the blessed estate of tranquilitie) till the Lord Deputie, who tooke pitie of them, vpon their humble supplication, commanded by his missives, that they should be received vpon tearmes
of

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of peace. But they being a stiffnecked people, tooke armes againe, entered a-fresh into actual rebellion, draue away booties, made soule vprores, and vpon faire promises procured the aid of the Scottish Ilanders, from out of the *Hebrides*: whereupon the Gouvernour assembled an Armie, and pursued them with such powerfull violence through the Woods and Forrests, that after sixe or seuen weekes, being grieuously hunger-bitten, they submitted themselves in all humilitie. The Auxiliarie Forces also of the Scots, he by day and night affronted so neare, and followed so hardly, that he put them to flight, after he had killed and drowned about three thousand of them in the River *Moin*.

(8) About the yeare 1316. there was such a great slaughter made of the *Irish* in this Province of *Connnaught*, through a quarrell that arose there betweene two Lords or Princes, that there were slaine on both sides about foure thousand men; and so great a tribulation at that time came vpon the people, that they did denoure and eat one another, so as of 10000. there remained not above 300. living. And it is reported for truth, that the people were then so hunger-starved, that in Church-yards they tooke the dead bodies out of their graues, and in their sculs boiled the flesh, and fed vpon it: yea, and that women did eat their owne children. Thus appeared the ire and anger of God, in punishing their sinnes, and seeking their conversion.

(9) Places memorable, are, *Inis Ceath*, well knowne by the Monastery of *Colman* (a deuote Saint) founded for *Scots* and *Englishmen*; and *Inis Bousind*, which *Bede* calleth, *White Carse Isle*. Also *Mea*, a Monastery built (as *Bede* writeith) for thirtie men of the *English* Nation. Likewise the Barony of *Boile*, vnder *Curlew* hilles, where in times past was a famous Abbey built, together with the Abbey of *Bratitudo*, in the yeare of grace 1152: These Abbeys and Monasteries erected at the first for religious seruices, and through ignorance and other obscurities diuerted since vnto superflitious uses, are now made the ruines of time.

(10.) The

THE PROVINCE OF

THE PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.

(10) The Province of Connacht is at this day strengthened with four score Castles, traded with nine Market-Townes, and divided as ensueth.

Counties. { Clare,
or
Towmard.
Galway. } | Mayo.
Slego.
Leitrim.
Roscommon.



THE PROVINCE OF VLSTER.

CHAPTER V.

THIS Province, called by our Welsh Britaines *Vltw*, in Irish *Cui Guilly*, in Latine *Vltonia*, and *Vl-*
lida, in English *Vlster*; on the North is diuided by a narrow Sea from Scotland; South-ward
it extends it selfe to *Connagh* and *Leinster*; the East part lieth vpon the *Irish Sea*; and the West
part is continually beaten with the boisterous rage of the maine Welt Ocean. This Pro-
vince and furthest part of Ireland, affronteth the *Scotish Islands*, which are called the *Hebrides*,
and are scattered in the Seas betwene both Kingdome; whose Inhabitants at this day is the *Irish-*
Scot, successor of the old *Seythian*.

(2) The forme thereof is round, reaching in length from *Coldagh-Hauen* in her North, to *Kil-*
more in her South, neere an hundred miles; and in bredth from *Black-Abbey* in her East, to *Calbegh*
point in her West, one hundred thirtie and odde miles: The whole in circumference, about foure
hundred and twentie miles.

(3) This Country seldome feeleth any vnseasonable extremities, the quicke and flexible windes
cooling the heat of Summer, and soft and gentle showres mollifie the hardnesse of the Winter.
Briefly, the frozen nor torrid Zone haue nothere any usurpation; the clouds in the aire very sweet
and pleasant, yea, and when they are most impure, are not vnwholeome, nor of long continuance,
the rough windes holding them in continual agitation.

(4) This equall temperature causeth the ground to bring forth great store of severall Trees,
both fit for building, and bearing of fruit; plentifull of graffe for the feeding of Cattle, and is ab-
undantly furnished with Horses, Sheepe and Oxen; the Riuerslikewise pay double tribute, deepe
enough to carry Vessels either for pleasure or profit, and Fish great store, both for their owne vses,
and

THE PROVINCE OF ULSTER.

and commoditie of others. *Salmons* in some Rivers of this County abound more in number than in any Riuers of Europe. To speake (in generall) though in some places it be somewhat barren, troubled with *Loughes*, *Lakes*, and thicke Woods, yet is it every where fresh, and full of Cattle and forrage, ready at all times to answer the husbandmans paines. But Nature is there so little beholding to Art or Industry, that the various shew vpon bankes, the shady groves, the greene meadowes, hanging hilles, and fields fit for Corne, (if they were manured) doe seeme to be angry with their Inhabitants for suffering all to grow wild and barbarous, through their owne negligence.

(5) This Country in *Ptolemies* dayes was wholly possessed by the *Volunii*, *Darni*, *Robogadi*, and *Erdini*, who branched and spred themselues into the severall parts of that Island.

(6) The people of this Prouince were accustomed in contiouerries and solemne protestations, to iweare by S. *Patricks* Staffe, which oath they feared more to breake, then if they had sworne by the holy *Euangelist*. Their ancient custome in making their King, was this: A white Cow was taken, which the King must kill, and seeth the same in water whole, then must he bathe himselfe therein stark naked; and sitting in the Cawdron wherein it was sod, accompanied with his people round about him, he and they vsed to eat the flesh and drinke the broath wherein he late, without cup, or dish, or vse of hand. How farre these prescriptions and customes were different from the conformities of other ciuill Monarchies, we may well perceiue by these and other like obseruations of those grosse times, and as yet they are more barbarous then is any other part of the Island besides.

(7) Historians relating of *Ireland*, tell of severall Islands in the severall Prouinces: some full of Angels, some full of Deuils; some for male onely, some for female; some where none may liue, some where none can die; and such effects of trees, stones, and waters, that a man (but of easie conceit) may well esteeme them as heedlesse as vncertaine. So also S. *Patricks* *Purgatoriis* (a thing of much note in the Tract of this Prouince) is a vault or narrow caue in the ground;

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(called *Eris Lifer*) much spoken of, by reason of (I wot not what) fearefull walking spirits and dreadfull apparitions, (or rather some religious horrour) which (as some ridiculously dreame) was digd by *Vlisses* when he went downe to parley with those in hell. This is the caue whiche the Inhabitants in these dayes call *Flan's Frugadory*, that is, *The Isle of Purgatory*, and *S. Patrick's Purgatory*: for some persons, lesse devout then credulous, affirme that *S. Patricke* (or rather *Patricius Secondus* an holy Abbot of that name) labouiring the conuersion of the people of this Province, and much inforsing the life to come, they replied contemptuously vnto him, that vnlesle they sawe proofes of those joyes and paines he preached, they would not lose the possession of their present pleasures, in hope or feare of things to come, they wist not when Wherupon (as they say) he obtained at Gods hands by earnest prayer, thit the punishments and torments which the godlesse are to suffer after this life, might be there presented to the eye, that so he might more easily root out the sinnes and Heathenish errours, that stucke so fast in the hearts of the *Irissh*. But touching the credit hereof (although common fame, and some records doe vicer it) I neither will vrge the beliefe, nor regard, seeing it is no Article of our Creed.

(8) Matters memorable within this Province are these: first, that the Bishops of *Ireland* were wont to be consecrated by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in regard of the Primacy which they had in this Country; vntill such time as *Iohn Papirio* a Cardinall was sent thither from Pope *Eugenius the fourth*, to reforme Ecclesiasticall discipline in this *land*, which was then growne so loole, that therewere translations, and pluralities of Bishops, according to the will and pleasure of the Metropolitane. Also that the *Irissh-men* were accustomed to leave and fortake their wedded wiues at their owne free wiles, whereof *Lansfrancke* Archbishop of *Canterbury* complained vnto *Therdelua* a King of *Ireland*. And had not this Nation beeene corrupted with this vice, euен vnto these our dayes, both the right of lineall succession had beeene more certaine among them, and the Gentry and

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Cominaalitie had not in such cruelties imbruied themselues, with such effusion of their owne kin-dreds bloud, about their iheritances and legitimation.

(9) The principall place in this Tract is *Armagh*, neere vnto the Riuier *Kalin*, which (albeit it maketh a poore shew) is the *Archiepiscopall See* and *Metropolitane* of the whole Island. Before Saint Patricke had built there a faire Citie, for site, forme, quantitie, and compasse, modelled out (as he saith) by the appointment and direction of Angels, this place was named *Drumshrech*; the Irish tell much that it receiued the name of *Queene Armacha*: but the better opinions are, that it is the same which *Bede* calleth *Dearmach*, and out of the *Scotish* and *Irish* language interpreteth it, *The Field of Oakes*. Here (as *S. Bernard* writeth) *S. Patricke* the Apostle of *Ireland* ruled in his life time, and rested after death: in honor of whom it was of such venerable estimation in old time, that not onely *Bishops* and *Priests*, but *Kings* also and *Princes* were (in generall) subiect to the *Metropolitane* thereof in all obedience, and to his government alone. Among the *Archbishops* of this Province, *S. Malachy* is famouised, who first prohibited *Priests* marriage in *Ireland*, and (as *S. Bernard* saith, who wrote his life at large) borrowed no more of the native barbarousnesse of that Country, then *Sea-fishes* doe saltynes of the Seas. Also *Richard Fitz Ralf* (commonly called *Armacanus*) is of famous memory, who turning the edge of his stile, aboue the yeare 1355. begart to oppose his opinion against the Order of *Mendicant Friers*, as detesting in Christians such voluntary begging. The chiefe Fort in this Tract is *Enis Kelling*, defended by the Rebels in the yeare 1593. and wonne by *Dowdall* a most valiant Captaine: neere vnto which is a great downfall of water, termed *The Salmon Leape*: of which there is a common speech currant among the Inhabitantes, that it was once firme ground, very populous, and well husbanded with tillage; till it was suddenly over-flowne with waters, and turned into a Lake, for some filthy abominable acts of the people against Nature committed with beasts.

(10) The

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(10) The places of Religion, sequestred from other worldly seruices, and consecrated to holy purposes, erected in this Province, were : The Abbey which sheweth it selfe at Donegal : The Monasterie of Derry, where the Irish Rebell Shane O'Neal received such an ouerthrow (by Edward Randolph, renowned for his seruice in the behalfe of his Country) that he could never after recover the losse he sustained at that time : The Monastery neere vnto the Riuier Lifer : The famous Monastery at the Bay of Knockfergus, of the same institution, name, and order, as was that ancient Abbey in England, neere vnto Chester, called Muncor : Also Mellifont Abbey, founded by Donald a King of Ulster, and much commended by S Bernard: And lastly, the most renowned Monastery, built at Armagh in the yeare of our Saluation 610. out of which very many Monasteries were afterwards propagate both in Britaine and Ireland. These places were farre and neere frequented and sought vnto by great confluences of Pilgrims, till Time proued their deuotions to be erronious, and the pure light of the word revealed, opening the eyes of their vnderstanding, hath taught them to shake off the shame of such Superstitions.

(11) That the people of this County might be kept within the bounds of their dutie, this Province hath beeene secured with fiftie five Castles and Forts ; and for trade of commerce, nine Market-Townes appointed, being diuided into these Counties ensuing.

Counties.	Dunghall, or Nether Tyrone.	Monaghan.	Downe.
	Tyrconnell.	Fermanagh.	Armagh.
	Upper Tyrone.	Cavan.	Longb.
		Antrim.	

F I N I S.

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4 Southampton.	25 Warwickshire.	47 Monmouthshire.
5 The Isle of Wight.	26 Northamptonshire.	48 Montgomery C ^t .
6 Dorsetshire.	27 Huntingdonshire.	49 Denbigh and Flint described.
7 Devonshire.	28 Rutlandshire.	50 Anglesey and Carnarvan.
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10 Wiltsshire.	31 Nottinghamshire.	53 The Souterpart of Scotland.
11 Berkeleysire.	32 Derbyshire.	54 The Easternpart of Scotland.
12 Middlesex.	33 Staffordshire.	55 Part of Scotland, Stranraer.
13 Essex Countie.	34 Shropshire.	56 The Isles of Hebrides.
14 Suffolke.	35 Chester.	57 Caithness and Orkney.
15 Norfolk.	36 Lancashire.	58 Ireland Described.
16 Cambridgeshire.	37 Yorkshir.	59 Munster.
17 Hartforshire.	38 The Bishopricke of Durham.	60 Leinster.
18 Bedfordshire.	39 Westmorland & Cumberland.	61 Connacht.
19 Buckinghamsire.	40 Northumberland.	62 Ulster.
20	41 The Isle of Man.	MIDL.
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